A-35

TRANSCRIPT - DEC-16-1918.

To Help Wharton War Charities

ALREADY there is much interest in the concert to be given at Symphony Hall Wednesday evening, Jan. 23, by the following-named French artists from New York: Mme. Gabrielle Gills, soprano; Joseph Bonnet, the distinguished organist, and the members of the Société des Instruments Anciens—Maurice Hewlett, quinton; Henri Casadesus, viole d'amour; Louis Hasselmans, viole de gambe; Maurice Devilliers, basse de viole, and Mme. M. L. Henri Casadesus, harpe luth.

The interest is for two reasons: first, because of the distinction of the artists, and second, and perhaps not least, because the entire net receipts will be devoted to the Edith Wharton war charities. Many people, certainly many Boston people, know what this American woman has accomplished toward war relief in France since the beginning of the war, and from that knowledge they have given her their whole-hearted support.

Money to finance war charities never seems to be over-plentiful, and it is true in the case of Mrs. Wharton's work. On the other hand, it can be said truly of the Wharton war charities that every cent given is wisely expended. Therefore it is to be hoped that there will be a generous public response at this concert, for it is some time since Mrs. Wharton's friends here have made a general appeal in her behalf.

Mrs. Wharton's Charities Comprehensive

Mrs. Wharton's war charities include American Hostels for Refugees from Belgium and northern France, and the Children of Flanders Rescue Committee; and she has been closely interested also in the work of the French Tuberculous War Victims Fund, toward whose maintenance Boston citizens are paying the expenses and salary of Dr. Waite of Pittsburgh, one of the most skilled of American physicians in this disease. The war charities of Mrs. Wharton, moreover, are comprehensive, and all war sufferers—men, women and children—old and young alike—have been, and are, beneficiaries of her relief.

To many people this is not a new story. To those who need to be further convinced, the following letter from General Pershing to Mrs. Wharton should be sufficient proof of the value of her work, and of the fact that her charities deserve ample and continued support:

General Pershing's Tribute

To Mrs. Wharton, 53 rue de Varenne, Paris:

Dear Mrs. Wharton—It would be impossible for me to express in a brief note the very high appreciation of your American friends, in the Army, of your splendid service for the relief of destitute women and children of France and Belgium.

Your work stands out preëminently in the long list of devoted effort that our people have voluntarily given to France.

May I not include my personal greetings when I say that you have earned the lasting gratitude of the people whom you have served, and have made America very proud of the record of their fellow countrywoman.

Believe me,
Very cordially yours,
John J. Pershing.

Here is the opportunity to hear an excellent concert, and simultaneously to help Mrs. Wharton's work, for the net receipts of the concert will go to her; and the artists are very nearly giving their services. Tickets may be had at Symphony Hall, or at Herrick's; and persons inclined to send contributions may communicate with any of the following-named committee: Judge and Mrs. Robert Grant, Mrs. George Cabot Lodge, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley L. Pickman, or Mrs. Bayard Thayer.

Concert Under Distinguished Patronage

The patronesses and patrons for the concert are as follows:

Governor and Mrs. McCall	Mrs. Henry L. Higginson
Mayor-elect Peters and Mrs. Peters	Mrs. Eben D. Jordan
Colonel Paul Azan	Mrs. Horatio A. Lamb
	Mrs. L. A. Frothingham
M. and Mme. J. C. J. Flamand	Mrs. Robert Leatherbee
Mrs. Gordon Abbott	Mrs. William Lindsey
Mrs. Charles F. Adams	Miss Alice Longfellow
Mrs. Timothee Adamowski	Miss Fanny C. Mason
Mrs. George R. Agassiz	Mrs. G. von L. Meyer
Mrs. Bryce Allan	Mrs. David M. Osborne
Mrs. John S. Ames	Mrs. R. T. Paine, 2nd.
Mrs. F. L. Ames	Mrs. Wm. S. Patten
Mrs. Oliver Ames	Mrs. William Y. Peters
Mrs. William Amory	Mrs. Royal Robbins
Mrs. William Appleton	Mrs. Richard S. Russell
Mrs. Louis Bacon	Mrs. Henry P. Sears
Mrs. N. S. Bartlett, Jr.	Mrs. J. Mont. Sears
Mrs. J. W. Bartol	Mrs. Philip S. Sears
Mrs. Walter C. Bayles	Mrs. Richard D. Sears
Mrs. Boylston A. Beal	Mrs. George S. Silsbee
Mrs. Charles S. Bird, Jr.	Mrs. H. N. Slater
Mrs. J. D. C. Bradley	Mrs. R. H. Stevenson, Jr.
Mrs. Robert S. Bradley	Mrs. John E. Thayer, Jr.
Mrs. E. D. Brandegee	Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer
Mrs. Gorham Brooks	Mrs. George Tyson
Miss Ellen Bullard	Mrs. Bayard Warren
Mrs. Henry D. Burnham	Mrs. S. D. Warren
Mrs. I. Tucker Burr	Mrs. Bernard C. Weld
Mrs. Arthur T. Cabot	Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Jr.
Mrs. Winthrop Chanler	Mrs. Roger Wolcott
Mrs. Russell S. Codman	George W. Chadwick
Mrs. Roland Clough	Frederick S. Converse
Mrs. Harold J. Coolidge	Wallace Goodrich
Mrs. Philip Dexter	Philip Hale
[illegible]	Clayton Johns
Miss Mary Fay	Charles Martin Loeffler
Mrs. Elisha Flagg	Walter Spaulding
Mrs. Nevil Ford	Thomas Whiting



Madame Gabrielle Gills

Soprano, Who, With Other Distinguished French Artists, Will Appear at Concert in Symphony Hall, Wednesday Evening, Jan. 23, in Behalf of the Relief Work in France of an American Woman Devoted to Good Works

AMERICAN DEC-28-1918

ALARMING SCARCITY OF FUEL

DEC 28 1918

Authorities in Conference Today Over Situation Look to Dictator for Help

James J. Storrow today became the actual coal dictator of the North Atlantic district.

Orders from Dr. Harry A. Garfield, national fuel administrator, conferred upon Storrow the broadest possible powers of seizure.

Under the new authority, the Boston man may seize coal held in terminals or stalled en route, thereby releasing transportation facilities for other work. He may also reconsign the coal to districts where shortages are most acute.

The order is in the nature of an experiment. If it works it will be followed out in other fuel districts throughout the country. Storrow is at present the only district fuel dictator with the full powers of absolute control of all coal, within his district.

DEC 28 1918

PLAN NEW DISTRIBUTION.

Word was also received in Boston that new methods of coal distribution to consumers after it leaves the mine were to be adopted with the advent of government control of the nation's carriers.

Fuel Director Garfield today was at work upon a plan which contemplated the appointment of Federal distributors in each State to act with the district administrators in carrying out the program of zone shipments.

Shipments of coal hereafter are to be given the most direct routing, and steps will be taken to enforce the prompt unloading of cars and their return to the mines.

Charges that the avarice of coal profiteers and not transportation or labor conditions at the mines is responsible for the acute coal shortage in New England, made by William B. Colver of the Federal Trade Commission in the course of his testimony at the coal investigation in Washington, were called to Boston's attention today.

In their scramble for high prices before the price of coal was fixed by the President, the coal barons took advantage of the contracts previously made which called for higher prices than named by the President, according to Colver.

ROBBED BY PROFITEERS.

Colver asserted that the operators devoted their time to delivering the high-priced product, and as a result coal usually shipped to New England during the Summer was not sent. In the Fall when the operators turned to their New England contracts and were ready to ship coal here, there were no facilities for delivery.

Mr. Colver also said that from $600,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 in profits have been taken from the American people by coal operators, charging more for coal than was specified in prices fixed by the President. This was done, he said, despite the Food Control Law, the operators taking advantage of their customers under cover of contracts which were made before the law was passed.

Early last summer, Mr. Colver told the committee, the operators had contrated for 85 per cent. of the estimated output for the year at prices higher than those later fixed.

DRASTIC CURTAILMENT.

Drastic curtailment of Boston school schedules as a result of the coal famine was forecasted today by school officials before their conference with Boston Fuel Commissioner David A. Ellis.

William T. Keough, business agent for the school committee, declared that of the 260 school buildings fifty had less than a week's supply of coal and the majority of them less than forty-eight hours.

"As far as I can see now, we will be obliged to close from 75 to 100 schools some time in January and from 100 to 150 in February."

Mr. Keough planned to go into the fuel conference armed with figures showing the desperate straits to which the schools have been reduced by the coal situation.

New England Fuel Administrator Storrow has already asked that the schools throughout New England prolong their vacations until January 7, but according to the Boston school officials this will mean only temporary relief.

LOOK TO STORROW.

Agent Keough's statement to the School Committee of Boston is as follows:

"The coal situation at the present time is such that unless assistance is given by the fuel administrator some of the schools will be unable to open on January 7, many of them will have to close during the month of January and a large majority of them during the month of February. At the present time there are more than 50 school buildings which have less than one week's supply, some of which have not enough to last 48 hours.

"On November 5 I notified the fuel administrator of the quantities of coal needed for December, 1917, January, 1918, and after February 1, 1918, and that I had been unable to secure any assurance from the dealers that they would be in a position to furnish such quantities of coal.

"On November 24 I again advised him of our situation, and in accordance with the suggestion of Edward Hamlin, chairman of the coal dealers' committee, suggested that he arrange a shipment of coal straight through to Boston, exclusively for use by the school committee.

LAMP LIGHTERS MAY BE GIVEN INCREASE

Council Orders Conference with Gas Company to Settle Strike

Charges were made by John J. Walsh, representing the striking lamp lighters, before the City Council, that hundreds of lamps throughout the city were being left unlighted each night by the strike breakers, and that on one night a committee of the striking lighters counted 7,000 unlighted lamps, while the police count was only 3,000.

He further stated that the company employing the lighters was violating its contract every day by not keeping the lamps clean and not burning the proper amount of candle power. He and other strikers were being heard on their request for a $3-a-day wage.

Councilman Hagan stated that lamps on his street remained unlighted until he complained to the company, telling them that if they didn't light them he would do it himself. Since then every light on the street has been lighted with the exception of the one directly in front of his home. Councilor Watson said the two lights near his home had been burning night and day since the strike was declared.

It was the unanimous opinion of the members of the Council that the lamp lighters should receive $3, the wage for which they are striking. On the other hand, the Council were at a loss to figure out just how it could bring about the increase legally, without establishing a precedent.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Lyons told them it was practically impossible, and that the only way out of it was to break the contract with the company. This certain members did not think advisable, declaring this move was just what the Gas Company desired, as it would give them an opportunity of getting a better price for their gas from the city on a new contract.

Councilman Hagan, who had fought persistently for some way out of the entanglement, by which the men would receive the money, finally presented an order that the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works should confer with the officials of the company and get them to agree to take back the striking lamp lighters, most of whom were transferred city employes, and discharge the men who are now on the job.

Several members openly stated that if this agreement was reached they would be willing to vote $40,000 additional to the existing contract, providing that this amount be used in the requested increase of wage.

AMERICAN DEC 29-1918

CURLEY HIT HARD BY FITZGERALD IN REPUBLIC

Mayor Called a "Cross Between a Cossack and Prussian"; Henchmen Are Assailed

DEC 29 1918

In spite of the fact that Mayor Curley is supposed to be hors de combat after being crushed by the phalanx of Andrew J. Peters, John F. Fitzgerald launched another terrific drive at the retreating form of the city's Chief Executive in today's issue of the Republic.

Characterizing Curley as a "cross between a Cossack and Prussian," Fitzgerald's paper struck right and left among the henchmen of the Curley machine.

The Republic devotes a column to Sheriff "Jack" Kelliher, in which he talks about homes, dependents, soft jobs, and the old Boston American Baseball League deal, ending by saying, "Mr. Kelliher has been the best witness against himself for twenty-five years and will continue to be."

Some of the Republic "hot shot" follows:

DEC 29 1918

DISCUSSES RACE ISSUE.

"It is ludicrous to hear men, some of whom occupy responsible positions in the community, lament the fact that a man of Irish blood was defeated for the mayoralty by a so-called Yankee. Sensible people know that Mr. Curley did not reflect Irish blood in his handling of the Mayor's office.

"The true Irishman has the milk of human kindness in him. Curley is a cross between a Prussian and Cossack, with the result that everywhere from East Boston to the Dedham line his so-called "own" punished him, as his vicious qualities deserved.

"Sheriff Kelliher is now sheriff of Suffolk County by virtue of an appointment from a Republican Governor. He would not have dared to become a candidate last election but for this appointment. He is the last man to talk about party regularity.

"Governor Walsh gave him a job which made life easy for those of his daily associates who had means, but a year or more ago he was at his old tricks until the Republican party again came to his assistance and landed him in the sheriff's job. He is the last man in Boston to discuss Mr. Fitzgerald's ability to provide his family a proper home. Mr. Fitzgerald had a home of his own ten years before he entered the Mayor's office.

OFFER FOR BALL CLUB.

"He was able to offer one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the Boston American League baseball club one year before he became Mayor and his offer was accepted, to be turned down later because some of Mr. Kelliher's cronies in the recent campaign reached Ban Johnson, who had the last word, with the threat that the Collins administration, then in power, would look upon such a proposition unfavorably.

"Honorable James A. Gallivan's cryptic remark that while, he had lost Belgium he had saved Paris has caught the town. If it were not for the wooden-headed action of Mr. Campbell in calling on the Irish Catholic element to stand by one of their own Mr. Gallivan might have won.

"They say the maddest crowd around town over the election is the courthouse crowd. All signs point to the fact that two years from now they will have to shift for themselves, and what an awakening they will get if any of them decide to throw their hat into the ring!

"Mr. Peters in his public utterances has already won the public favor. The lies which are being disseminated by the Curley crowd will be nailed by his public acts shortly after he is inducted into office. Everybody's job is safe except the inside Curley bunch who have made life miserable for their fellow-workers the past four years. They should resign at once."

DEC-29-1918

CITY HOSPITAL'S WAR UNIT READY

Total of 285 Enrolled for Service in France Prepared for an Early Departure

Dec 29

The Boston City Hospital's Base Hospital Unit is at last about to receive its mobilizing orders, and will before long see active service in France. It was one of the first twenty-one to be organized in the United States, and began to be equipped by the Red Cross from funds raised here by the Metropolitan Chapter, and by gifts from the city, on February 22, 1916.

Since the United States government succeeded the Red Cross in control of all the base hospital units, the equipment has been perfected, and the personnel has been completed.

Dr. Edmund W. Wilson, who, as adjutant, organized the unit, but will not accompany it to France, says that the men have all been enlisted since May of this year, and ready to go any day since that time.

Now the quartermaster captain from the Regular Army has been assigned to the unit, and arrived in Boston Thursday afternoon. He is Captain John Magie, Q. M. R. C. He at once began the inspection of all the unit's equipment, whipping together all the necessary supplies, beds, blankets and so forth, which are all ready and in storage; and it is likely that as soon as he reports that everything is in readiness, the unit will be ordered to mobilize ready for immediate departure—possibly within a week or two. It will be the fourth to go from Boston.

TO HAVE OWN QUARTERS.

Meantime the unit officers have been directed to get a building ready for their mobilization headquarters, and the 285 men included in the personnel have been ordered to get together for drill. Most of the doctors in the unit have been in service at different training camps all Summer, but will return to Boston for mobilization.

Dr. John J. Dowling, who has been director of the unit since it was first organized "on paper"—when the men were first enrolled—will be in command with the rank of major. Major E. H. Nickols will be chief of the surgical section, and Major John J. Thomas will be chief of the medical section. Both Dr. Thomas and Dr. Nickols have seen service abroad with the Harvard Unit, at Base Hospital 23, in England.

Miss Emma Nickols organized and will have charge of the 196 nurses who will go with the unit. They are all graduate nurses, but not more than ten of them will be taken from duty at the City Hospital.

While, all told, the City Hospital has given nearly seventy of its visiting staff, nurses or other employes to the service, Dr. Wilson does not think it will be hampered in carrying on its regular work.

FOR 300 PATIENTS.

"Only," he said yesterday, "if they were to put 300 or more wounded soldiers in here, I don't know how we'd manage. I think in such a contingency they would have to send doctors and surgeons back with them. We have the beds and we have the equipment—probably better than they would have abroad; but we would not have the medical men to take care of them.

"Indeed, some of us are beginning to see already that the easier thing would be to go abroad. The 'stay-at-homes' are going to have an even harder time than those in the service.

"When the unit was first organized we all signed up—we all want to go; but, of course, this place has got to be kept up; the home-folks must be looked after; so some of us must stay and 'do our bit' here. What those of us who are left want to do is to organize 'alternate' units, who would go over and relieve the units now on duty or going on duty.

"Of course it means a big sacrifice for many of our doctors who have given up big incomes to enter the service, and if the war should drag on for two or three years or more it would seem to be a splendid thing to go over and relieve them after, say, a year. I do not know if the plan will meet with government approval, however."

TOTAL OF 285 ENROLLED.

The City Hospital's unit includes 26 officers, 100 nurses, 154 enlisted men and six civilian employes, secretaries and clerks (women), a total of 285. Among the number are 23 Mt. Hermon boys, 12 Harvard men, 6 from Tufts, 2 or 3 from Boston University, 1 from Cornell, 2 from Princeton and 1 or 2 from Andover and Exeter. There are others, too, not college men, but skilled along various mechanical lines.

When the unit was being organized, Dr. Wilson says, "Gold Coasters" rolled up in limousines to enlist with those who were in the habit of earning their daily bread "by the sweat of their brow," but all came into the unit on a level. All, he says, are superior men and none of them is afraid of work. They are taking hold with enthusiasm and the spirit that wins.

American Dec 30-1918.

RENEW PARK SQ. DEVELOPMENT

Mayor's Approval of Street Improvements Give Project Further Impetus

DEC 30 1918

Further impetus to the development and improvement of the vicinity of Park Square is evidenced in the recent approval by Mayor Curley, of the action of the street commissioners in taking properties in several streets in this section.

These measures provide for the extension of Clarendon street from Stuart to Columbus, the widening of Stuart street, between Berkeley street and Columbus avenue and a change in the grade of Stanhope street, necessitated through the Clarendon street extension. The improvements will cost the city in the neighborhood of $250,000.

A movement to improve the Park square section was started more than a year ago by the Park Square Real Estate Trust, who at that time acquired possession of the land formerly occupied by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, between Trinity place and Clarendon street, and the property owned by the New Haven railroad fronting on Stuart, Clarendon, Berkeley and Providence streets.

Mayor Curley announced himself as heartily in sympathy with the project and referred the street improvements, which he approved of last week, to the Street Commissioners for investigation and recommendations.

The original plans of this huge realty project was for the creation of an auxiliary retail district in the Back Bay, the establishment of a civic centre at Columbus avenue and Dartmouth street, and the construction of two new main arteries of traffic from the down town section into the Back Bay.

NEW STRUCTURES PLANNED.

Following closely upon the plans for improvements came announcements of proposed new structures, hotels, department store and office buildings, involving several millions of dollars for their construction. When war was declared, however, the new projects were shelved and not until last week, when the Mayor sanctioned the street commissioners' action, has any further attempt been made to renew activities in this section.

Last May Governor McCall signed the street bill by which the city of Boston is given permission to lay out and construct Stuart street from Eliot to Huntington avenue and relocate and construct Eliot street from Washington street to Pleasant street. This measure was enacted upon petition from the Park Square Real Estate Trust and will serve to make possible the development of millions of dollars of property in the Park square district and Back Bay.

The Mayor and City Council must approve of the proposed takings, and under the provisions of the measure the city is guaranteed that responsible men will purchase the remainder of the land after the streets in question are provided for. The street commissioners and the city engineers are engaged in a study of the proposed improvements.

RENEW BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Assurances have been given by prominent real estate men that the recent action of the Mayor's will be followed by important building operations in the Park square vicinity, entailing vast sums of money.

Notwithstanding war conditions, construction will start within a month or two on two eleven-story concrete office buildings, one of which will cover 17,000 square feet of land at Berkeley and Stuart streets and the other 14,000 square feet. The latter building will be erected on Clarendon street, near Stuart street.

It is also believed that the Boston School Board will abandon their present location on Mason street for new quarters somewhere in the Park square district.

Present conditions and the scarcity of labor will little affect concrete building operations, as fewer men are required in this branch of construction than in any other. Heavy steel reinforcements and girders, which have given way to weapons of war, are not used to any extent in concrete building.

Real estate dealers feel that, despite the war, this change will see the establishment of several new department stores and large hotels.

AMERICAN DEC-31-1918

OPTIMISM FILLS NEW YEAR'S MESSAGES

Loyalty to Nation Is Watchword of Curley and Fitzgerald

The most memorable year in the history of the United States is prophesied for 1918 by Mayor James M. Curley.

The AMERICAN presents several New Year's messages from prominent Bostonians:

DEC 31 1918

By MAYOR JAMES M. CURLEY.

The year 1918 will be the most memorable in the history of the United States. It typifies new thought, action and progress on the part of all the people. It realizes the hopes, prayers and dreams of the founders of American liberty. It finds the nation for the first time with a common creed, namely, service; and a common ideal, namely, sacrifice. It finds a quiet determination on the part of every citizen to support President Wilson in his idealistic labor for liberty and a world democracy. It realizes that through liberty and a world democracy alone is permanent peace possible. To this supremely great task is America today dedicated, and that she may succeed in her purpose is the hope of every lover of human liberty.

By FORMER MAYOR JOHN F. FITZGERALD.

The year that is just closing has witnessed the embarkation of this nation upon a high enterprise, which, if it is to be brought to a glorious conclusion, must receive the fullest measure of aid every citizen can give. The chief New Year's wish of every true American is, of course, that the year 1918 will see America and her associates in the war accomplish a victorious peace at the earliest possible moment. It is an unfortunate fact that this country has not yet fully awakened to the tremendous responsibility that is hers, and the danger that hundreds of thousands of her best young men shall be needlessly sacrificed because we at home, every man, woman and child of us, are not lending the fullest possible support to the nation in the most dangerous hour in her history.

Let us firmly resolve, then, on New Year's Day, that we will sieze every opportunity, however slight, to strengthen the arm of the nation, that America may emerge triumphant from the terrible death-struggle in which she is now engaged.

By POLICE COMMISSIONER STEPHEN O'MEARA.

At this particular New Year's, it is difficult to give much thought to anything but the war, and while appreciating the magnitude of the losses which it will bring, I consider it wise to dwell as much as possible upon such gains to the nation and the people individually as shall come through increased patriotism, public spirit, self-sacrifice, self-control, benevolence and the many fine qualities which times of peace and ease do not fully develop.

By PROF. ALBERT BUSHNELL HART OF HARVARD

May our peoples and their allies drink deep of God's graces during the coming year. Next year I trust will be a much happier one for all the nations of the world.

AMERICAN - JAN-2-1918.

MAYOR AT FUNERAL OF J. H. McINERNY

Mayor Curley, former Mayor Fitzgerald, Sheriff John A. Kelliher and many other men prominent in the political life of the city attended the funeral services of former Representative James H. McInerny at the Mission Church, Roxbury, today. Requiem high mass was sung by the Rev. Father Lynch, who also conducted committal services at the grave in Holyhood Cemetery, Brookline. The Legislature was represented by a delegation consisting of former Representatives William W. Kennard of Somerville, Alanson P. Beardsley, Joseph A. Oakhem, Alfred J. Moore, Dennis F. Reardon of Boston and John T. Lynch of Cambridge and Representative William Dwyer.

AMERICAN DEC 30-1918.

STORROW PLEADS FOR BOSTON COAL

Tells Federal Authorities That Shortage Is Holding Up Munitions Making

DEC 30 1918

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 29.—James J. Storrow, fuel administrator of New England, today told Secretary Baker that war contracts calling for hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of clothing and war munitions could not be caried to completion at the present rate of coal supply. "Immediate, real, practical relief" was asked, whether by rail or water, and the New England administrator left it to the government's executive officials to decide how the fuel could be supplied.

Some factories working on war contracts have fuel sufficient for only two weeks, Mr. Storrow said. He explained the situation first, to Fuel Administrator Garfield, who thought the situation so grave that he arranged for Mr. Storrow to see Baker. Chairman Hurley of the Shipping ference. Mr. Storrow later made this statement:

RAILROAD CONGESTION.

"The railroad congestion which now has reduced the car supply for commercial coal at the Pennsylvania mines is bringing us less than twenty per cent. of our contract requirements, and no coal whatever for the hundreds of New England plants which depend upon buying spot coal in the market.

"The taking of our tugs and ships for governmental purposes has also greatly reduced the supply of coal moving by water from the West Virginia mines to Boston, Providence, Portland and other New England coal distributing ports.

"Unless immediate and effective action is taken by the government within a few days to increase the movement of coal to New England many hundreds of millions of war equipment which the government is expecting the New England factories to produce will not be produced. Many people do not realize that even though we are at war, many million tons of coal must be burned for purposes which come ahead even of rifles, cartridges and poison gas.

COAL NEEDED IN HOMES.

"In the first place, it takes over 13,000,000 tons of coal a year to keep the houses in New England warm and cook their daily food. It takes over 6,000,000 tons to keep the New England railroads running. It requires many millions of tons for the trolley lines, without the operation of which people cannot get to the great Fore River Shipbuilding plant and the rest of our industrial establishments.

"Also, our gas and electric light plants, which burn millions of tons, must be kept going. Our hospitals, schools, office buildings and countless other establishments must be kept going. It was thrity degrees below zero in northern New England this morning.

"There is one New England company alone which has undertaken to turn out 3,500,000 yards of shirts for our soldiers, 3,500,000 yards of khaki, 4,000,000 yards of cloth to make overcoats, and 3,500,000 yards of blankets. I cite this case merely for illustration.

"I cannot say what governmental action may be taken. The New England crisis unquestionably will receive from Secretary Baker and also Dr. Garfield and Chairman Hurley very careful consideration, with a view to finding a prompt and effective remedy. I have no doubt the situation will be taken up with Secretary McAdoo and his advice and assistance sought."

Situation Is Grave but Relief in Sight

While Boston and all New England is shivering in below zero weather Fuel Administrator James J. Storrow, armed with almost unlimited power, is in Washington waging a winning fight to gain Federal relief for Massachusetts.

The arrival of frigid weather yesterday made the situation extremely grave in Boston and other cities of New England.

Reports from all parts of the State were depressing and no optimistic viewpoint could be obtained until it was learned that the mission of Fuel Administrator Storrow probably will meet with success.

No attempts are being made to pass through the Cape Cod Canal.

Other large railway shipments intended for Canadian cities and points in northern New York will be diverted to New England. This is one of the concessions won by Fuel Administrator Storrow in Washington.

Officials in cities where the coal shortage is most keenly felt have devised novel methods to assure a just distribution of fuel.

In Lawrence, where the mercury dropped away below the zero mark yesterday, coal was given on physicians' prescriptions.

Last night several big mill owners in Lawrence announced that their supply of soft coal is very low. Some of them admitted that the mills may have to be closed within a few days unless coal arrives and is distributed immediately.

The police department of Portland, Me., has been called upon to prevent the hoarding of coal by residents of that city. Beginning Monday policemen will inspect every coal bin in the city and will report the names of the hoarders to the coal committee.

The situation, although the outlook is brighter, is still serious.

William T. Keough, business agent of the Boston School Board, announced last night that the opening of the public schools in Boston, scheduled for January 7, will have to be postponed indefinitely unless coal is obtained at once.

Mr. Keough said that there were on hand, when school closed for the Christmas vacation, about 5000 tons of coal. This amount, he said, would be enough to carry them for three weeks if it was uniformly distributed.

"But," he added, "because we cannot get coal delivered when we want it and where we want it, it is not uniformly distributed and the situation is critical."

School officials in cities and towns throughout New England face a similar situation.

VESSELS ICE-BOUND.

Large shipments of coal are expected to arrive in Boston today or tomorrow. A report from Vine yard Haven late last night said that barges carrying 10,000 tons of coal to Boston were ice-bound in that port. This coal probably will be released before Monday.

A score of coal-laden vessels, bound for Boston and ports in Maine, the report says are at anchor in waters south of the Cape, mpered by weather conditions.

Ten of these vessels, holding over 13,000 tons of coal are marked for Boston. Nine three-masted schooners with precious soft and hard coal for Maine cities are lying idle at the eastern end of the Cape Cod Canal off Sandwich.

The severity of the weather caused the New York boats to keep in port. Coast guards along the coast reported that there was no shipping activity.

DEC-31-1918.

SCORES APPEAL TO THE STATE FOR COAL

Pathetic Stories of Suffering Told Fuel Officials; Steps Taken for Their Relief

DEC 31 1918

Scores of shivering people today thronged the offices of the fuel administration at the State House and the City Fuel Committee rooms bearing tales of intense suffering in their homes and begging for coal.

Neither of the official committees was able to give immediate relief, and the supplicants were sent to the headquarters of the Home Fuel Committee in Faneuil Hall.

Many of the petitioners bore certificates from physicians which stated that an immediate supply of coal was necessary because of the presence of a sick person in the house.

The gathering presented a pitiable sight. Questioned by L. F. Kornfeld, chairman of the Home Fuel Committee, several of the people told pathetic stories of sick children and of aged men and women freezing in cold, unheated tenements. Almost on their knees they begged Chairman Kornfeld for relief.

Mr. Kornfeld at once set about making a list of the names and addresses of persons in the line, and arrangements were made to deliver coal in lots of 100 pounds and upward, according to individual needs.

In many cases the people were able to buy coal and had been buying it in small quantities but, on account of the shortage, were unable to get it anywhere today.

A great effort will be made to get coal to most of these families tonight.

HERALD - JAN - 1 - 1918.

SECRET OF SUCCESS IN OUR SCHOOLS

JAN 1918

Written for the Herald by Julia E. Deane, of Church Greene, Taunton

Even in war times children must be educated, and since many teachers have become soldiers and nurses the schools and their management will be still more of a problem.

When the 10-year-old girl said: "I haven't decided whether I'll be a school teacher or a lion tamer," it showed once more the desire of the normal child for action. There is something doing in the circus ring and youthful spectators do not go behind the scenes where life is strenuous. But the school room savors of monotony in spite of the crowded curriculum which allows little time for continued effort in any one direction. In truth, perhaps that is the root of the trouble; so it is up to the school authorities to counteract the charms of the circus—to the school, the superintendent and the school committee.

JAN 1 1918

Naturally one places the school first, though the honor rightfully belongs to the school committee, upon whom the real success of our public school depends. They deserve the hearty thanks of the community for no salary is attached to the office, but so much rests upon their judgment that the people should select them with infinite discretion. There are instances that prove Mark Twain's remarks about them were based upon inside knowledge. "In the first place," he says, "God made idiots; this was for practice. Then he made school boards." His further observations are most amusing, and would be timely reading just before city elections.

The school board cannot do efficient work if it is too large. Quick action often means untold advantage, and that is impossible with a large membership. If possible, it should include a capable lawyer, a good doctor, three men of affairs who are used to dealing with large finance, and two women, no more. If a man can be found who is in sympathetic touch with working people and is unprejudiced, add him thankfully to the board.

There are two kinds of school committee: those who are easy going, who listen to the superintendent and are satisfied; and those who faithfully attend the board meetings, hear the superintendent, but visit the schools, meet the teachers, and judge for themselves of the progress and welfare of the children. If any one regards the office as a soft snap let him revise his ideas at once, for the conscientious member of the school board has long sessions of solid work. The pity is that all members are not wiser than a man who thus explained his negative vote. "If we get the B school in perfect sanitary condition 'twill be overcrowded right off and we'll have to do the same work in all the other schools." Besides a reasonable amount of good sense another essential quality for every member of the committee is tact. He cannot ask the teachers searching questions about affairs but must cautiously discover for himself "though the wind blos," to quote a late sample of phonetic spelling.

Politics is too often a powerful factor in the school board. "If you'll vote for the plans drawn by my friend I'll see that the school building you want is rushed through"; or, to give a popular illustration, "Will you give Miss L. a good position this fall?" asked a man of one of the school committee.

"I can't recommend her," was the reply, "because she is under age." "Well, can't you hold a good place for her till she's 18?" "Not unless I'm sure she is more competent than any other applicants," was the answer.

"Oh, come now," said the man, "you know the teachers aren't appointed on the ground of competence but on account of friendship."

After this fashion do people make school matters merely a personal affair. In truth, with the mayor and common council to be consulted, every subject pertaining to the schools seems to have many strings, and outsiders try to pull them. Only lately a woman worked hard to be put on the school committee "because," she said, "if I am on the board my children will receive many little favors that other children won't have." No remark could have shown better her absolute unsuitability for the position—and from all such members "Good Lord, deliver us."

The first and most serious duty of the school board is the choice of superintendent, who then becomes responsible to the committee and to the city for the success or failure of the schools, the happiness or unhappiness of the children and teachers. Now no schools can be much better than their superintendents. As there are two kinds of school committee so there are two kinds of superintendents. First, there is the real man whom men like and respect, the gentleman and scholar who knows what education means to the children, the city, the nation. There, too, is the man for whom men have little or no respect, who has a show of education, who is politic with the school committee and common council, but who is often discourteous where he fancies it doesn't count—this being generally with the women teachers who far exceed the men in number. The first man works whole-heartedly for the advancement of the schools. He is consistently critical of the teachers, treats them with courtesy that is their due, and under these helpful conditions they work happily as well as faithfully, and the standard of the schools rises every year. With this kind of superintendent the committee can safely leave matters pertaining to the choice of teachers and curriculum, for after giving careful consideration to both these important questions he discusses them with the board for final decision. In this way a sympathetic plan is worked out that means success. But no group of unthinking men could get good results without years of sore trials for the schools. First, then, be wise in the choice of school committee, who will themselves be wise in the choice of superintendent. Many schools are rapidly going down hill because their superintendents are not working for the best good of the children. But once get a good one and his value to the town is beyond calculation, and the committee should multiply a thousand dollars many times when it comes to the matter of salary.

With the other kind of superintendent there is invariably an undercurrent of uncertainty, of discontent, and an expectation of additional useless work; while, of necessity, the schools deteriorate, for nothing thrives under a volcanic atmosphere. If the men of the town do not like and respect the superintendent of schools it is absolutely certain that the teachers will not like him. When the schoolchildren nickname the superintendent of schools "Hoptoad," as was the case in one city, it is a foregone conclusion that the schools will hop along at the end of the line. The teachers under his jurisdiction echo Mark Twain's wish about someone he disliked: "I wish he'd have inflammatory rheumatism and St. Vitus' dance at the same time."

Next to the task of choosing a superintendent are the final decisions concerning teachers, text books, courses of study, school buildings, repairs, janitors, salaries—which last are always of vital interest—for all these things are under the thumb of the school committee. No wonder their meetings last till long after midnight when affairs become hectic.

Given a good committee and superintendent, the teachers can make school move along smoothly, even though it is expected to take the place of the home, the public library, the art institute, the gymnasium, the professional schools and the shop. But if there is any doubt as to the success of the public schools, let the city fathers consider earnestly the committee and superintendent, for they are the nucleus of the whole system.

JAN - 2 - 1918.

Only Socialist In Legislature



(Photograph by Chickering.)

Charles H. Morrill for years has been annually re-elected to the Legislature. He is one of the veteran members of the House.

POST - JAN-1-1918

NO SCHOOLS OPEN UNTIL COAL COMES

Board Makes Drastic Proposals for Saving

TO OPEN 4 SCHOOLS AS WARMING PLACES

Orders were issued yesterday by the school committee to start fires in four of the city's schools, which will be thrown open today as public warming places. These four schools, the South Boston Parkman School on Broadway, the East Boston Lyman School on Paris street, the Cottage Place School on Columbus avenue, Roxbury, and the Nahum Chapin School on Common square, Charlestown, will remain open every day during the cold spell until 6 o'clock at night, or later, as conditions warrant.

The Boston public schools will remain closed indefinitely because of lack of fuel to warm them, unless coal is forthcoming immediately and in large quantities, it was announced by Chairman Joseph Lee of the school committee yesterday.

The announcement followed a two-hour conference of members of the school committee, Business Agent Keough, Superintendent of Janitors Mark Mulvey and Chairman David A. Ellis of the Boston fuel committee, in Mr. Ellis' offices, 60 State street.

Suggestions for saving part of the supply of fuel in the city were made by the school committee and Mr. Ellis, with the hope that they may be put into full and immediate effect. The suggestions are:

LET CLUBS GO COLD

1—That coal be rufused to the Boston City Club, the Somerset Club, the Union Club, the St. Botolph Club, the Woman's City Club and scores of other social institutions.

2—That the shops and stores close at 5 o'clock every night.

3—That all the candy factories in Boston be forced to shut down until the coal famine ends.

4—That all the saloons of the city be ordered to open their dors only between 7 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock at night.

5—That the State House be kept several degrees cooler.

Office buildings and theatres throughout the city were also sharply criticised for their persistent habits of overheating.

The meeting adjourned without knowledge of the relief measures for New England ordered at Washington, which are likely to alleviate the situation greatly.

50 Schools Coalless

It was decided at the conference to open as many of the schools as possible on Monday, Jan. 7, as originally planned, but it is known that over half of the city's public educational institutions will be forced to close the next Tuesday or Wednesday unless action is taken by the federal authorities to get coal to Boston.

Many of the schools have such a small amount of coal that to start their heating apparatus on Monday would be a criminal waste of fuel, it was brought out by Business Agent Keough. Fifty of the buildings have no coal at all, 48 of the public schools have less than a week's supply, and many have not enough coal to last 48 hours.

Following is the list of schools, given out by the business agent, which have less than a week's supply at the present time:

English High School, Mechanic Arts High School, Abraham Lincoln School, Dwight School, John J. Williams School, Pierpont School, Prince School, Winchell School, Wells School, Samuel G. Howe School, Commodore Barry School, Plummer School, High School of Commerce, Abbey W. May School, Dillaway School, Ellis Mendell School, Farragut School, George Putnam School, Hugh O'Brien School, Hyde School, Jefferson School, Mt. Pleasant Avenue School, Samuel W. Mason School, Sarah J. Baker School, Sherwin School, William Bacon School, Dorchester High School, Bailey Street School, Benjamin Cushing School, Dorchester Avenue School, Edward Everett School, Everett Street School, Harbor View Street School, Henry L. Pierce School, John Winthrop School, Marshall School, Martha A. Baker School, Phillips Brooks School, Richard C. Humphries School, Roger Clapp School, Savin Hill School, Walnut Street School, Copley School, Brighton High School, Agassiz School, Canterbury Street School, Chestnut Avenue School and the Hyde Park High School.

JAN-3-1918.

SCHOOLS AND THE SAVING OF CO

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir—Your editorial in last Saturda issue of the Post in reference to t school and the coal question was se sible and timely. I wish—by your ai to offer a few suggestions that will h save coal and keep the schools running, hoping that others will "go and do likewise" and thoroughly ventilate this coa saving open school question.

First—Why cannot the schools have a single session, saving five half days extra per week? Second—Why not close the schools after Thursday sessions, saving a whole day extra per week. Third—Now the vacation is on, why not extend the time to open the schools to the 14th instant, and save one whole week, and, as your editorial suggested, perhaps tide over the present coal shortage. Fourth—Have no session on any stormy, or very cold or other objectionable day, and arrange a definite and sure alarm looked for by parents and scholars.

Now, Mr. Editor, in lieu of closing our schools, as intimated, surely it will be better to follow the tenor of your editorial I referred to, or try some of these suggestions or other good ones that may be offered. The saving of coal will be large, the school work will continue almost uninterrupted. A trial of any way to keep our schools going is far better than that Boston—the leader—should close her schools, and come before the country as an example of weakness and inefficiency.

Dec. 31. DORCHESTER.

JAN-2-1918.

52 STARS ON FLAG

Members of the South Bay Union honored their soldier and sailor members in the government service yesterday, when they unfurled a service flag bearing 52 stars at their building, 649 Harrison avenue.

The flag was cut loose by City Councillor John J. A ridge, who read the list of enlisted members. Robert Woods, a former membe of the excise board, spoke of the work of the union.

JAN-3-1918

JOB DECLINED BY M'ISAAC

JAN 3 1918

Doesn't Want to Be Corporation Counsel

Assistant District Attorney Daniel V. McIsaac, following a conference with Mayor Curley yesterday afternoon, announced that he had declined to permit his name to be placed again before the civil service commissioners as the Mayor's appointee for corporation counsel.

He stated that his chief desire was to return to private practice and that he would leave the district attorney's office on Feb. 1. Some weeks ago McIsaac was appointed by the Mayor, but failed of confirmation.

JAN-2-1918.

U. S. TO TAKE OVER DEER ISLAND TODAY

"Naval Detention Training Camp," the title that the Navy Department has given to Deer Island, which is to be taken over today by the United States government. It will have nothing to do, it is understood, with naval prisons or prisoners, but is to be used to train men who are awaiting trial.

The national government is to pay $50,000 a year for the use of the woman's prison, which has been recently built, and the lease is to be renewed annually until six months after the close of the war.

Men are to be sent there from New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

POST - JAN-1-1918.

CURLEY OUT TO BE NEXT GOVERNOR

Opens Campaign With Hot Speech to Tammany

JAN 1 1918

Calls J. F. Fitzgerald a "Corrupt Character"

Says He, Gallivan and Tague Are Out of Politics

Mayor Curley is a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

The Mayor made this announcement last evening in an address delivered before 1000 Tammany braves at the Ward 17 Tammany Club, 378 Dudley street.

During the speech, which his friends said was one of the strongest he ever made outside a political campaign, he mercilessly flayed all who opposed him during the recent mayoralty campaign and defiantly announced that he is in politics to stay and will run for the highest office within the gift of the people of the State except that of United States Senator.

JAN 1 1918

THINKS FITZGERALD OUT

He referred to the recent campaign as having served the purpose of eliminating "that corrupt and weak character, John F. Fitzgerald," from future consideration in the politics of this State.

Mayor Curley, in speaking of Congressman James A. Gallivan, Congressman Peter F. Tague, two of his opponents in the recent mayoralty campaign, said he considered them as small, weak-minded persons, who will not survive the fight in which they sold out the plain people, the same as Fitzgerald."

The Mahatma of Ward 5, Martin Lomasney, was called a "nonentity with but small influence outside his own ward."

Honor and Glory in Defeat

"In bringing you New Year's greetings, I cannot but refer briefly out of the fullness and honesty of my heart to the recent city election in which I suffered defeat," said Mayor Curley. "I thank the members of the Tammany Club for their untiring efforts in my behalf. The battle of Bunker Hill went down in history as a victory for the English. But without that 'defeat' there would be no liberty. Our defeat was a greater honor and glory than if any of the other candidates won, because it eliminated that corrupt and weak character, ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, the man who spent $12,000 to save himself from going to jail and to send one man to prison.

"We fought a clean fight, without a whine from Tammany, while the other side brought in their wives and children and used all manner of means. We came out of the fight defeated, but with glory. This glory consisted in effecting the riddance of Fitzgerald and Gallivan and Tague, who sold out the same as Fitzy.

"My defeat was brought about by the combined efforts of the press and crooks. The fact stands out that not a charge against my administration was made. If it were a square and standup fight, I would have won by twice as many votes as I defeated Kenny.

"There is now no place in city politics for Gallivan or Tague. Lomasney is a nonentity excepting in his own ward. Curley can enter any contest with success. This small group of weak men have not destroyed Curley. These small and weak-minded people will not survive that election.

"I will spend every dollar legally that I have to combat those forces who remove anybody illegally. My successor must give a square deal to all. He cannot remove any employee because he was loyal to Mayor Curley.

"The object of removing me from Mayor was to make a clear way for some candidate for Governor. This little group cannot run the State. I will be a candidate for Governor until elected. This is a big State. I intend to canvass it. I shall start early. The issues are made for me to win and make it possible for me to carry on a successful contest.

JAN 1 1918

"I am going to win and I am going into a fight that can be won. Calvin Coolidge will be the logical candidate for the Republican party to nominate as successor to Governor McCall. He has the blackest record of any before the public today. I am to begin at once to attack that record. I do not care about the gang of small political fry. I am going before the citizenship of the State, and before the electorate of the State I shall present the issue. When the votes are counted at the next State election it will be announced that James M. Curley has been elected Governor of Massachusetts."

Mayor Curley has received a rather unusual letter from the people of Toulon, in France. It was a request that if Boston (officially or privately) possesses documents, pictures, engravings, medals or literature which will help the city of Toulon celebrate on April 13 the anniversary of the sailing in 1778 of a fleet to help the republic of the United States, such material will be welcomed by the Society of Old Toulon Friends.

JAN 2 1918

I believe that a commemorative celebration took place in Boston in 1793 in honor of the taking of Toulon by the armies of the French republic, and this leads the French to think that there may be some interesting documents or literature that would be of use to them in the coming celebration, either through the loan of the original or photo reproductions.

JAN-1-1918.

MONSIGNOR SPLAINE ON SAFETY COMMITTEE

Mgr. Michael J. Splaine and four women have been appointed as additional members of the executive committee of the Boston Public Safety Committee by Mayor Curley. The women are Miss Mary Barr, Mrs. Richard H. Gorham, member of the Women's Peace Party; Sarah L. Arnold, dean of Simmons College, and Marion F. Hanord of the Central Labor Union.

JAN-1-1918.

PLANS RECALL BY MAJORITY

JAN 1 1918

Watson Drafting Amendment to Charter

A bill providing for the recall of the Mayor and city councillors of Boston by a majority of the vote cast at a recall election by the voters of Boston is being drafted by Councilman James A. Watson for presentation to the Legislature.

The councilman would also have a preliminary election for Mayor, when there are more than two candidates, so that there shall be no "minority Mayor," the two candidates receiving the highest votes in the preliminary going to the polls on election day to compete with each other for final honors. He would also have Boston establish a municipal lighting plant.

JAN-4-1918.

REAPPOINTS DAILEY, BOLTON AND O'BRIEN

JAN 4 1918

Mayor Curley sprang a surprise on the officials and habitues of City Hall yesterday when he reappointed Edward B. Dailey, chairman, and Fred F. Bolton and Philip O'Brien, members of the Board of Assessors. The chairman's salary is $4500 a year and that of the members $4000. These men have all been holdovers for more than a year.

JAN-4-1918.

FERGUSON RESIGNS AS COMMISSIONER

JAN 4 1917

Donald J. Ferguson of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, and one of the minority members who, during the municipal campaign, declined to vote to withdraw the board's funds, amounting to more than $50,000, from the Tremont Trust Company, has resigned. Mayor Curley accepted the resignation and appointed Thomas H. Ratigan of 6 Gardner avenue, Dorchester, to fill the vacancy.

TRANSCRIPT - JAN-1-1918

TEN TONS DAILY FOR POOR

Fuel Committee Arranges with Bostor Public Safety Committee to Sell 100-Pound Bags at Cost Price

JAN 1 1918

Ten tons of coal will be distributed daily by the Boston Committee on Public Safety at practically cost price. This announcement was made today by Victor A. Heath, chairman of the committee, who discussed with Mayor Curley the plans that the committe haes in mind. The city fuel committee has assured the other organization that the coal will be on hand every day and that applicants must be approved by the former committee before deliveries are made.

Instead of obliging the poor to go to the coal yards and take the coal home by means at their disposal, the mayor has directed Commissioner Murphy of the public works department to furnish wagons for deliveries and has advised the committee to deposit coal in each of the city yards wher it wilel be possible to deliver it more expeditiously.

The local committee has been receiving applications and delivering coal for several days. Today the demands were fewer than on any previous day, but coal was reported as being difficult to secure. Special effort will be made to deliver coal to persons who have children to care for.

JAN-1-1918

TAGUE FOR CONGRESS

Defeated for Mayoralty, He ...nces That He Will Try Again f ...ational House

JAN 1 - 1918

Congressman Peter F. Tague, defeated in the recent city election for mayor, will be a candidate for reëlection to the National House next fall. The statement was made yesterday in the course of Congressman Tague's remarks to a large audience at the unfurling of the service flag bought by subscription of the residents of Monument street, Charlestown, and containing a star for each of the seventy-six young men who formerly lived on that street and are at present in the service of the country.

JAN-3-1918

CALL FOR TRUCKS

Public Safety Committee Needs Them to Distribute Coal

The following appeal for trucks to help in the distribution of coal to the poor has been issued by the Boston Public Safety Committee and fuel committee:

In conjunction with city teams which the mayor has offered, we would like to obtain the use of a number of trucks all day or part of the day for a number of days to come, beginning at once.

This is very important to aid us in the distribution of emergency bags of coal to the poor.

If necessary, we will pay for the services of the drivers.

Any firm or individual having a truck that is not in use during part of the day can perform a public service by lending it for this work.

Telephone to or see at once any one of the following, at the Public Safety Committee rooms at City Hall.

VICTOR A. HEATH,
Chairman City of Boston Committee of Public Safety.

JAN 3 - 1918

HENRY BAKER,
D. F. KORNFELD,
Sub-committee of U. S. Fuel Administration.

JAN-1-1918

DEMOCRATS NAME DONOVAN

Lomasney Man Defeats Curley Supporter for Democratic Nomination for Speaker

JAN. 1 - 1918

The Democratic members of the House supported Martin M. Lomasney against Mayor Curley when they nominated Representative John L. Donovan for speaker by a vote of 20 as against 14 for Joseph McGrath.

Lomasney had sent personal letters to many of the Democrats, asking them to support Donovan for speaker. The nomination carries with it membership on the Committee on Rules and leadership of the minority party on the floor of the House. McGrath was one of the principal lieutenants of Mayor Curley in the recent city election.

In nominating him for speaker, Representative John T. Crowley of Abington urged the members of the caucus to vote for him, and objected to having the party "endorse the chosen representative of a certain individual outside the Legislature."

When the result of the ballot was announced McGrath moved to make Donovan's nomination unanimous.

JAN-3-1918

MAYOR CURLEY'S AMBITION

JAN 5 - 1918

[From the Hartford Courant]

Having been denied a second term as the municipal head of Boston Mayor Curley has set out to become governor of the State of Massachusetts, and he says he is going to keep at it until he gets there. In announcing the goal of his new ambition to the members of the Ward 17 Tammany Club Mayor Curley paid his respects—or disrespects—to some of the men who took a prominent part in his recent defeat. Congressmen Gallivan and Tague, two of the opposing candidates, he called "weak-minded persons who will not survive the fight in which they sold out the plain ... The same as Fitzgerald," the F... referred to being "Honey ... "Sweet Adeline" fame. There is ... place in city politics for Galliva... Tague, according to Mr. Curley. ... may, however, be a successful ap... from this sentence. Mr. Curley is ... the court of final resort in such matter...

Martin Lomasney, who has been regarded as a man of influence in Democratic State politics, is placed by Mr. Curley as a "nonentity with but small influence outside his own ward." Nevertheless, Mr. Lomasney's endorsement of the successful candidate for mayor, Mr. Peters, is generally supposed to have had a good deal to do with his success and this success would not, according to the rules of politics, decrease the Lomasney influence in Boston or throughout the State. It is not surprising to find Mayor Curley attributing his defeat to the "combined efforts of the press and crooks." That is a combination that the red-eyed defeated candidate for office frequently conjures up but which, in reality, seldom exists.

Mayor Curley, who sees no merit in any of his opponents, is far from being blind to his own merits and virtues. "Curley can enter any contest with success," his modesty permits him to say. Of course, he was not touching upon or alluding to the recent mayoralty campaign in Boston. He was looking into the future rather than back upon the past. He spoke as a prophet and not as a historian. His eye was upon the governorship. "The issues are made for me to win," he told the Tammany Club, and he said he was going to start out early and make a thorough campaign of the State. "When the votes are counted at the next State election," he prophesied, "it will be announced that James M. Curley has been elected governor of Massachusetts."

It may be so, but there is still plenty of time for the State of Massachusetts to begin to worry about it. The election is nearly a year in the future. If Mr. Lomasney and Mr. Fitzgerald do not block the way of Mr. Curley at the first stage of the journey the Republicans will be pretty sure to block it at the second stage.

JAN-3-1918

McISAAC AGAIN DECLINES

Will Not Permit His Name to Be Reconsidered for Corporation Counsel

JAN 3 - 1918 JAN 3 - 1918

For the second time Assistant District Attorney Daniel V. McIsaac has declined an offer of Mayor Curley to resubmit his name to the Civil Service Commission as corporation counsel. Mr. McIsaac has made arrangements to enter the private practice of law and will leave the district attorney's office on Feb. 1.

JAN-11-1918

MAY FORFEIT CONTRACT

JAN 11 1918

Commissioner Murphy Warns Boston Consolidated Gas Company on Strike of Lamplighters

Not only is the Boston Consolidated Gas Company in danger of losing its contract with the city by reason of the strike of lamplighters, but the city will hold the company liable for all damages, costs and expenses during the period that lamps remain unlighted. Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of public works, has thus warned the company. In his letter to the company he says:

The lamplighters have been on a strike since Dec. 7, and since then you have kept in condition 95 per cent of the ... in existence at the time of the ma... your contract with the city of Bo...on.

I hereby notify you that if your default continues for a period of thirty (30) days, your contract with the city of Boston will be forfeited by virtue of its terms and conditions.

You are further notified that for each night that each lamp is unlighted, and is reported by the police department at its various station houses, or by the officials of the public works department, a sum equal to 2-365 of your yearly contract price for each lamp for each night that such failure occurs, shall be deducted from the amount due you under your contract.

By reason of your not keeping the street lamps of the city lighted each night, it is a great menace to the public and is liable to cause great damage.

For your failure to carry out the provisions of the contract to keep lighted the street lamps of the city, the city will hold you liable for all damages, costs and expenses.

TRANSCRIPT JAN -1-1918

LEGISLATURE CONVENES

Senate and House Sworn In by the Governor

JAN 1 - 1918

Wells Is Re-elected President of Senate

Cox Given Fourth Term as House Speaker

Republicans Are in Control in Both Branches

The Massachusetts Legislature assembled for its 139th session today.

The Senate was called to order by John E. Beck of Chelsea, senior member-elect, and prayer was offered by Rev. Arthur L. Howe, pastor of the Mount Beilingham Methodist Episcopal Church of Chelsea.

Representative Harrison H. Atwood of Boston, senior member-elect, called the House to order at 11.15 and prayer was offered by Bishop Lawrence.

After the customary notifications to the executive branch that the Legislature had assembled, Governor McCall, accompanied by Lieutenant Governor Coolidge and the members of the Executive Council, attended the Senate and House chambers and administered the oaths of office to the members-elect of both branches.

Henry G. Wells of Haverhill was renominated for the presidency of the Senate at a caucus of the Republicans at ten o'clock and was elected at the opening of the Senate session for the third time.

Representative Channing H. Cox of Boston was given a unanimous renomination by the Republican House members for Speaker and was elected to preside over the lower branch for the fourth time.

Clerks Henry D. Coolidge of the Senate and James W. Kimball of the House were unanimously reëlected in their respective branches. Thomas F. Pedrick was again elected sergeant-at-arms. Chaplains Edward A. Horton and Daniel W. Waldron were again chosen to offer prayers daily in the Senate and House respectively.

There were thirty-six senators present at the opening session and all voted for the reëlection of President Wells.

The rollcall on the election of Speaker showed an attendance of 229 out of a total of 240, with the following result: Channing H. Cox, 175; John L. Donovan, 54.

The election of the clerk, chaplain and sergeant-at-arms was by acclamation.

The first permanent committee appointments were those to the Committee on Rules. Senators Hobbs of Worcester, Hobson of Palmer, Wilson of Boston and Lawler of Boston were appointed in the Senate, and Representatives Bliss of Malden, Jewett of Lowell, Fitz-Henry Smith of Boston, Rowley of Brookline, Kent of Pittsfield, Young of Weston, Lyman of Easthampton, Emery of Newburyport, John L. Donovan of Boston and Fitzgerald of Northampton were added by appointment of Speaker Cox in the House. These men serve with the presiding officers of both branches in the preparation of rules of procedure for the legislative session.

The appointment of Lawler, Democrat, in the Senate was in the nature of a surprise, as it had been predicted that the Democratic place, which carries with it the leadership of the minority party in the upper branch, would be given to Edward A. McLaughlin of Boston.

The announcements in both branches of the assignments of members to the several standing committees and the drawing for seats occupied the balance of the time of the first day's session.

The Senate and House will meet tomorrow in joint convention at eleven o'clock for the inauguration of the governor. The oath of office will be administered to Governor McCall and Lieutenant Governor Coolidge by President Wells of the Senate, who presides over the joint convention.

WELLS URGES SHORT SESSION

President of Senate Says "Fads and Theories of a Peaceful Time" Should Be Subordinated to War Co-operation

Subordination of all but absolutely necessary legislation to consideration of questions relating to the war was the theme of President Wells in his speech at the opening session of the Senate today.

"We enter upon our duties this year under different and more momentous circumstances than for many years," he said. "Our legislative activities should take cognizance of those elements governing all other activities in such a time. Upon us, not alone as individuals but as the representative body of a great Commonwealth falls the burden of doing our utmost for the furtherance of our national purpose to fight the war to a finish as expeditiously as possible. To that end let us extend our coöperation in order that not alone may the rights of American citizens be preserved but that the rights of all mankind may be maintained, not alone that we may live in peace on this side of the water but that an everlasting peace may be established for all mankind.

"Let us forget for the moment the theories and the fads of a peaceful time and apart from war legislation imperatively demanded enact only such legislation as is vitally necessary for the welfare of the community we represent or the whole Commonwealth. All else may well be subservient thereto and our energies thus directed and not dissipated may thereby produce the always longed for short but painstaking session."

AGAINST PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Speaker Cox Says "Intelligent State Supervision, with State Directors," Will Solve Street Railway Problem

Speaker Cox of the House of Representatives declared emphatically against public ownership of street railway companies in his address to the members of the lower branch upon his reëlection this morning.

His reference to the street railway situation in Massachusetts was the most important feature of his "inaugural." He impressed upon the House the necessity of action to relieve the trolley companies of their financial burdens and argued strongly for "intelligent State supervision, with State directors," as the proper solution of the difficult problem.

"I hope the day is far distant," said Mr. Cox, "when Government ownership and operation of street railways will be necessary in Massachusetts."

The address was as follows:

"The memories of eight years of service in this chamber are among my choicest possessions. I hold them in tender regard for they mean to me not alone splendid associations with men from all parts of the Commonwealth, but also, I hope, some contribution to the welfare of the people of Massachusetts. It is a distinction to be a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. It is a privilege to serve the people of Massachusetts. I shall strive to be worthy of the generous honor of a fourth election as Speaker. I am profoundly greateful for this unusual opportunity of further service.

"We are summoned to legislate for the needs of Massachusetts. Those needs may not be great in number but they are of a character to require the ablest consideration we can give. First, we must put our State affairs in good order so that Massachusetts may withstand the stress and strain of the unusual demands suddenly put on her. This will require not only the strictest economy, but it may mean additional sources of revenue. At such a time we ought to adopt a more scientific method of making appropriations. The report of the special committee which has been studying this subject during the recess deserves our immediate attention and action. As one looks back over the legislative history of the Commonwealth he is astounded to find that with no real budget, with little or no advance investigation of estimates, the appropriating power has been used as wisely as it has. It is a tribute, indeed, to the high character and devotion of the men who have served here and in the Senate on the Committee on Ways and Means.

"The people of the Commonwealth are dependent upon the continuance of the street railway systems which now reach out into nearly every section of the State. The service which street railways have rendered when at their best is demanded by the people. Our future prosperity, our comfort, our convenience, require not only a continuance but indeed an improvement of such service. One by one the street railway companies are showing their inability to continue under present conditions. It is true of street railways in cities. It is no less true of street railways in rural communities. The money honestly invested in these railways represents in part the savings of the toilers. I hope that Massachusetts will always deserve a reputation of dealing honorably with those who have loaned their savings to build up our industries and to develop our commercial life, but the question is bigger and beyond fair treatment to investors. It is a question of continuance of street railway service and development and improvement. The issue is between progress and something worse than stagnation—retrogression. Something must be done. Obviously the Commonwealth could take over the street railways paying therefor a fair value, and then operate them. I have little doubt that the owners of stock in Massachusetts street railways would welcome such a step. But I hope the day is far distant when Government ownership and operation of street railways will be necessary in Massachusetts. I cannot believe that the most efficient and economical conduct of our street railways lies in that direction. I cannot believe that it is well to introduce the control and management of our street railways into political campaigns where the issues are already sufficiently confused. My experience in this body convinces me that he would be an unusually courageous representative who consistently voted for the highest interest of the Commonwealth, a political entity, as opposed to the demands of an organized and vigorous group of voters. With strong and intelligent State supervision, with State directors, the cost of street railway construction and operation plus a fair return on the honest capital invested can be determined. On that basis a proper and sufficient charge for service can be fixed by State authority. The public is reasonable. The public wants to pay the honest and necessary cost of service rendered. If we address ourselves to this problem with the public good singly in mind we can find a solution, difficult though it may be. It may not enhance our own personal political fortunes but the consideration ought to be of no moment compared to the satisfaction of doing right.

TRANSCRIPT - JAN-1-1918-

BOSTON COAL SUPPLY EXHAUSTED

Repeated Promises of Improvement Have Failed Utterly to Materialize

MOST DEALERS REPORT ONLY DENUDED WHARVES

JAN 1 - 1918

Question of Equitable Distribution Becomes of Supreme Importance

CANADIAN ASKS WHY BOSTON IS SO SHORT

Adequate Quantities in Montreal from Pennsylvania Anthracite Fields

RAIL MOVEMENTS START INTO NEW ENGLAND

Relief from This Source, However, Not Adequate to Relieve Situation

WATER-BORNE TRAFFIC HIT BY FROZEN HARBORS

Square Barges Unable to Plough Through Unusually Thick Ice

Despite all promises that have come from time to time of improvement in the coal situation the supply in Boston has been growing shorter with every week, and today every large dealer except the Metropolitan Coal Company is reported to have exhausted his supply. In fact, most of the coal that was distributed yesterday in small quantities was supplied to the several dealers by the Metropolitan Coal Company. The supplies now at the wharves of Boston are diminishing and there is practically no coal moving into New England. Priority orders on the railroads will let a little through, and this is the only source now available with the harbors frozen and practically closed against the square coal barges. Such barges as have been loaded for Boston cannot move through the ice, and may be tied up for many days on account of the unusual thickness of the ice.

"How is it," asked a Montreal business man, who was in Boston last evening, "that we have plenty of Pennsylvania coal up in Canada? We have all we want, and you have no coal down here."

His question touched the vital point. The only answer that could be given was that the Canadian coal dealers were allowed to pay the price that brought the coal to Canada, while the Boston dealers were tied by a Government price that did not move any coal this way, and that is the answer he received from a Bostonian.

There have been plenty of barges to bring coal into New England, and a large number of steamers, but for months they were idle and now many of them are caught in thick ice and cannot move. Except for the steamers which can break the ice, water transportation of coal has come to a sudden standstill, and may be discounted for many days.

JAN 1 - 1918

There are numerous vessels in New York harbor waiting for coal, and they have been waiting many days, and there are reported to be more than a hundred at Hampton Roads, some loaded and some [illegible]pty, but nothing is moving. The soft [illegible] has arrived at Hampton Roads but [illegible]s frozen in the cars and is not being loaded into the steamers that are waiting for it. This fleet could have brought vast quantities of coal into New England while the water channels were open for navigation, but then they were not used because of the lack of coal transportation from the mines to tide water, and now the severe weather has interfered with both loading and sailing.

Such steamers are were reported in Boston harbor this morning did not help the general coal situation, because one of them was for the Boston Elevated, which is dependent upon her regular service, and the other was for interior industries.

Reaction from Price Fixing

Price fixing has played its part in the Boston anthracite situation. It has kept the cost of coal down, but it has also diverted the coal from New England and into Canada and has produced an unequal distribution of the small allowance that dripped into New England, especially the anthracite. Boston coal dealers have handled the coal business in all previous years, but have had nothing to do with it this winter. They claim that they are not responsible in any way for what has happened, as they have been doing just what they have been told to do, without a voice in the management of the business. Today most of them are out of coal. They have closed up some of their offices, and are doing a little business with borrowed or commandeered coal. Compelled by Government regulations, they have been selling their coal at prices fixed by the public authorities and have not in all instances been able to guard their supplies against the greedy and selfish buyers who had plenty of money and, in the face of a temporary famine, did not hesitate to lay in supplies for a year or more while neighbors' coal bins were empty. Thousands of orders have been filed and filled which probably never would have been filed if the coal dealers had been in a position to manage the coal business this winter, because they would have been stalled off by high prices. There is no doubt that the price of coal would have been much higher today than it is if it had been left to the coal dealers to decide, because price advances usually are resorted to when demands for coal become unnecessarily heavy, and if the suggestions of the dealers had prevailed this winter the Government would have permitted an advance with the assurance that it would be cut down again by the Government as soon as the situation warranted it.

Selfish and High-Minded Customers

Many instances have been reported both in Boston and in the suburbs of people buying small lots from various dealers and piling up for the future, even to such an extent that when coal drivers have seen the cellars they have refused to put in the coal. Neighbors have complained about each other in instances where men known to have ample supplies for a long time have been receiving current allotments for present use. Dealers cannot guard against this when they do not know how much the customer has in stock. On the other hand there are considerate consumers who measure their own requirements by the wants of their neighbors, and inform the dealers that they have enough on hand for a few days more and would not want to press their orders to the detriment of others, preferring even to go to the wharves in their limousines to get small lots as needed.

Approximately three hundred tons were distributed yesterday in quantities of 25 pounds to 100 pounds to a customer and at a price of only $8.80 per ton to the consumer. At one wharf nearly 200 applicants were served with coal in such small lots, the business being so brisk that the dealers were obliged to dispense with the formality of weighing the coal. To weigh every bag would have made it impossible to serve half the people who went to the wharves for fuel, but an occasional bag was put on the scale to test the accuracy of the eye and hand. To give underweight would incur a liability much more serious than the possible financial loss from a liberal weighing of 300 tons, and the test weighing is reported to have shown that the customers had nothing to complain about.

Even Hospitals in Danger

Had it not been for an emergency order, almost amounting to commandeering, one of the large hospitals in Boston would have been compelled to close its doors a few days ago, because it did not have enough coal to heat it during the night. The rush order brought an emergency supply.

Many of the public institutions in the city, including hospitals, have on hand only enough coal for five or six days while the firms usually supplying them have nothing left to sell.

The main problems for the moment are the distribution of what remains on sale and the conservation of supplies in hand, and the most promising possibility is the advent of warm weather. Such intense cold was never known to spread out over several weeks. It usually is followed by warm weather, and even the coal dealers are looking for a marked rise in temperature almost as earnestly as they long for the coming of more coal.

Two steam colliers arrived in Boston harbor today with approximately 10,000 tons of soft coal. The Indian brought 2500 tons for the Metropolitan Coal Company and the Hampden had 7509 tons for the Boston & Maine Railroad. The latter, from Baltimore, was delayed by the ice conditions.

A report was received that eight barges, laden with about 12,000 tons of coal for this port, which have been delayed in Vineyard Sound, are moving again.

POST - JAN - 2 - 1918.

BINS EMPTY BUT RELIEF IN SIGHT

JAN 2 1918

Boston Practically Coal-less—6000 Tons of Hard Coal on Road—More Ships Ordered to Coal Trade

COURTS WILL CLOSE FOR LACK OF COAL

All court sessions at the Pemberton square courthouse not required by law to be kept open will close this morning because of lack of coal to heat the building. Twenty-eight tons are used a day, and only 14 or 15 tons are now available. The courts will be closed indefinitely or until a sufficient supply of coal is obtained.

Despite the fact that the New Year's first day saw the coal bins of the city scraped practically clean, with no arrivals for 24 hours, immediate relief of the coal shortage seemed certain last night, through the suspension of all priority orders on the railroads, giving right of way over freight and passenger traffic to coal shipments, and through the decision to withdraw more ships from the federal service to carry coal to New England.

Six thousand tons of anthracite coal now are on the way to Boston, making three full trains, and are expected to arrive within two days. On the other hand, even the small supply in local yards practically has disappeared.

ENTIRELY SOLD OUT

The Staples Coal Company of 498 Albany street is completely sold out. Several small dealers in South Boston who have been caught hoarding were forced by the Boston fuel committee to dispose of their whole supply. The gates of these firms will be closed until the situation is relieved.

David A. Ellis, chairman of the committee, declared yesterday that the largest hospital in Boston was absolutely destitute of coal and only for the timely aid of the navy yard would have been without heat today.

The Pemberton square courthouse will be closed today because of the lack of fuel to heat the building and will continue so until more coal is in sight. Only a few offices in the courthouse will be open for business.

Thousands Seek Supply

Eighteen hundred coal-seekers were sold 90 tons of coal at the Metropolitan coal wharf, Southampton street, yesterday. From 8:30 in the morning until 5 o'clock last night hundreds waited in line, with the thermometer around zero, eager for their share. Spotters had to be hired to prevent repeaters.

More than 1500 men, women and children, hailing from almost every home in the poor section of Boston near the Metropolitan Coal Company in Cambridge, besieged the yards of that firm all day yesterday. Police were summoned to keep those in desperate straits from breaking in the gates. It was discovered that boys were employed by certain West End dealers to buy coal and then turn it over to the dealers, who were reselling it at the highest prices.

JAN 3 1918

Poor Suffering Most

Judging from the size and eagerness of the great crowds that all day yesterday thronged the various coal yards of the city, the poor are reduced to their minimum. Hundreds tramped through the icy streets yesterday morning and stood for hours waiting for their pittance of coal.

The schools of Boston will reopen as originally planned, on Monday, Jan. 7. This was definitely assured yesterday afternoon at a conference between the city fuel committee and several members of the State fuel administration at the State House, when word was received from officials at the navy yard that an appreciable amount of the 50,000 tons of bituminous coal stored there, will be turned over to the coal-less schoolhouses as fast as it can be hauled. This averted a general shutting down of the city's educational institutions two or three days after opening.

This timely action on the part of Secretary Daniels and Director-General McAdoo also averted the closing of several small hospitals and other institutions in Boston, faced with the alternative of either closing up or going without heat.

6000 Tons on Way

State Fuel Administrator Storrow, who is in Washington, telephoned David A. Ellis yesterday afternoon that three trains, each bearing 2000 tons of anthracite, are somewhere en route to this city. Further than this, Mr. Storrow said he knew nothing. He is moving heaven and earth, he told Chairman Ellis over the phone, to get coal to Boston as soon as possible—perhaps within two days.

Fifteen or more barges laden with many thousands of tons—enough it is believed to end the famine here—are stalled at various points along the coast. Water traffic, it is reported, is completely paralyzed, and freight is beginning to move by rail only with the greatest difficulty.

Yesterday's slight rise in temperature failed to relieve to any extent the hardships attending the movement of shipping in Boston harbor. From South Boston across the Winthrop shore, there was no open water in sight and vessels strained every plank in their hulls in ploughing their way through the ice. Not in many years, according to veterans of the waterfront has Boston been so nearly ice-bound. The few incoming vessels were encased in ice inches deep on their decks and rigging.

Seize Hoarded Coal

Small dealers who are taking advantage of the dire need of the poor will be severely dealt with, it was announced at the offices of the State fuel administration yesterday. Many cases have been found where dealers are deliberately hoarding or demanding exorbitant prices.

"This class of merchants has been ordered by our investigators and spotters to sell its coal as fast as it is demanded," said Chairman Ellis yesterday. "We now have unlimited powers, and unless our orders are obeyed in this respect we shall seize all their coal and place it to better public advantage. We have already done this with a number of unscrupulous small dealers.

"The Metropolitan Coal Company and practically all the other really large firms have played the game square," he continued. "They have helped more than anybody to bring relief.

Cut Off All Supply

"One small dealer in South Boston, who has seen fit to make the coal famine an opportunity to wring money from the poor, will find, much to his surprise, in a few days that his supply from the mines is not forthcoming. In case their supply can't be located we are seizing their whole stock."

Wholesale arrests of small dealers who have been found hoarding and overcharging will be started today, it was announced by Chairman Ellis. Finding that their appeals for equal distribution and impartiality have been disregarded from the beginning by scores of dealers, the committee last night decided to make a clean sweep.

Unless there come swift reforms tonight will see three South Boston dealers under arrest, J. Frank O'Hare said. "Our investigators are accumulating piles of evidence," he added, "and those we find it impossible to reach at the present time will have a day of reckoning, even though it be a trifle postponed.

JAN 3 1918

No Favors Allowed

"Strict orders have gone out to every dealer not to favor old customers. We intend to go the limit to enforce this law, too."

In order to utilize to the best advantage what little coal remains in the city an urgent appeal is sent out to users of soft coal, such as large office buildings and department stores, to mix anthracite dust or "screenings" in their fires whenever possible. There is a certain amount, almost a surplus at the present time, of this fine anthracite, which if mixed in with bituminous would go a long way toward effective conservation.

HERALD JAN 2 - 1918

CURLEY FILLING UP THE CHAIRS

Appoints Howlett to Post Vacated by Lomasney — Reappoints John H. Dunn.

WON'T DISCUSS REMOVALS

Mayor Curley made the following appointments yesterday:

James A. Howlett, 27 Mt. Vernon street, Dorchester, to be schoolhouse commissioner (but not chairman), vice Joseph P. Lomasney, resigned, salary $3500. Mr. Howlett is business agent of the Building Trades council.

Lt.-Col. John H. Dunn, to be street commissioner, from Jan. 1. This is a reappointment. Col. Dunn is the present chairman, salary $4500, but is with the army in France.

Subject to Confirmation.

Both the above nominations are subject to confirmation by the civil service commission, and the terms of each would be normally three years, but the Howlett appointment is for the unexpired term of Lomasney, that is, until June, 1919.

The mayor also approved the following appointments in the fire department:

Lt. Thomas J. Flynn, to be captain, salary increased from $1800 to $2000.

Hoseman John F. Murphy, to be lieutenant, salary increased from $1400 to $1800.

The mayor sent an order to the council for an appropriation of $5000 for a $200,000 municipal building in the West end, with public bath. The mayor said

Would Relieve Congestion.

"I believe there should be expended at least $300,000 annually for the lungs of the people, and I favor the taking of the most congested block in the West end, just as we took Morton street in the North end, razing all the buildings, and erecting a municipal building, with a little park around it, at a total cost of perhaps $300,000. The Morton street area we took was the most congested in the world, so far as persons to the square foot was concerned, not even excepting the big cities like London and New York or those in China."

This was the first meeting the mayor had with the newspapermen since his defeat, and he was asked about the stories of removals which he may undertake before leaving office, as he has until February for rewards or punishments.

Not Seeking Public Advice.

He replied: "I think that I have demonstrated, during my four years in office, my ability to run this office without taking the public into my confidence."

"What about the board of assessors, with which you have been long dissatisfied and in which there are three holdovers?" he was asked.

"Filling those three positions would not be removals," he replied slowly, and then—"of course the whole board could be reorganized by removal of those not holdovers. But," he concluded, after another pause, "I do not think the subject of removals is one to be discussed."

The mayor was asked whether Mr. Howlett is to be designated chairman of the schoolhouse commission, Mr. Lomasney having been chairman, and replied that if Howlett is confirmed, one of the senior members of the board will probably be designated, the mayor having that power.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1918

Herald

Finance Commission's One Pressing Need

With Mr. Peters mayor of Boston, the finance commission should find a more friendly response to its recommendations than it has found during recent years. While its recommendations have been adopted in a surprisingly large number of cases, there has often been abuse at the outset followed by grudging acquiescence. Perhaps the most notable instance of this has been the segregated budget which Mayor Curley vehemently opposed and eventually adopted.

The work of the commission has been from the first divided into two classes, one, constructive reform, the other, laying bare shortcomings. The former must be the more congenial work for the members. The latter has been to a great extent the work which has had to be done.

The present constitution of the commission is interesting in view of its new opportunities. It contains five members, the chairman paid, the four associate members unpaid. One of the associate members, Mr. James P. Magenis, resigned some years ago when he became a Progressive candidate for the lieutenant-governorship. The present status of this resignation is uncertain. He has been for many months too ill to take any part in the work of the commission. Another member, Mr. Morrison, has also been ill much of the time for the last year or two. He was debarred from participation in the prolonged public hearings in connection with the city's bonding business and other issues collateral thereto, because he owned stock in one of the bonding companies.

Thus the remaining three members, Mr. John R. Murphy, chairman; Mr. John F. Moors, who has served since the origin of the first commission, and Mr. Charles L. Carr, whose five-year term of office expired last August, have had to carry practically the whole load. Each of these members has had to be present at every meeting to constitute a quorum.

This necessity must have been particularly onerous this year because of the great number of public hearings. At a single one of these hearings Mr. Moors was in New York and Mr. Daniel H. Coakley, counsel for one of the witnesses, refused to proceed without a quorum. At every other meeting each of the three available members was present. If Mr. Moors is sent to Halifax to help in the relief of that city, the commission's ability to obtain a quorum, and thus to perform its functions, is under present conditions full of doubt.

For some unaccountable reason Mr. Carr has not yet been reappointed by Gov. McCall. Mr. Carr had had excellent training for this commission before his original appointment. He had served ably on the old Boston board of aldermen and on the committee on metropolitan affairs of the Massachusetts Legislature. His five years on the commission, added to his previous experience with the city government, make him an invaluable member at this juncture. He is known to be accurate, fair, upright and intelligent.

The failure of the Governor to reappoint such an excellent unpaid public servant promptly is not easily explained. Nearly five months have elapsed since Mr. Carr's term of service expired. No man can do the best work if uncertain whether or not his services are to continue. Nor does Gov. McCall seem to be the kind of public official who would knowingly let an excellent unpaid commissioner doing most important work feel that his labors are not appreciated.

The finance commission has inevitably made many enemies among the more unscrupulous politicians. It is held in esteem largely because it has incurred hostility by reason of the abuses it has disclosed. For some time there have been sinister rumors that certain interests have connived with a close political friend of the Governor to prevent Mr. Carr's reappointment.

While the Governor delays, the effective force of the commission is reduced to two members regularly appointed, one paid, the other unpaid, and a member who has continued to serve month after month at an arduous time without reappointment.

JAN-11-1918

CITY INAUGURATION WAITS ON GARFIELD

Dispensation Required for the Use of Tremont Temple

Members of the committee that is making arrangements for the inauguration of Mayor-elect Andrew J. Peters are in a quandary in consequence of the order of the federal fuel administration making Mondays holidays for the next 10 weeks. They don't know whether it is better to hold the exercises in City Hall, as was planned, and under crowded conditions, or at Tremont Temple, where, because of the edict restricting the use of coal, the audience would have to wear overcoats—possibly sweaters and overshoes.

So, hove to between Scylla and Charybdis, and await the return of Mr. Peters, who is in Washington and not expected back before the middle of next week. Last night it was said that application might be made for a special dispensation from the federal fuel administration.

By the city charter, the term of Mayor Curley expires at 10 A. M. on the first Monday in February, a fortnight hence. The possibility of having the inauguration on some other day than Monday has been considered, but the conclusion has been reached that an ad interim mayor is not necessary, as the fuel administrator is not expected to prove adamant.

If this expectation should prove a mirage, of course, Mr. Peters could be sworn in on Monday and the formal ceremonies postponed to the next day.

HERALD - JAN-2-1918.

New Democratic House Floor Leader



(Photograph by Chickering.)

John L. Donovan, nominated for speaker by the Democrats and who thus becomes Democratic leader of this House.

Legislature Convenes to Face Many War Problems.

REPUBLICANS LEAD IN BOTH BRANCHES

Leaders Prophesy Hottest Fight of Year Will Come Over Prohibition.

By W. G. GAVIN.

The 139th General Court of Massachusetts convened at the State House today quietly and with little ceremony.

The session of 1918 will be a war session, almost entirely; problems and questions not connected with the war are likely to receive scant consideration as a rule.

How to finance Massachusetts' part in the war is one of the most pressing problems before the new Legislature. The state tax last year was $11,000,000, an increase of $3,000,000 over the state tax for 1916. A state tax for 1918 of more than $15,000,000 is more than a possibility in the opinion of some financial authorities. One of the latter today estimated that should the Legislature extend the $10 a month state pay now received by Massachusetts volunteers to the drafted men, the state's war expenses for 1918 would alone reach a total of about $15,000,000. Gov. McCall, it is expected, will tomorrow, in his inaugural message, direct the attention of the Legislature to the most important heir apparent to the speakership. In view of the constant fight going on to succeed Speaker Cox, there has been sharp competition for the place. Representative Essex S. Abbott of Haverhill is now the ranking member of the committee, Representatives John M. Gibbs of Waltham and Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr., of Boston, have also been under consideration; each is a candidate for speaker. The committees will be announced later today.

Four recess committees and one special commission will soon make reports to the new Legislature.

The recess committee on street railways will place recommendations for financial relief for the railways before the Legislature. The committee is expected to recommend certain tax exemptions. It may also adopt the suggestion of the public service commission that the state be empowered to act as banker for the purchase of street railway equipment, the latter to be paid for on the instalment plan. There have been no indications that the committee would urge a six-cent fare.

Five Per Cent. Tax.

The committee on corporation taxes will recommend a five per cent. tax on the net income of business corporations as a substitute for existing tax laws, and will recommend the adoption of a minimum tax on trust companies.

The committee on state finance will report a plan for a state budget system. The committe on social insurance is not expected to make any recommendations for immediate legislation because of the war.

The special commission appointed to draft a dog restraint law will report a bill in the interest of sheep raisers.

As the result of the ratification by the voters of proposed constitutional amendments to allow the Legislature to provide for absentee voting and public trading legislation to meet the intent of the amendments will probably be enacted.

The question of whether the Legislature shall ratify the proposed national prohibition amendment to the federal constitution will furnish one of the hottest fights of the session. Leaders of the no-license forces declare they are "sure" of the House and need but six or seven votes in the Senate to obtain ratification. Opponents will probably attempt to obtain a referendum to the voters on the question at the next state election.

One of the war questions before the Legislature is whether the state legislation for aid for dependents of soldiers and sailors shall be repealed in view of the federal insurance law which provides national aid for such dependents in all states.

Samuel W. McCall of Winchester and Calvin Coolidge of Northampton will be sworn in as Governor and Lieutenant Governor respectively for their third terms tomorrow. The Governor will deliver a short inaugural message.

Speaker Cox urged a state budget system and aid to the street railways of the state. He declared against government ownership and operation. He said:

"With strong and intelligent state supervision, with state directors, the cost of street railway construction and operation plus a fair return on the honest capital invested can be determined."

Speaker Cox's recommendation for state directors would mean the appointment of men representing the state on the boards of directors of street railways.

JAN-1-1918

CURLEY WILL RUN FOR GOVERNOR

Makes Announcement at New Year's Party of the Tammany Club

Mayor Curley, on the eve of his retirement from office, made the announcement last evening that he would be a candidate for gubernatorial honors at the next election and that there was not the slightest doubt of his election.

This announcement was made last evening at a New Year's party of the Tammany Club, at its quarters, 379 Dudley street, Roxbury.

Mr. Curley arrived at the hall at 10 o'clock and was given an ovation. He was called upon for an address and opened his remarks with the statement that he was going to be a candidate for Governor at the next election against all comers, that the campaign was going to begin now and that he did not fear the outcome.

JAN 1 1918

JAN-2-1918.

TAGUE CANDIDATE FOR THIRD TERM

Congressman Peter F. Tague last night announced that he is a candidate for re-election from the 19th congressional district, Charlestown. Mr. Tague is now serving his second term in the House of Representatives.

JAN 2 1918

JAN-1918

COUNCILMEN TALK TO REALTY MEN

Councilman-elect Daniel W. Lane told the members of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange at the weekly meeting and luncheon at the New Crawford House yesterday noon that closer cooperation between the business men of Boston and the chamber of commerce and other city and state organizations was advisable if industrial growth was desired. He extolled the necessity of advertising and publicity, as practised by western cities and towns.

George F. Washburn, head of the organization, presided. The other speakers were Councilmen Francis J. W. Ford and John J. Attridge, both of whom suggested that the exchange be represented at the meetings of the council.

JAN-1918.

Ranking Member House Judiciary



Essex S. Abbott of Haverhill, one of the prominent Republicans of the Legislature.

RECORD - JAN-3-1918

BIDS PEOPLE TO KEEP OPEN HEARTS FOR GENUINE PEACE OFFER FROM THE GERMANS

Chief Executive Would Win War

Wants No Abatement or Division of Energy Until We Triumph

Solemn warning to keep our hearts open to receive a genuine offer of peace when it shall be made, yet not to abate in the least our preparations for war by mere talk of peace, was sounded by Gov. Samuel W. McCall in his address today before the 1918 Legislature on the occasion of his third inaugural.

"The ultimate end that is beyond the mere purpose to conquer we must keep ever before us, so that we may not share in the colossal crime of the architects of the war by prolonging its evil course an instant after that end can be secured," said the Governor.

But the Governor's address was far from a plea to direct attention toward the coming of peace. With commanding vigor he declared that the United States must concentrate all its resources to win the war, and that we must wage it with no divided energy of the nation.

Yet those who heard him felt he sounded a note of caution against the summary rejection of all peace offers, "for," he said, "it would be far better to consider an offer of peace, even fraudulently made, than to refuse to give attention to an honest proposal."

"When our adversary states particular terms, when he puts himself in the way with us, our thoughts should take some definite shape in response, and not phrase themselves in vague, even if noble, generalizations, which, however much they may do honor to our moral nature, are for the purposes of the occasion wholly meaningless and negative, and carry nothing from one nation to another.

"If an enemy fairly tells us what he will give, and it is too little, let us tell him what we wil accept. Otherwise we may make ourselves responsible for the further drifting of the universe, and for the continued deepening of the night that is settling upon civilization."

Would Cut Expenses

The elimination of all unnecessary appropriations was strongly urged upon the legislators by the governor, who told them that it was their first duty to see that the State should do its full share in the support of the government in the war. All the resources of the State must be husbanded, he said, and its credit rigidly safeguarded.

Referring to the need of improving the transportation service of the Commonwealth the Governor declared that the street railway lines are in a "deplorable condition," both financially and in the character of service rendered the public.

"The State should require that the corporations should be honestly and economically managed," he said, "should provide good accommodations for their patrons, should do away with the excessive crowding of cars, which adds a wearisome length to the working day and does much injury to the health, and that they should be permitted to receive for this service a rate of fare which would pay the fair cost of rendering it.

"The chief elements of cost of such service are reasonable wages, maintenance of the property and a fair return upon actual investment, and not upon inflated values."

The Governor recommended action designed to secure a proper budget system for State expenditures, and asked the Legislature to consider the advisability of establishing a system of health insurance.

Other recommendations were for a law to enable soldiers and sailors to vote while out of the State, for a study of the question of the industrial education of men injured in the service and for endowing the State Guard with the full status of militia until the National Guard is returned to the service of the State.

Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge and the members of the Governor's Council were also inducted into office today, to serve the State for a term that will probably go down in history as the greatest since the constitution of the Bay State.

Gov. McCall and Lieut.-Gov. Coolidge took office for their third term, while three members of the Council took the oath for the first time.

The new Councilors are Lewis R. Sullivan of Dorchester, who defeated "Jim" Timilty of Roxbury, and is the only Democrat in the Council; George B. Wason of Cambridge and his Republican colleague, Mathew J. Whittall, Worcester carpet manufacture.

Councilor Sullivan succeeds Daniel J. Buckley of Charlestown, who declined to be a candidate for re-election.

The oath of office was administered to Gov. McCall by Pres. Wells of the Senate in the presence of former Governors, members of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Mayors of several cities in the State, foreign consuls, and the chief executives of other New England States who were present for a conference with Gov. Beekman of Rhode Island, recently returned from the foreign battle fields.

Wells Gives Oath

The war Governor, accompanied by Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, was escorted to the House chamber, where both branches were in joint session, and in the presence of one of the largest assemblies ever in attendance at an inaugural ceremony, was sworn into office for the third time by Pres. Wells of the Senate.

Both branches were called to order at 11 a.m. and committees were appointed by Pres. Wells and Speaker Cox to notified the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and members of the Council of their election, and then the upper branch marched to the House Chamber, where the joint session was held.

After mounting the Speaker's rostrum, Gov. McCall held up his right hand and was administered the oath by Pres. Wells, after which Sec. of State Langtry issued a proclamation that the chief executive had been elected and duly qualified to administer the affairs of his office.

Lieut. Gov. Coolidge and the Council were than sworn into office and the inaugural message was read by His Excellency.

Both galleries were crowded with women guests of the Councillors and Senate and House members and the Speaker's gallery contained Mrs. McCall with her daughters and several invited guests.

Speaker Cox yielded his gavel to Pres. Wells and a committee of both branches was appointed to notify the Governor that the Legislature was in session and prepared to administer the oath of office to him.

Escorted by Sergt.-at-Arms Thomas F. Pedrick, Gov. McCall Lt.-Gov. Coolidge and the members of the Council marched from the executive chamber to the House, followed by several invited guests.

McCall Reads Message

The inaugural procession also included the visiting New England Governors, Justices of the Supreme Court with Chief Justice Rugg, Justices of the Superior Court headed by Chief Justice Aiken and several others.

Judges of district and local courts, consuls representing foreign countries and mayors of several cities of the State were also present to hear he address of the Governor.

No Flowers Allowed

Naval and military officers were also present in uniform. For the first time in many years not a flower was displayed in the whole House chamber, not even a bouquet being placed on the speaker's desk.

Following the reading of the message Gov. McCall and party were escorted back to the executive chamber, where all held an informal reception.

Councillor Lewis R. Sullivan, the only Democratic member of the council, was the recipient of congratulations from many admirers.

Representatives from foreign countries who were present included: John B. Trant, Great Britain; Joseph Flamand, France; Joseph A. Conroy, Russia; Jose Garza Zertuche, Mexico, and consuls from Bolivia, Peru, Honduras, Denmark and Uruguay.

The judiciary was represented by Judge James M. Morton jr. of the U. S. District Court, Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the Supreme Judicial Court, Chief Justice John A. Aiken of the Superior Cout, the associate justices of those courts and lower court officials.

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, Mayor Holmes of Worcester and the chief executives of virtually all other Massachusetts cities attended.

Continued next page.

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The military and naval life of the State was represented by Capt. W. R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard; Adjt.-Gen. Jesse B. Stevens and other officers of national and State bodies.

Henry B. Endicott, Food Administrator; Pres. Bumpus of Tufts College, Receiver James M. Hustis of the B. & M. road and James J. Phelan of Boston also were present.

Waldron Again Chaplain

Rev. Daniel W. Waldron of Boston officiated as chaplain, beginning his 46th year of consecutive service in this office.

Speaker Cox read the names of the following members who did not qualify yesterday: Messrs. Craig of Boston, Driscoll of Boston, French of Somerville, Hall of Worcester, Harrington of Fall River, Mulveney of Fall River, Nichols of Fitchburg, Slowey of Lowell, Smith of Boston and Wonson of Gloucester, saying that such as were present would be escorted to the Governor to be qualified.

Orders were adopted on motion of Warner of Taunton that the Committee on Ways and Means be authorized to report appropriations from time to time, as necessary; by Gleason of Andover, for printing bills submitted with department reports; by Boothman of Adams, for making up the payroll.

Warner of Taunton put in a bill on leave for salary and travel for the members and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Speaker Cox appointed the following House members of the notification committee: Allen of Newton, Bliss of Malden, Benton of Belmont, Beaman of Leverett, Putnam of Lowell, Winchester of Boston, McGrath of Boston and O'Connor of Boston.

An order for adjournment to 11 o'clock tomorrow was adopted on motion of Abbott of Haverhill.

A batch of department reports was referred to the suitable committees, including the report of the joint special committee on the more economical administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

State Director of Athletics Wanted

The State Board of Education, in its report to the Legislature today, recommends the creation of an office of director of physical education. It also asks for the extention of the continuation school law to include the State, and it asks the Legislature also to provide facilities for training injured persons.

The Civil Service Commission asks for changes in the laws so that counties, when they have accepted the provisions of the act, shall be included the classified service. It also asks that an amendment be adopted, placing the heads of all departments in State, counties and cities shall be certified by the board.

Cyrus E. Adams, prison commissioner, renews his request for the removal of the State Prison from Charlestown and asks for an appropriation for that purpose.

Frank H. Hardison, insurance commissioner, asks for a law to compel employers to pay workingmen's compensation claims, when a company in which they havep laced their indemnity insurance fails.

The trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst ask for appropriations totalling $136,345, for improvements at that institution.

JAN 3 1918

$2,400,000 Wanted for Harbor Improvements

The report of the State Waterways Commission made to the Legislature today, asks for an appropriation of $2,473,141.69 for improvements in Boston harbor, in addition to the $8,000,000 appropriated by the Legislature of 1911.

The most important item in the list that makes up the account is a recommendation that the tracks and trackage facilities of the Union Freight R.R. be acquired. Included in this item also are provisions for track extensions across the Northern ave. bridge. The sum of $370,00 is required for the purposes cited.

The board asks for $778,341.69 for the completion of the drydock at South Boston, and $350,000 more for the purpose of laying tracks on the Commonwealth Flats, for paving streets and constructing sewers, all of these being in proximity to the drydock.

East and South Boston improvements are also provided for in the recommendation.

JAN - 1918

COAL RELIEF FOR BOSTON IS PROMISED

Saturday May End Acute Stage

Storrow Says Arrangements Have Been Made to Avoid Trouble Trouble

Not until Saturday or Sunday will the householders of Greater Boston secure material relief from the present coal shortage. Steamers brought 16,000 tons of soft coal to Boston today and it is expected that two trains of 50 cars each will arrive by Sunday with 6000 tons.

Although the soft coal will relieve the great commercial needs, hard coal is still in great demand. Today 1100 tons arrived on cars which had left the mines before the Federal order giving coal the priority of transportation had gone into effect.

The State Fuel Administration today arranged for the daily receipt of 10 tons of coal to be sold in 100-pound lots to needy persons throughout the city during the present coal shortage.

The administratr has established emergency headquarters in the City Hall, where requests for the coal will be received. Mayor Curley has ordered the Public Works Department to furnish men and teams for the distribution of the fuel.

The coal will be sold to needy families at cost prices.

All requests for coal must first be approved by the fuel administrator before it is delivered.

Fuel Administrator Storrow telephoned from Washington to the offices of the Committee on Public Safety this morning and reported that satisfactory arrangements had been made to prevent a duplication of the present conditions.

He stated that he had been in several conferences with Director General McAdoo and National Fuel Administrator Garfield, but refused to state the exact outcome as he wished the announcement of plans to come from Mr. McAdoo.

It became known that Mr. Storrow had laid minute plans for the arrival of the 7500 tons by the latter part of the week. These two trains which are already enroute from the mining district, will carry with them two men whose sole duty will be to keep the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee informed of their hourly progress.

Three times a day these men will wire the office of the Fuel Administrator and give the location of the trains. This will remove any possibility of side tracking or delay.

The only source of more immediate relief is the improvement in weather conditions which will allow the barges, now harbored in various points along the coast, to put out to sea. Once the sea route is open and the coal-laden barges are able to proceed, Boston's famine will come to a sudden end.

Attempts were made today by several barges along the coast to proceed to Boston. Eight barges which have been ice-locked in Vineyard Haven were reported to have begun to move and to have started with their cargo of 12,000 tons of coal. In Buzzards Bay tugs were at work attempting to release a fleet of Boston bound barges. None of these are expected to arrive in Boston until Saturday or Sunday.

Steamers had better success than the barges. This morning three steamers, bearing a cargo of 16,000 tons of soft coal, docked at the waterfront. The steamers were laden with fuel for the Boston Elevated Ry. Co., the Metropolitan Coal Co. and the N. E. Gas & Coke Co.

The arrival of the first allotment of Storrow" coal, which has been secured by the Massachusetts fuel administrator to suppliement the regular supply to dealers, will reach Boston Friday. There will be 7500 tons in this lot which will arrive by steamer. The greatest part of the cargo which will arrive by steamer will be distributed to hospitals.

Wtih the exception of a very few rooms, there was no heat in the Pemberton sq. court house. Only those sessions required by law to remain open were held. Ordinarily 28 tons are used daily to heat this building and this morning less than 15 tons were available.

The timely action of Sec. Daniels and Director-Gen. McAdoo has assured the reopening of Boston schools on schedule and has averted the closing of several small hospitals and other institutions in Boston. By their order 50,000 tons of bituminous coal stored

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(1)

in the Navy Yard will be turned over to these institutions.

The one hope for relief in Boston and throughout New England is that the use of the Pennsylvania tunnel as a common freight carrier route will bring the much needed fuel with the speed predicted by those who suggested the revolutionary order put into effect by McAdoo.

Coal on Way

Approximately 1500 cars of coal that have been held up on the Jersey side will lead the freight movement through the tunnel. Within two days three full trains, carrying 6000 tons of anthracite, should arrive here for distribution among the coal dealers of this city.

Experts on the transportation system from the coal mines to Boston believe that the use of the Pennsylvania tunnel as a common freight carrier will do more to straighten out the railroad tangle than any other change from obselete methods. In order to divert to public use as many coal cars as possible, now on their way to New England, via the new tunnel route, Director McAdoo has approved a suggestion that bunker coal shipments to Portland, Me., be discontinued.

All steamers for the Allies which have been coaling at Portland will hereafter get their fuel at Newport News and Hampton Roads. Baltimore may later be used as a bunker coaling terminal.

With the single exception of troop movements, all priorities of shipment were abolished today by an order from the Priorities Board.

From now on the business end of the coal situation, so far as the fuel administrator is concerned, will be handled at a down-town office at 85 Devonshire st., although, of course, the administrative end of the work will continue to be taken care of by Mr. Storrow at his offices in the State House.

A practical coal man, approved by the New England Jobbers' Assn., will be in charge of the down-town office.

Rushing Trains of Coal Cars to N. E.

WASHINGTON.—Hundreds of coal cars, released from yards where they have been stalled behind shipments of higher preferential ratings, were moving over eastern roads today to relieve the acute coal shortage in the northeast.

The movement, a part of the Government's plan to clear up the traffic congestion, was ordered yesterday by Director-General McAdoo, based on the belief that the congestion rather than an actual shortage was responsible for the fuel famine.

All existing priority orders were suspended by Robert S. Lovett, priority director of the War Industries Board, on recommendation of the Director-General, with the expectation that a freer movement of all freight, as well as coal, would result.

The Director-General also broke a railroad precedent by ordering the Pennsylvania tunnel under the Hudson River, heretofore restricted to passenger traffic, to be used to move coal trains into New York.

Members of the Shipping Board conferred with Mr. McAdoo today to determine the number of ships available for transportation of coal from Hampton Roads to New England ports to assist in relieving the situation.

Indications today were that President Wilson would go before Congress Friday to present his recommendations for legislation to make Government operation of railroads fully effective and provide for reimbursement of the roads on the basis of pre-war earnings.

The President's plans already have been drafted into legislative form and bills embodying them probably will be introduced in both houses immediately after his address.

Director Plans N. E. Coal Famine Relief

NEW YORK—Alfred H. Smith, president of the New York Central Railroad, today assumed his duties as assistant director-general of railroads for the eastern section of the country, and his plans for relieving congestion on all lines, especially near New York, were put into effect.

Shipment of coal was given preference over passenger traffic in an effort to relieve the coal famine here and in New England. The Pennsylvania Railroad tubes under the Hudson river will soon be used for freight as well as passenger traffic to rush coal to Long Island and points by the New Haven.

The Baltimore & Ohio road used the Pennsylvania station in Manhattan for its passenger traffic, the change necessitating a revision of the schedules of both roads. In order to promote a better movement of freight in New England, Mr. Smith has decided to use the new Hell Gate Bridge route. A further material reduction in the passenger service on the Eastern railroads may be expected in a few days.

JAN - 2 - 1918

DEER ISLAND WAR PRISON

JAN 2 19

Government Leases Buildings from City

The Federal Government today leased from the city the women's prison and the new men's prison at Deer Island as a "war prison" for the remainder of the war. The lease will be approved tomorrow morning at a special meeting of the City Council.

The Government will pay a yearly rental of $50,000 for the two buildings mentioned, and for a smaller building which will be used for administrative purposes. The fuel and light will be furnished by the city.

The buildings will house 860 prisoners.

JAN - 2 - 1918

TAGUE CANDIDATE FOR THIRD TERM

JAN 3 1918

Congressman Peter F. Tague announces that he is a candidate for re-election from the 10th congressional district, Charlestown. Mr. Tague is now serving his second term in the House of Representatives.

JAN - 1918

STORROW GOES TO CAPITAL TO ASK FOR COAL

Garfield Approves Seizures Here

New Shipment of 500 Tons by Rail Promised Boston

The drastic action of James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, in seizing and diverting coal supplies, received full support from Washington today when National Fuel Administrator Garfield wired him authority to continue this means of meeting such emergencies as should arise.

Without waiting for this authorization Mr. Storrow ordered three carloads of coal seized in South Boston yesterday in order to divert the fuel to householders, and it is probable that similar action may be taken within a short time unless the present coal stringency is lightened.

A more optimistic note prevailed in New England today as the result of a wire received by Administrator Storrow assuring him that two trainloads of hard coal from the Pennsylvania coal fields will soon be on the way to Boston.

Follows Conference

This assurance followed a conference of Federal, mine and transportation officials. The coal is now on the Lehigh Valley road at the mine fields and will be forwarded as soon as the necessary transportation equipment is secured. The shipment is likely to amount to about 5000 tons.

Mr. Storrow will go to Washington again tonight to take further steps in his effort to relieve the New England coal situation.

Another hopeful note in the coal situation here came from the Bay State

prompt action by the national fuel administrator."

A public conference between the school officials and the fuel authorities has been called for this afternoon at the State House, when an effort will be made to solve the problem. Fuel Administrator Storrow has requested that all schools in the State defer the reopening until Jan. 8.

Schools in all other parts of the State are in a similar predicament, and in several cases colleges have been so seriously affected that a lengthening of the vacation holiday vacations was deemed necessary. Action has already been taken by Tufts College, where the students were notified that an extra week would be added to the holiday vacation on account of the fuel shortage.

Despite the lightening of pressure last week by the arrival of several coal barges, industries are still

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pinched by the shortage. Receiver Donham of the Bay State St. Ry. says his line is worse off in Chelsea than ever—no coal having been received there.

"There is only one day's supply at this point above the necessary reserve to keep the plant from freezing," he said today. "All I can say is that I am hopeful of keeping it going somehow."

A steamer has been dispatched from Boston to Baltimore to bring back 7500 tons of coal which were consigned to New England through the efforts of Fuel Administrator Storrow. There are several barges loaded with coal for New England at Hampton Roads, but inclement weather is holding up their departure.

At Philadelphia approximately 5000 tons of hard coal are aboard two trains, and three barges, carrying probably 10,000 tons, are expected to relieve the Boston shortage, but when they will arrive is not known.

DELEGATES TO SECURITY LEAGUE

Mayor Curley today appointed as delegates to represent Boston at the coming conference of the National Security League, to be held in Chicago on Feb. 21, 22 and 23, Rev. William H. Van Allen, Rev. Cortland Myers and Addison Winship.

DEC - 31 - 1917

POLAR BEARS IN FRANKLIN PARK ENJOY FRIGIDITY

DEC 31 1917

Hasha and Fatima Have Fine Time as Humans Shiver

The general remark passed out Dorchester way is "Some Cold!" and it certainly has been the past few days, so cold that even the old Dorchester Bay that has not been frozen over in years bears ice in various parts and the ice boat enthusiast is looking forward to some skimming over the stretch of water if the cold spell lasts.

But out in Franklin Park there are two individuals that do not feel the cold at all and rather enjoy the weather the further it goes below zero. They are Hasha and Fatima, not Turks, or that favorite brand of cigarettes, but two large polar bears that made their early home around the polar regions.

Saturday and yesterday, the coldest known for years, these bears certainly had a great time and were in their element prancing around and digging and rolling in the snow and ice. Frank Prior, the animal man, never saw the bears so active, and although the weather nipped him around the ears and nose a good deal, he forgot his own trouble in seeing that his pets were happy through the weather being cold.

He gave them a loaf of bread apiece in the morning and the bears soaked it in the ice and snow to give it a flavor before eating the same. They also took a bath in the ice cold water that is situated in their apartments.

Scores of children, well muffled, passed the Franklin Park Zoo during the day, and in watching the bears gambol around forgot that "Jack Frost" was after them, and kept warm by dancing around in merriment at the antics of the bears.

DEC - 31 - 1917

PLAYGROUND IN DORCHESTER IS RESIDENTS' PLEA

DEC 31 1917

A great agitation is being made by the residents and the school children of the section bounded by Blue Hill ave., Geneva ave., Columbia rd. and Quincy st., to have a playground in that district. It is the general opinion that this section of Dorchester is without a place for the children to play except in the school yards, and as the various school yards are surrounded by tenement houses, the noise of the children becomes a disturbance to the people of the district.

On Ceylon st., near Columbia rd., there is a large tract of land that would make an ideal playground and the site is being looked at with longing eyes by the children of the district. The land could, it is believed, be bought cheap by the city and made into one of the ideal playgrounds of the city.

The nearest playground to the district named is Franklin Park, which is two miles away from the various ends of the section named above. Many of the children being small and on account of the cars on Columbia rd. and Blue Hill ave., crossing the tracks makes it very dangerous to them.

Many of the citizens of Blue Hill ave. and Columbia rd. have brought the matter to the attention of Rep. Charles Winchester, of Ward 18, of which the district is a part, and he is trying hard to have a playground situated in the vicinity. He claims that it would make life more happy and give the hundreds of children not alone a breathing spot, but also a place where they could enjoy themselves unmolested and without danger and injury.

DEC - 21 - 1917

At the Mayor's Gate

With the campaign over and his tenure of office nearing an end Mayor Curley is cutting down on his public and social engagements and spending more time with his family out at the Jamaicaway home.

DEC 21 1917

Political statisticians are trying to figure out where Mayor Curley got his 1300 votes in ward five on election day. The size of the Mayor's vote has prompted the question: Did Lomasney deliver or did he fail? There are those who contend that the big vote polled in the ward by Mayor Curley is proof sufficient that Lomasney fell down in his effort to swing the ward solidly for Peters. These Curley men are pointing significantly to the fact that ward five gave Peters only 600 more votes than it cast for Curley and Gallivan. The big Jewish vote in the ward is said to have gone almost entirely to Peters. Most of the Jews who didn't vote for Peters are said to have supported Gallivan. Students of the game are now puzzled as to who cast the big vote for Curley. Among many it is claimed that the bulk of this big Curley vote was cast by city employees who doublecrossed Martin, the Mahatma, on election morning.

Among the plums Mayor-Elect Peters will distribute upon taking office will be those of secretary and assistant secretary of his personal staff. Among the candidates being mentioned for these positions, both of which carry good salaries, are Joseph Lyons, "Eddie" Moore and Ex-Alderman Fred Finnegan. Inasmuch as Lyons now holds a job as assistant appraiser in the Federal service here, it is doubted if he would accept an opening at City Hall.

Mayor Curley has become a life member of the Navy Relief Society by donating $100 to the organization's fund. The Mayor signed four $25 subscription blanks when called upon in his office by a navy canvasser. Incidentally the Mayor bought up a big bunch of tickets for the Navy ball, to be held in East Boston, Dec. 28, in aid of the society's fund.

Members of the City Council will again take up the Washington st. traffic problem at Friday afternoon's meeting. At that time it is expected that some action will be taken permanently to bar surface cars from that part of Washington st. where their operation is now temporarily prohibited. The time limit for the embargo now in force expires on Jan. 15.

In keeping with the custom of former Mayors it is expected that Mayor Curley, before leaving office, will appoint the members of his office staff to good positions around the hall. Sec. Charles O. Power and Asst. Sec. Edward J. Slattery are both capable men and should have no trouble in satisfactorily filling any place to which they are assigned. The clerks and stenographers attached to the office will probably be given good openings in some of the various departments.

James T. Tirrel and Thomas J. Monahan, clerks in the central office of the Public Works Department, were made happy this Christmas by substantial increases in salaries. Tirrel's increase was from $900 to $1100 a year and Monahan' from $1000 to $1200.

HERALD - JAN - 3 - 1918.

McCall and Coolidge to Renew Their Oaths of Office on Hill Today

House and Senate Re-elect Presiding Officers—Curley Men Get Back Seats in Both Branches.

JAN 3 1918

Gov. Samuel W. McCall and Lt.-Gov. Coolidge will be inaugurated at noon today in the chamber of the House of Representatives. There will be no booming of cannon on the Common, however, for such salutes are reserved for new chief magistrates, while for both Gov. McCall and Lt.-Gov. Coolidge the day will mark the beginning of a third term.

Governor Administers Oath of Office.

Yesterday the Governor, in the presence of the council, administered the oaths of office to each branch of the new Legislature. Today it will be the turn of President Wells of the Senate, when both houses have assembled in joint convention, to administer the oaths to the executive branch of the government—the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and the councillors.

Speaker Channing H. Cox, on his re-election yesterday for a fourth term as presiding officer of the lower branch, declared emphatically against public ownership of street railways, and for "intelligent state supervision, with state directors," by means of which he said "the cost of street railway construction and operation plus a fair return on the honest capital invested can be determined." On that basis a proper and sufficient charge for service can be fixed by state authority.

"The public is reasonable," he continued, "the public wants to pay the honest and necessary cost of service rendered."

President Henry G. Wells, on his re-election to preside over the Senate, urged a "short but painstaking session," subordinating all but absolutely necessary legislation to the consideration of questions relating to the war.

Speaker Cox received 175 votes, on roll call, to 54 for John L. Donovan, the choice of the Democratic caucus.

Setback for Curley

That caucus marked another defeat for the cause of Mayor Curley. His candidate, Joseph McGrath, received but 14 votes to 30 for Donovan, who was backed by Martin M. Lomasney.

By winning the caucus nomination Donovan was ensured a place on the rules committee, the "Speaker's cabinet."

President Wells received 36 votes out of the 40 possible, and there were no votes for any other candidate, several senators being absent.

All the officials of the Senate and House of last year were re-elected, and the principal other business of the day was the announcement of committees. One of the surprises is the displacement of Senator Edward F. McLaughlin, president of the Democratic city committee, from the Senate rules committee and the substitution of Senator Charles L. Lawler. McLaughlin stumped for Mayor Curley. Lawler was with Mayor-elect Peters. The list of committees follows:

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

Judiciary—Cavanagh of Middlesex, MacPherson of Middlesex, Hobson of Worcester and Hampden, Sanford of Suffolk, Nash of Norfolk and Plymouth.

Ways and Means—Gifford of Cape and Plymouth, Churchill of Franklin and Hampshire, McLane of Bristol, Smith of Middlesex, McLaughlin of Suffolk.

Bills in the Third Reading—Halliwell of Bristol, Hardy of Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden, Lawler of Suffolk.

Engrossed Bills—Russell of Middlesex, Eames of Middlesex, Curran of Suffolk.

Rules—The President, Hobbs of Worcester, Wilson of Suffolk, Hobson of Worcester and Hampden, Lawler of Suffolk.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES

Administration and Commissions—Hobbs of Worcester, Jackson of Essex, Hobson of Worcester and Hampden.

Agriculture—Colburn of Middlesex, Smith of Middlesex, Eames of Middlesex.

Banks and Banking—McKnight of Middlesex, Cavanagh of Middlesex, Hormel of Suffolk.

Cities—Chamberlain of Hampden, Beck of Suffolk, Dahlborg of Plymouth, Fitzgerald of Suffolk.

Constitutional Amendments—Tetel of Essex, Dahlborg of Plymouth, McLaughlin of Suffolk.

Counties—Knox of Middlesex, Brown of Essex, Morris of Suffolk.

Education—Cross of Worcester, Churchill of Franklin and Hampshire, Chamberlain of Hampden.

Election Laws—Hormel of Suffolk, Hobbs of Worcester, Cavanagh of Middlesex.

Federal Relations—Hastings of Berkshire, Nichols of Suffolk, Buckley of Hampden.

Fisheries and Game—Hardy of Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden, Brown of Essex, Colburn of Middlesex.

Harbors and Public Lands—Brown of Essex, Reed of Bristol, Curran of Suffolk.

Insurance—McLane of Bristol, Sanford of Suffolk, McKnight of Middlesex, Russell of Middlesex.

Labor—Hobson of Worcester and Hampden, Gifford of Cape and Plymouth, Perrin of Norfolk.

Legal Affairs—Perley of Essex, Perrin of Norfolk, Reed of Bristol, Morris of Suffolk.

Mercantile Affairs—Smith of Middlesex, McLane of Bristol, Harrop of Worcester, Buckley of Hampden.

Metropolitan Affairs—Wilson of Suffolk, Nichols of Suffolk, Hormel of Suffolk, Lawler of Suffolk.

Military Affairs—Nash of Norfolk and Plymouth, Cross of Worcester, Fitzgerald of Suffolk.

Municipal Finance—Sanford of Suffolk, Beck of Suffolk, Halliwell of Bristol.

Public Health—Hart of Worcester, Jackson of Essex, McLaughlin of Suffolk.

Public Institutions—Dahlborg of Plymouth, Perley of Essex, Knox of Middlesex, Russell of Middlesex.

Public Lighting—Beck of Suffolk, Tetler of Essex, Harrop of Worcester, Halliwell of Bristol.

Public Service—Perrin of Norfolk, Chamberlain of Hampden, Hastings of Berkshire.

Railroads—Hobbs of Worcester, Perley of Essex, Tetler of Essex, Curran of Suffolk.

Roads and Bridges—Jackson of Essex, Colburn of Middlesex, Hart of Worcester.

Social Welfare—Eames of Middlesex, Wilson of Suffolk, Hastings of Berkshire.

State House and Libraries—Reed of Bristol, MacPherson of Middlesex, Fitzgerald of Suffolk.

Street Railways—MacPherson of Middlesex, McKnight of Middlesex, Hardy of Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden, Knox of Middlesex.

Taxation—Nichols of Suffolk, Gifford of Cape and Plymouth, Nash of Norfolk and Plymouth, Morris of Suffolk.

Towns—Churchill of Franklin and Hampshire, Hart of Worcester, Cross of Worcester.

Water Supply—Harrop of Worcester, Jackson of Essex, Buckley of Hampden.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Rules—The Speaker, Bliss of Malden, Jewett of Lowell, Smith of Boston, Rowley of Brookline, Kent of Pittsfield, Young of Weston, Lyman of Easthampton, Emory of Newburyport, Donovan (J. L.) of Boston, FitzGerald of Northampton.

Ways and Means—Warner of Taunton, Bitzer of Arlington, Lyman of Easthampton, Babb of Boston, Young of Weston, Pierce of Greenfield, Atwood of Boston, Hartshorn of Gardner, Murphy of Lowell, McAllister of Lee, Foley of Boston.

Judiciary—Abbott of Haverhill, Burr of Boston, Makepeace of Malden, Barry of Lynn, Kneeland of Winchester, Kiernan of Wareham, Wasserman of Boston, Moran of Mansfield, Ballantyne of Boston, Mahoney of Peabody, Granfield of Springfield.

Elections—Makepeace of Malden, Bower of Lawrence, Carrick of Cambridge, Hall of Worcester, Penshorn of Boston, Adams of Stockbridge, McNamee of Boston.

Bills to the Third Reading—Powers of Newton, Finkel of Boston, Mahoney of Peabody.

Engrossed Bills—Prescott of Grafton, Gould of Milford, Feinberg of Boston.

Payroll—Boothman of Adams, Clark of Boston, Harrington of Fall River.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES

Administration and Commissions—Smith of Boston, Allen of Newton, Monk of Watertown, Marsh of Springfield, Kelley of Fairhaven, Underhill of Somerville, Holland of Boston, Kelley E. I. of Boston.

Agriculture—Tarbell of Brookfield, Beaman of Leverett, Dunbar of West Bridgewater, Granger of Agawam, Wilson of South Hadley, Bray of Buckland, Packard of Brockton, Adams of Stockbridge.

Banks and Banking—Swig of Boston, Freeling of Fall River, Furness of Everett, Young of Spencer, Merriam of Framingham, Nichols of Fitchburg, Wood of Hopkinton, McGrath of Boston.

Cities—Bliss of Malden, Woodill of Melrose, Johnson of Worcester, Putnam of Lowell, Wharton of Boston, Foster of Springfield, Baxter of Lynn, Hudson of Waltham, Austin of Somerville, Higgins of Taunton, Scigliano of Boston.

Constitutional Amendments—Weston of Newton, Barry of Lynn, Benton of Belmont, Briggs of Plymouth, Dunkle of Boston, Putnam of Lowell, Reara of Boston, Gilien of Boston.

Counties—Bagshaw of Fall River, Hirsch of Dedham, Wadleigh of Merrimac, Daggett of Somerville, Cooley of East Longmeadow, Bellows of Clarksburg, Mitchell of Springfield, Dwyer of Boston.

Education—Hull of Leominster, Baldwin of Brockton, Gibson of Hanover, Bartlett of North Attleboro, Wenson of Gloucester, Dow of Beverly, Conroy of Fall River, Moynihan of Boston.

Election Laws—Burr of Boston, Hays of Boston, Woodhill of Melrose, Johnson of Worcester, Jones of Berkeley, Sawyer of Ware, Green of Boston, O'Connor of Chicopee.

Federal Relations—Achin of Lowell, Bowser of Wakefield, Waterman of Williamstown, French of Somerville, Richards of Malden, McKinney of Boston, O'Connor of Boston, Quigley of Chelsea.

Fisheries and Game—Smith of Provincetown, Collins of Edgartown, Penshorn of Boston, Bennes of Springfield, Bentley of Swampscott, Brunell of Webster, Howland of New Bedford, Maloe of Worcester.

Harbors and Public Lands—Mullony of Fall River, Hirsch of Dedham, Bentley of Swampscott, Haynes of Scituate, Perham of Chelmsford, Bower of Lawrence, Smith of Provincetown, Jones of Nantucket.

Insurance—Waterman of Williamstown, Bartlett of Pittsfield, Bagshaw of Fall River, Carrick of Cambridge, Clark of Boston, Bunting of Methuen, Wheeler of Springfield, Wall of Worcester, Craig of Boston, O'Connor of Boston, Slowey of Lowell.

Labor—Collins of Edgartown, Cowdrey of Fitchburg, Stetson of Yarmouth, Haskins of Middleboro, Shedd of Tewksbury, Morrill of Haverhill, Manning of Boston, Kelly of Worcester.

Legal Affairs—Gibbs of Waltham, Tolman of Gloucester, Bates of Quincy, Boothman of Adams, Gould of Milford, Finkel of Boston, Slothick of Holyoke, Browne of Cambridge, Flanagan of Lawrence, McDonnell of Boston, McKeon of Worcester.

Mercantile Affairs—Monk of Watertown, Clauss of Cambridge, Odlin of Lynn, Mahoney of Chelsea, Bunting of Methuen, Burrell of Medford, Mellen of Worcester, Blague of Springfield, Lord of Athol, Harrington of Fall River, Donovan, T. F., of Boston.

Metropolitan Affairs—Brown of Woburn, Weston of Boston, Amidon of Cambridge, Benton of Belmont, Fleming of Somerville, Butterworth of Revere, Arnold of Boston, Craig of Lynn, Burke of Boston, Craig of Boston, Feinburg of Boston.

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Military Affairs—French of Haverhill, Allen, E. W., of Lynn, Lane of Beverly, Richards of Malden, Robinson of Somerville, Achin of Lowell, Pierce of Greenfield, Murphy, D. C., of Boston.

Municipal Finance—Gleason of Andover, Martin of Boston, Hall of Worcester, Blanchard of Cambridge, Bates of Salem, Walker of New Bedford, Bartlett of Brockton, Jordan of Lawrence.

Public Health—Frothingham of Lynn, Mulvey of Fall River, Furness of Everett, Leavitt of Boston, Johnson of Uxbridge, Morse of Danvers, Cheney of Southbridge, Hayes of Boston.

Public Institutions—Butler of Lawrence, Larocque of Fall River, Keiley of Fairhaven, French of Somerville, Bean of Worcester, Allen, George C. F., of Lynn, Orr of Pittsfield, Southern of New Bedford, Cox, E. J., of Boston, Murphy of Holyoke, Winchester of Boston.

Public Lighting—Tolman of Gloucester, Hays of Boston, Nason of Haverhill, Meyers of Cambridge, Doyle of New Bedford, Underhill of Somerville, Nutting of Leominster, Snow of Westfield, Joyce of Boston, McNamee of Boston, Mealey of Boston.

Public Service—Whittman of Quincy, Whitney of Clinton, Wood of Fall River, Nelson of Newburyport, Johnson of Uxbridge, Corey of Northboro, McLaughlin of Boston, Englert of Boston.

Railroads—Jewett of Lowell, Pepin of Salem, Mitchell of Springfield, Marsh of Springfield, Greenwood of Everett, Freeling of Fall River, Craig of Boston, Prescott of Crafton, Ollendorff of Medway, Quinn of Sharon, Reardon of Boston.

Roads and Bridges—Emery of Newburyport, Pepin of Salem, Moulton of Rutland, Dennis of Sandwich, Baker of Marlboro, Nelson of Worcester, Leavitt of Boston, McMenimen of Cambridge.

Social Welfare—Greenwood of Everett, Ferry of Northbridge, Dunklee of Boston, Lord of Athol, Frothingham of Lynn, McIntosh of Quincy, Crowley of Abington, Carrigan of Natick.

State House and Libraries—Whitney of Clinton, Odlin of Lynn, Wood of Fall River, Baldwin of Brockton, Martin of Boston, Driscoll of Boston, Cashman of Boston, Morrill of Haverhill.

Street Railways—Worrall of Attleboro, Kent of Pittsfield, Bowser of Wakefield, Allen of Newton, Gibbs of Waltham, Morrison of Medford, Baldwin of Brookline, Cooke of Worcester, Donovan, J. L., of Boston, Manning of Brockton, FitzGerald of Northampton.

Taxation—Rowley of Brookline, Briggs of Plymouth, Paine of Holbrook, Spinney of Weymouth, Newhall of Stoneham, Powers of Newton, Allen of Norwood, Stetson of Yarmouth, Terrey of Groton, Sawyer of Ware, Mahoney of Boston.

Towns—Osborne of Marblehead, Magee of Winthrop, Brunnell of Webster, Marsh of Hingham, Harriman of Stow, Nourse of Saugus, Hamilton of Palmer, Kellogg of Orange.

Water Supply—Clause of Cambridge, Hosking of Middleboro, Bessette of New Bedford, Crooks of Bellingham, Corbett of Lowell, Cronin of Holyoke, Costello of Boston.

MONITORS OF THE HOUSE.

First Division—Bowser of Wakefield, Adams of Stockbridge.

Second Division—Baxter of Lynn, Crowley of Abington.

Third Division—Woodhill of Melrose, Crais of Boston.

Fourth Division—Hudson of Waltham, Burke of Boston.

JAN-3-1918.

OUR MAIL BAG

THINGS MIGHT BE WORSE.

To Editor of Herald and Journal:

Your partial list of men who, retiring from the service of the municipality, have promptly found remunerative opportunity for service elsewhere, is interesting, but if our municipal machinery were on a scientific basis, such a roster would be impossible. And yet we should not be pessimistic as the new year opens, for in that respect there is an improvement.

JAN 3 1918

Some years ago it was not considered strange to see a man who had retired from one department of the city's service on a pension to enter another department on wages, and draw both pension and wages with efficient regularity at City Hall. If anybody in the city's service, high or low, thought that such a combination was unjust, nobody took the trouble to put a stop to it, although by what process of logic the financial officers of the city permitted it to continue, month in and month out, the writer was never able to learn.

But I have an impression that sometimes the financial officers of the city find it possible to accommodate their methods and views to the wishes of their superior officer, the mayor, with as little compunction as do the heads of the public works and park departments.

Meanwhile let us hope that Mayor Peters, an honest man through and through, will not fall a victim to the methods of men who have a more intimate knowledge of City Hall and who, posing as his friends, might easily wreck his administration. I remember an honest man, once elected mayor of this city, who solemnly told the reporters early in his term of office that so long as he was mayor no man should receive a contract from the city whose directory rating did not show his business qualification to fill the contract.

The first large contract awarded that year was given by the street department for its annual lumber supply. It was awarded to an East Boston man who was rated as a music teacher. We have not progressed far when butter and egg venders suddenly become security bonding agents, but let us live in hope of better and cleaner things in the next four years. WILLIAM H. HOBART.

Boston, Jan. 3.

JAN-3-1918.

M'ISAAC WON'T ACCEPT OFFICE

JAN 3 1918

Declines Second Proffer of Corporation Counsel from Mayor.

DECIDES TO ENTER PRIVATE PRACTICE

Asst.-Dist.-Atty. Daniel V. McIsaac declined last night the second offer from Mayor Curley of the position of corporation counsel, and announced his intention to resign his present position Feb. 1, to enter the private practice of law.

Mayor Curley nominated Mr. McIsaac for corporation counsel in November, and the civil service commission, at the end of the 30-day period allowed for its consideration, asked the mayor to send in the name a second time, in order that a further opportunity might be afforded for examining into the qualifications of the nominee.

Mr. McIsaac's statement follows:

"His honor the mayor has again asked me to have my name submitted to the civil service commission for the position of corporation counsel. I appreciate very highly this kindness and the honor conferred, but I have already made arrangements to go into the private practice of law and am leaving the district attorney's office on Feb. 1.

"I want especially to thank the press for their kindness to me in their editorials and news columns at the time of my appointment, and also to thank my legion of friends for the interest they have displayed in me.

"I want to further emphasize this one fact that I learned from the chairman of the civil service commission that there is not before that board one bit of testimony or evidence of any kind against my confirmation."

JAN-4-1918.

PELLETIER TO TAKE UP FIN. COM. EVIDENCE

JAN 4 1918

That Submitted Deals Only with Cases of Perjury.

NOTHING PRESENTED ON BOND BUSINESS

May Be Several Weeks Before the Matter Can Be Taken up.

Dist.-Atty. Pelletier has taken no action as yet upon the evidence placed in his hands by the Finance Commission in regard to its recent inquiry. He said today he had not read the evidence through as yet, but that he had been informed by Atty. Henry F. Hurlburt, who presented it, that the evidence submitted dealt with perjury only and that no evidence regarding the bonding business was presented.

When asked when the Finance Commission evidence would be officially taken up, the district attorney said: "Owing to the closing down of courts and the fact that jail cases only will be tried this month, an unusual condition presents itself in the district attorney's office. We plan to take up the cases before us in their order at the earliest possible moment.

"I have before me evidence brought by Atty. Henry F. Hurlburt on the finance commission investigation. It will be several weeks before I can express an opinion upon it.

"There are four volumes of typewritten testimony, and I cannot comment upon it now, except to say that there is before me only evidence pertaining to perjury charges and that no particular person or persons have been designated. No evidence concerning the bonding business has been presented to me."

Pelletier said he would examine the finance commission evidence personally.

JAN-1918.

CITY CLUB IS TO ENTERTAIN PETERS

Invites All Former Mayors to Meet the Mayor-Elect

JAN 1918

The Boston City Club has sent out invitations to a reception and dinner in honor of Mayor-elect Andrew J. Peters, tomorrow evening at 6:30, in the auditorium. President George S. Smith will preside.

All the ex-mayors of the city, with the exception of former Mayor Green, whose age warns him not to venture out in the inclement weather, and possibly Mayor Curley, who is confine dto his home with a severe cold, are expected to be present.

HERALD - JAN - 3 - 1918.

FORD HALL FOLK SAY FAREWELL

JAN 3 1918

Wish George W. Coleman Best Success in Mission to the War Zone.

PRAISE BOSTON BUSINESS MEN

Compliments and godspeeds were showered on George W. Coleman in Ford Hall, last night, on the eve of his departure for England and France in connection with the war commission work of the Northern Baptist convention, of which he is president.

The farewell was taken at the 10th anniversary of the Ford Hall meetings with about 325 present, representing all departments of the city's business and professional life as well as the audiences which gather at the Sunday night open forums.

Mrs. McCall Attends

Mrs. McCall, the Governor's wife, was present as a guest of honor, and there were also at the head table, Mr. Coleman, President George S. Smith of the Boston City Club, Chairman Edward H. Haskell of the trustees of the Baptist Social Union, John K. Allen of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, the Rev. Harold Marshall of the Open Forum National Council, of which Mr. Coleman is the national president, and Dr. George Hodges, dean of the Episcopal Theological School.

Charles Kroll presided and before introducing the speakers read the following telegram from Edward A. Filene, now in Washington:

"George W. Coleman is a real man, a town builder, a leader who has done priceless things for Boston and America, and a lovable friend."

During the evening Clarence Marple, treasurer of the Ford Hall meetings, paid tribute to the work of Miss Mary C. Crawford, Mr. Coleman's coadjutor in the Ford Hall meetings, and presented her a wrist watch "in token of our esteem and great appreciation."

To Wipe Out Differences

In opening the after-dinner proceedings, Chairman Kroll told his audience that Ford Hall and George W. Coleman aim to bring into close unity all the elements of the city, the state and eventually the nation, and to wipe out differences that are continually magnified by men who have selfish ends to gain. The speaker congratulated Mr. Coleman and the public on the existence of more than 200 forums in different parts of the country, all sprung from the Ford Hall forum.

President Smith of the Boston City Club recounted the great service rendered by Mr. Coleman and joined the gathering in wishing him godspeed on his mission.

Praises Business Men

After dwelling on the spirit of sacrifice shown by Boston's business men in their large organizations, the speaker took occasion to allude to the work of the Boston City Club, in which 3000 men were demonstrating the great fact of democracy. He called it "the only institution in the United States that has a melting pot which has melted," saying that its atmosphere was surcharged with a good will, a common confidence and a sense of equality that eliminated all petty bias and misunderstanding.

"The great majority of the men who lead in these organizations," he added, "whether they are for business or for other purposes, are Christian men, thinking along very serious and sober lines. All the nations, as the result of this war, are going to practice the principles of Christianity."

"War of Misunderstanding"

Dean Hodges spoke of the war as "a war of misunderstanding," and called Mr. Coleman an interpreter to men with an understanding heart that especially fitted him for his mission to England and France.

Col. Haskell spoke of the part played by the late Mr. Ford in the creation and development of the Ford Hall meetings under the leadership of Mr. Coleman. The speaker expressed the hope that the message of their friend to the Christian workers, officers and soldiers on the other side might be one that would nerve their arm and give them strength and courage in the fight for democracy and righteousness.

There were brief addresses by J. J. Sullivan of the Ford Hall Folks, John K. Allen and the Rev. Harold Marshall, and the chairman read a message from the Union Park Forum expressing warmest appreciation of Mr. Coleman's work.

JAN - 6 - 1918.

SLIGHT FIRE AT CITY HOSPITAL

Thirty-five children, the majority of them patients in ward C at the City Hospital, escaped injury when a fire started in that ward at about 2:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

JAN 6 1918

Dr. William R. Hurley was in the main office of the institution when a telephone message came from a passerby that the roof in the northeastern section was ablaze. Without alarming anyone, Dr. Hurley rushed to the elevator and on reaching the roof found a lively blaze directly over ward C. The hospital is plentifully supplied with fire extinguishers and, with the assistance of the elevator man, Dr. Hurley soon had the fire under control. The cause of the fire is a mystery and the loss was nominal.

JAN - 7 - 1918.

SAYS CITY IS WASTING LABOR

To the Editor of the Traveler:

I read, in an article in Friday evening's Traveler, that the contractors are unable to keep caught up with the collection of ashes, principally on account of the shortage of labor.

While driving down Columbia road Thursday morning, I saw a gang of men idly picking at the ice on the street, for no apparent good except to get in their time.

During these extreme times it would seem if these men were used to the best advantage that there need not be so much confusion and delay about the ash collections. When every one has to do his bit to get by at the present time, why not shift the city work around a little where it would be more useful? It is quite evident that there is not so much shortage of labor if it is properly distributed.

JAN 7 - 1918

Yours respectfully,

W. P. BOUTELLE.

Talbot Avenue Garage Company, Dorchester, Jan. 6.

JAN - 4 - 1918.

CITY HALL GOSSIP

JAN 4 - 1918

REPORTS from Oquassac, Me., tell of the good times Mayor and Mrs. Andrew J. Peters are having snowshoeing and horseback riding. The town is in the Rangeley lake region and abounds in picturesque scenery. The mayor-elect is expected back next week.

One of the latest bits of gossip concerning the distribution of political plums, as the result of the mayoralty election, relates to a possible swap of the postmastership for the position of corporation counsel, Postmaster William F. Murray to resign his present job in order to make a place for Congressman Peter F. Tague. The postmaster would take $1000 less salary, however, if he gave up his present $10,000 position.

Francis J. W. Ford's order for a $132,500 hospital and $17,500 mansion for Sheriff Keliher awakens endless comment. One of the wags of the council remarked: "The sheriff needs both but especially the hospital, since the election."

It is recalled that Councilman James A. [illegible]son years ago advocated the building of a hospital in the jail yard, but [illegible] never guilty of advocating a new mansion for Sheriff Quinn.

That Ford order calling for a report on the expenditure of the $70,000 appropriation allowed the public safety committee seems to have lapsed into oblivion. The City Hospital, however, gets $2300 worth of potatoes, beans and turnips out of the "war gardens."

Mayor Curley has become a life member of the Navy Relief Society by subscribing $100 to the fund of the organization. The mayor not only signed four subscription blanks for $25 each, when called on by a canvasser, but bought a number of tickets for the navy ball.

The orders for the extension of Clarendon street, acceptance of Stuart street and change of grade of Stanhope street mean a great deal for the long deferred development of the Park square region, but the music publishers who will have to move from Stanhope street are wondering whether the tacit agreement they have, that the buildings will not be torn down this year, will be put in the same category as the contract between Mrs. Mary E. Gateley and the city, drawn by the late corporation counsel, A. J. Bailey, and approved by the late Mayor Collins, but declared invalid and unconstitutional by the courts.

Complaints of non-collection of ashes, in certain sections of the city, multiplied yesterday. Of course all the street employes had their holiday Tuesday with pay, but instead of putting on extra men Monday there were no collections in certain districts from Friday or Saturday of last week till late Wednesday, and the severe weather lined the streets with neglected ash barrels.

JAN - 1918.

ICE DAMAGES HARBOR FIREBOAT

JAN - 1918

As a result of having her steering gear disabled by the ice in the harbor, engine 44, the Boston fireboat, is in dry dock at the Boston Navy Yard undergoing repairs, which will probably take a day or more to complete. While she will be placed out of commission during this time, there will be no serious handicap to the harbor fire fighting force. In an emergency it would be possible to have her towed to the scene of the fire.

HERALD - JAN - 2 - 1918.

Finance Commission's One Pressing Need

JAN 2 1918

With Mr. Peters mayor of Boston, the finance commission should find a more friendly response to its recommendations than it has found during recent years. While its recommendations have been adopted in a surprisingly large number of cases, there has often been abuse at the outset followed by grudging acquiescence. Perhaps the most notable instance of this has been the segregated budget which Mayor Curley vehemently opposed and eventually adopted.

The work of the commission has been from the first divided into two classes, one, constructive reform, the other, laying bare shortcomings. The former must be the more congenial work for the members. The latter has been to a great extent the work which has had to be done.

The present constitution of the commission is interesting in view of its new opportunities. It contains five members, the chairman paid, the four associate members unpaid. One of the associate members, Mr. James P. Magenis, resigned some years ago when he became a Progressive candidate for the lieutenant-governorship. The present status of this resignation is uncertain. He has been for many months too ill to take any part in the work of the commission. Another member, Mr. Morrison, has also been ill much of the time for the last year or two. He was debarred from participation in the prolonged public hearings in connection with the city's bonding business and other issues collateral thereto, because he owned stock in one of the bonding companies.

Thus the remaining three members, Mr. John R. Murphy, chairman; Mr. John F. Moors, who has served since the origin of the first commission, and Mr. Charles L. Carr, whose five-year term of office expired last August, have had to carry practically the whole load. Each of these members has had to be present at every meeting to constitute a quorum.

This necessity must have been particularly onerous this year because of the great number of public hearings. At a single one of these hearings Mr. Moors was in New York and Mr. Daniel H. Coakley, counsel for one of the witnesses, refused to proceed without a quorum. At every other meeting each of the three available members was present. If Mr. Moors is sent to Halifax to help in the relief of that city, the commission's ability to obtain a quorum, and thus to perform its functions, is under present conditions full of doubt.

For some unaccountable reason Mr. Carr has not yet been reappointed by Gov. McCall. Mr. Carr had had excellent training for this commission before his original appointment. He had served ably on the old Boston board of aldermen and on the committee on metropolitan affairs of the Massachusetts Legislature. His five years on the commission, added to his previous experience with the city government, make him an invaluable member at this juncture. He is known to be accurate, fair, upright and intelligent.

The failure of the Governor to reappoint such an excellent unpaid public servant promptly is not easily explained. Nearly five months have elapsed since Mr. Carr's term of service expired. No man can do the best work if uncertain whether or not his services are to continue. Nor does Gov. McCall seem to be the kind of public official who would knowingly let an excellent unpaid commissioner doing most important work feel that his labors are not appreciated.

The finance commission has inevitably made many enemies among the more unscrupulous politicians. It is held in esteem largely because it has incurred hostility by reason of the abuses it has disclosed. For some time there have been sinister rumors that certain interests have connived with a close political friend of the Governor to prevent Mr. Carr's reappointment.

While the Governor delays, the effective force of the commission is reduced to two members regularly appointed, one paid, the other unpaid, and a member who has continued to serve month after month at an arduous time without reappointment.

The commission has never discussed publicly its internal affairs and externally it has been during the past five months as much in evidence as ever. But its work is too important, especially at this time, for Mr. Carr's proved usefulness to be lost or for the remnant of the commission, which is still on the job, to be forced to do work which would tax five full-fledged and highly competent members.

JAN - 5 - 1918.

U. S. TO USE PART OF DEER ISLAND

Mayor Asks Council to Approve Lease of Two Buildings.

JAN 5 1918

NAVAL PRISONERS TO BE TRAINED THERE

Mayor Curley has called a special meeting of the city council for 11 A. M. today to approve the lease to the federal government of the two buildings on Deer island known as the "new women's prison" and the "new men's prison," at a price of $50,000 a year, the city to provide heat and light, and offices for naval officials, the lease to run till six months after the end of the war.

The prison population at Deer island is today composed of 376 males and 62 females, whereas in former years the total has reached 1300.

Women Distributed

For the last three years it has been the policy of the courts, under the advice of the prison commission, to distribute women convicts among institutions where they could perform useful labor—to Charles street jail, the Middlesex county institution in Cambridge and Sherborn; likewise to send the more worthy of the male prisoners to prison camps or other institutions where conditions would be salutary.

The male prisoners have been occupying the so-called "new men's prison" for several months. They will be sent back to their old quarters, which will furnish sufficient accommodations for any ordinary increase in the number of men prisoners. The so-called "new women's prison" (built in 1902) has never been occupied. The few women occupy the hospital building. The two buildings to be taken over by the federal government will accommodate about 880.

The title which the government will use in reference to its new possession will be that of "Naval Detention Training Camp," and it will be used to train men who are awaiting trial, not men convicted and beginning to serve sentences.

JAN - 10 - 1918.

MAYOR CURLEY LOSES VOICE

JAN 10 1918

Laryngitis Added to Bronchitis Limits His Conversation to a Whisper

Mayor Curley has lost his voice. Laryngitis, added to bronchitis, reduces his conversation to a whisper, when he undertakes any utterance at all. The doctor has ordered him to stay in bed, and City Hall is not likely to see him till some time next week.

Another delegation from a European ally—the Serbian—is scheduled to arrive in Boston Saturday, and Secretary of State Lansing telegraphed that the state department would be much pleased if Boston would entertain the delegation, as the guests of the city, although there are few of that nationality in the Bay state.

Standish Willcox took the telegram to the mayor's home at noon, and it is expected a program will be arranged.

HERALD - JAN - 3 - 1918 -

A NOTABLE LEADER

Representative John L. Donovan of Boston, who will be the Democratic floor leader in the Massachusetts House, is a notable product of what recently was old ward 7, wherein the late Sheriff John Quinn was for some time the political chieftain and wherein his chieftainship and frock coat never availed to keep a good man like Donovan down, even though the latter wore a business suit at all hours.

Donovan rallied to his support all of those who believed that a quick-witted and roughly fluent bartender was a good man to have on Beacon Hill as the representative of the most valuable ward, financially, in the city, and although at times, when his supporters rang doorbells and solicited support from the sturdy villagers of his bailiwick, they were inclined to carry off with them as souvenirs the rubber plants, door mats and umbrella stands, Leader Donovan soon taught them the error of their ways until at last their perigrinations in behalf of a peerless standard-bearer were not followed by demands for police protection.

The Democratic floor leader may not have a large following in 1918, but he will know what is going on and will express his opinion with characteristic forcefulness if the progress of events on Beacon Hill does not meet with his approval.

JAN - 7 - 1918.

RESTORE ITS REPUTATION

It is not at all improbable that the election department of this city will be placed on a bi-partisan basis by the incoming mayor. That will be among his first duties, in order that the department may comply with the provisions of statute law.

There are four election commissioners, two of whom are Republicans and two Democrats. The present commission has been placed primarily on a pro-administration basis, which is not the intention of the statute. There should be at all times two Republicans who are accepted and recognized as Republicans of standing and consistency, and who will do their official duty fearlessly, regardless of any City Hall machine and with adequate regard for the dignity and responsibility of their positions. The Democratic members of the commission should have equal reputation and respect in their own party. No man should be appointed to the office of election commissioner in payment of political debt or with the hope that he will be personally useful in politics to the appointing power.

JAN 7 - 1918

There was a time when the election department had the reputation to which it is entitled. Mr. Peters has an opportunity to regain for it the public's confidence.

JAN - 2 - 1918.

LOSING HIS SENSE OF HUMOR

Mayor Curley's New Year announcement that he will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor is interesting from more than one standpoint, and it shows that the mayor has not fully analyzed the city election returns and that his sense of humor is not sticking by him.

When he takes into consideration the fact that fewer than one-fourth of the registered voters were willing to support him in his candidacy for a second term, he will begin to understand that his chance for obtaining the Democratic nomination for the highest office in the gift of the people of Massachusetts is not exactly alluring.

JAN 2 - 1918

JAN - 9 - 1918.

SCHOOLS WILL OPEN NEXT WEEK

Coal Men Say Fuel Will Be Ready as Soon as Hospitals Are Supplied.

JAN 9 1918

DR. SMITH WOULD CLOSE POOLROOMS

Boston schools now closed for lack of coal will reopen next week, according to announcement yesterday by Judge Michael H. Sullivan of the school committee, who said that Business Agent William T. Keough had received assurance from coal dealers that the school buildings will be supplied with coal as soon as the hospitals are provided for.

The prospect of the public schools remaining closed indefinitely because of a shortage in fuel was the subject of a statement yesterday by State Commissioner of Education Payson Smith, who declared that such an event would be a blo wto the entire educational system of the commonwealth.

Would Cause Youthful Crime

"A general interruption of the work of the schools," he said, "must be seen to exert an influence which, as in England, results in an increase in juvenile delinquency.

"The very fact of permitting the public schools to remain closed for an extended period has a bad psychological effect on both the parents and the children everywhere. To many it must result in a lessening of the values of education. What the effect of the closing of the schools—before amusements, factories and other usual and commonplace enterprises shut their doors—makes on the child mind, needs no comment from me.

"To so give the growing generation the impression that school is a matter of secondary importance strikes at the very roots of what the public schools are trying to do. To summarily close the schools, while permitting many unnecessary private enterprises to flourish, must result in a lessening of the estimation in which the schools should be held by the community. It is fraught with many harmful tendencies.

"I do not wish to appear as criticising the fuel administration, because I think it is not their fault that these things have happened. What I do condemn is the situation which results in placing the work of such places as billiard parlors, poolrooms, amusement houses, and many kinds of non-essential factory work before the schools in the minds of the children."

The school committee of Newton, to aid in the conservation of fuel, has voted to close the grade schools at 12:30 instead of 1:30 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

HERALD - JAN - 2 - 1917.

FIVE GOVERNORS HONOR M'CALL'S INAUGURATION

State's Chief Executive Is Sworn Into Office for Third Term.

DWELLS ON PEACE IN HIS MESSAGE

Demands Consideration of Any Offer That Will Aid to End War.

Governors of the five other New England states—Milliken of Maine, Keyes of New Hampshire, Graham of Vermont, Beeckman of Rhode Island and Holcomb of Connecticut—attended the third inauguration yesterday of Gov. McCall and Lt.-Gov. Coolidge. It was the first time in history that Massachusetts has been so honored. Even the recent conferences of the New England Governors on the war have not been so fully attended.

The explanation, in part, lies in the invitation of Gov. Beeckman, who has just returned from Europe, to the other governors, to meet at his home in Providence and discuss certain matters of which he has first-hand knowledge. Thus the visit to Beacon Hill yesterday was made a sort of half-way station for some of the executives.

Governor's Inaugural Brief

The attendance was not as large as in previous years, partly because of the severe cold and partly because it was a third term affair, but "not as large" is but a relative term, meaning simply that while every seat was occupied in the House of Representatives and galleries, and every possible space filled with camp chairs, the aisles were not quite so crowded and therefore conditions were a little more tolerable than usual.

Gov. McCall's inaugural message, which occupied just 24 minutes in delivery, and was one of the briefest on record, advocated conserving resources for war purposes, giving the state guard full status as militia, making further appropriations for the moral sanitation of the neighborhood of Camp Devens, accident prevention, health insurance, financial relief for street railways, a budget system for apportioning state revenue in advance, provision for absent voting, compulsory attendance upon continuation schools, the establishment of courses in physical training and training of men injured in service to earn their livelihood.

He reached a climax in advocating honest attention to any peace move made by the central European powers, saying.

"It would be far better to consider an offer of peace, even fraudulently made, than to refuse to give attention to an honest proposal.

"When our adversary states particular terms, when he puts himself in the way with us, our thoughts should take some definite shape in response, and not phrase themselves in vague even if noble generalizations, which, however much they may do honor to our moral nature, are for the purposes of the occasion wholly meaningless and negative, and carry nothing from one nation to another.

"If an enemy fairly tells us what he will give, and it is too little, let us tell him what we will accept. Otherwise we may make ourselves responsible for the further drifting of the universe, and for the continued deepening of the night that is settling upon civilization."

State War Aims

Some of his auditors left the State House convinced that the Governor had, by inference, called upon the national administration clearly to define its war aims. To judge by the chattered comment, some of which was approving, some disapproving, the Governor's words will likely attain more than an intra-state circulation.

Speculation as to whether the Governor would have the government pay some attention to the negotiations between the enemy and the present Russian government caused much discussion.

Makes Recommendations

In the beginning of his address, Gov. McCall said he felt sure "that you will agree with me, gentlemen, that it is our first duty to see to it that the commonwealth shall do her full share, as she has always done whenever the nation has called upon her." The Governor then went on to make recommendations relative to state matters, which in brief, were as follows:

That the state's credit should be rigidly safeguarded and every resource carefully husbanded.

That it is the duty of the state to subordinate everything else to the necessities of the war.

That the state guard should be continued, strengthened and given the full status of militia.

That the state should continue and increase its financial assistance to the towns in the vicinity of Camp Devens at Ayer for "moral sanitation" work.

That in view of the estimate that accidents to workmen cause an economic wastage of more than $15,000,000 every year, the Legislature should investigate with a view of providing remedial legislation.

That a state budget system should be established.

That the Legislature should clothe the public service commission with power to grant necessary relief to the street railway companies.

That an appropriation be made to allow the constitutional convention to finish its work.

That legislation be enacted to allow absent soldiers and sailors to vote.

That attendance at continuation schools should be made compulsory throughout the state.

That provision be made for the establishment of a system of physical training in the schools.

That the Legislature consider the advisability of providing means of education and livelihood for men injured in the military service.

Formal Preliminaries

The House and Senate met separately, each at 11 o'clock. After transaction of the usual routine business, including the appointment of committees to notify the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor that they have been elected, and the adoption of orders directing the secretary of state to convey similar news to the council, an order was adopted in concurrence for the joint session. Soon after the 40 senators filed into the House chamber and President Wells took up the gavel. A joint committee was appointed to notify the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and council that the convention was waiting.

The inaugural march was then begun. Gov. McCall and Lt.-Gov. Coolidge, accompanied by visiting New England Governors headed the procession, escorted by Sergeant-at-Arms Pedrick from the Governor's office to the main entrance of the House chamber. Next in line were the members of the 1917 and 1918 councils, then the Governor's staff in full uniform, then the justices of the supreme and superior courts, then the foreign consuls, and last, personal guests.

Following the inauguration of the Governor before House and Senate, assembled in joint convention in the House chamber, and about 1000 guests who early crowded the galleries and floor, Calvin Coolidge of Northampton, candidate to succeed McCall, was sworn in for his third term as Lieutenant-Governor. President Henry G. Wells of Haverhill, as presiding officer, administered the oaths of office, and Secretary of State Albert P. Langtry made the proclamation that they have duly qualified. The Governor then read his inaugural message, after which the members of the 1918 executive council were sworn in.

Inauguration Throng

Members of the state police, in the blue uniforms they wear inauguration day, guarded the Governor's office, House chamber and corridors under command of Chief Plunkett and Deputy Chief Neal. Regular and special state police officers in plain clothes were scattered through the building with instructions to watch suspicious-looking strangers.

Judges, lawyers and clients; state, county, city and town officials; army and navy and state guard officers; foreign consuls and perhaps a foreign spy or two; civilians prominent in the state's war work, leaders of society, and social workers; plain, ordinary tax-payers—all were in the inauguration throng.

The following foreign consuls attended: Arthur P. Cushing, Bolivia; Max Otto von Klock, Ecuador and Peru; Jose Garza Zertuche, Mexico; Cavalier Gustave di Rosa, Italy; Joseph A. Conry, Russia; Gustaf Lundberg, Denmark; J. C. Joseph Flammond, France; John P. Trant, Great Britain; William A. Mosman, Uruguay, and J. H. Emslie, Honduras and the Dominican Republic.

Mrs. Samuel W. McCall, the Misses Katherine and Ruth McCall and Miss Barbara M. Sutch of Masentown, Pa., a relative of the Governor, entertained a party of guests in the speaker's private gallery.

Judges and Mayors

Congressman Paige of Southbridge was the only congressman present. Two former Governors noted were Bates and Foss, the latter much in the company of Mayor Curley.

Among others who attended were the justices of the supreme court, headed by Chief Justice Rugg; the judges of the superior court, led by Chief Justice Aiken; Judge James M. Morton, Jr., of the federal court and Mrs. Morton; police and district court judges, Judge Grant of the probate court and Mrs. Grant; Postmaster William F. Murray, Joseph A. Maynard, surveyor of the port; Edwin U. Curtis, former mayor of Boston and former collector of the port; Mayor Curley of Boston, Mayor Rockwood and Mayor-elect Quinn of Cambridge, Mayor Clift and Mayor-elect Eldridge of Somerville, Mayor-elect Rushton of Methuen, and Mayors Holmes of Worcester, Haines of Medford, Creamer of Lynn, Hopkinson of Newburyport, Foss of Fitchburg, Adams of Melrose, Flood of Taunton,

TRANSCRIPT - JAN - 3 - 1918 -

SCHOOLS HAVE NO COAL

Direct Supply by Boston Dealers Discontinued

Closing of Many Buildings a Possibility

Board Appeals to Coal Committee for Assistance

JAN 3 - 1918

This Is Reported to Be Its Last Resort

One of the latest developments in the coal shortage situation in Boston is the official announcement that the dealers who have been supplying the public schools with coal have been compelled to abandon their contracts, for they can no longer supply the schools direct with coal.

This has thrown the Boston school committee upon its own resources to hunt elsewhere for coal, and it has shifted th burden to the Boston coal committee, wh' represents the Fuel Administration Massachusetts. Unless that committe able to provide coal many of the sc cannot be reopened after the holiday tion, and some of them will have t closed again, if they open. This plained in the following letter sent to Mr. Ellis:

Jan. 3, 1918.

David A. Ellis, Esq., Chairman Boston Coal Committee, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sir—The School Committee relies entirely upon you to see that the schools are furnished with the coal necessary to open them and to keep them open. We can no longer obtain the coal ourselves from the dealers. Without your assistance many of the schools will have to be closed, and many others cannot be opened at all.

The business agent will furnish you each day with a list of the buildings in immediate need of coal, and of the amounts necessary to keep each of them open for the ensuing week.

The School Committee has exhausted the means within its power for obtaining coal and must now look to you for relief.

By order of the School Committee.

(Signed) Thornton D. Apollonio, Secretary.

As a matter of fact the Boston dealers have not been able to carry out their contracts with the schools for some time, and all the dealers pooled their stock recently for the purpose of keeping the schools open. This cannot be done any longer, since the supplies in most of the coal yards are exhausted.

The solid coal trains that have been promised for New England and which have been announced on their way from the mines have not reached the New York, New Haven & Hartford or the Boston & Maine systems yet. They are anxiously awaited by the railroad officials, and if they come through in solid trains will be given every right of way to their destinations. They are not in New England yet, however.

Three barges reached port today with 3809 tons of hard and soft coal. One had 1343 tons of bituminous for the Everett Coke Works, and another had 1470 tons for the Quincy Market Cold Storage Company. The third barge brought 996 tons of anthracite which will be discharged at the Philadelphia & Reading terminal at Mystic wharf.

Rail receipts during the past twenty-four hours included 1084 tons of anthracite and 208 tons of bituminous.

Demands for small lots are as numerous today as on any previous day. There were, in fact, more people than ever at the Southampton-street coal yards waiting for coal in 25 to 100-pound lots, and there was enough coal to supply them all.

Boston dealers are much concerned over the report that there is a blizzard off the Cape. This will tie up the coal barges worse than ever and aggravate the coal situation here.

JAN - 4 - 1918 -

ASSESSORS MADE HAPPY

Mayor Curley Reappoints Chairman Edward B. Daily, Fred E. Bolton and Philip O'Brien After Long Delay

JAN 4 - 1918

To the surprise of the assessing department, Mayor Curley has reappointed Chairman Edward B. Daily, Fred E. Bolton and Philip O'Brien for terms of three years. Their terms expired a year ago last April and, in view of the mayor's bitter attacks against the department, City Hall believed that the mayor would attempt a reorganization which would mean new blood in the leading positions. There is a feeling that he would have carried out his ideas in a wholesale manner had he been reelected.

Persons not in touch with municipal conditions cannot appreciate the anxiety and loss of efficiency in the assessing department by reason of the mayor's attitude almost during his four-year term. The department has been demoralized from top to bottom and faithful service has seemed impossible. Clerks friendly to the mayor have resented all directions from department authority and have done about as they pleased. System was practically cast to the winds and everybody appeared to be his own boss. Yet the work went on and tax rates have been announced at the usual time.

When the mayor was elected the principal assessors comprised Edward B. Daily, Charles E. Folsom, Frederick H. Temple, Fred E. Bolton, Philip O'Brien, Edward G. Richardson and Andrew J. Badaracco. Mr. Richardson was replaced by William A. Creney and John B. Martin was appointed in Mr. Badaracco's place, later to be transferred to furnish a place for William H. Cuddy, who is one of Martin Lomasney's lieutenants in the West End. The terms of Charles E. Folsom and Frederick H. Temple expired just at the time when the mayor shouted his first broadside against the department. Months passed before these two able city officials were reappointed. Then followed the expiration of the terms of Messrs. Daily, Bolton and O'Brien and for months the gossip has been political regarding their chances of reappointment. It was even asserted that the men would retain their positions if they felt disposed to go out and work for the mayor's reelection. Neither assessor did anything in the campaign for or against the mayor. Chairman Daily has been in the department since 1879, Mr. O'Brien since 1904 and Mr. Bolton since 1907. They are hard working and well known men and have been remarkably successful in their decisions.

Another development of campaign activities came yesterday when the mayor accepted the resignation of Donald J. Ferguson as sinking funds commissioner. Mr. Ferguson was one of two members of the commission who refused to vote in favor of withdrawing city funds deposited in the Tremont Trust Company, of which Simon Swig is president. The money, $50,000, was withdrawn, however, by a majority vote of the commission.

Thomas H. Ratigan of 6 Gardner street, Dorchester, has been appointed in place of Mr. Ferguson.

JAN - 5 - 1918 -

SCHOOLS AGAIN DELAYED

School Committee Unable to Secure Sufficient Coal to Justify Opening the Buildings Until a Week Later Than Planned

JAN 5 - 1918

Though expressing keenest regret, the School Committee has found it impracticable to attempt the opening of schools next Monday, as was planned, and at a meeting last night decided to delay the opening until Monday, Jan. 14. Acting Chairman M. H. Sullivan issued a statement as follows:

"As the School Committee has previously stated, it has exhausted every means in its power to keep the public school system in operation. It can do no m[illegible]e, and must rely entirely upon the fuel [illegible]ministration to furnish at the earliest [illegible]sible date, sufficient fuel to keep the sch[illegible] system in operation.

"The School Committee realizes that this action will impose a great hardship upon the school children of the city, and will cause an educational loss that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to make up in the future.

"The School Committee fully appreciates the great responsibility resting upon the fuel administration and the difficulties it has to face; nevertheless, the School Committee's own duty to the public demands that it shall insist upon the fuel administration furnishing the means by which the public schools can be reopened at the earliest possible date."

JAN - 4 - 1918 -

SCHOOLS AND COAL SHORTAGE

The suggestion is persistent that the schools may be forced, on account of coal shortage, to remain closed even after next Monday, when their present mid-winter recess, already lengthened by several days in order to economize coal, comes to an end. Such an eventuality would be so seriously undesirable that it is impossible even to entertain it until assurance is offered that everything possible has been done to avoid it. The Boston Fuel Committee must be deeply sensible of its responsibility in the premises, and we cannot but share the expectation of Superintendent Dyer that some way will be found to supply the schools' bins with their necessary consignments of coal before next Monday.

JAN 4 - 1918

Even should emergency measures fail to provide all the buildings with full quantities of coal, there are some steps that could be taken to break the force of the hardship entailed by the schools' predicament. Surely by concentrating supplies of coal in certain buildings and letting others go cold, it would be possible to provide quarters in which double sessions could be carried on, arranging morning hours for the pupils normally assigned to the heated buildings and giving the afternoon over to pupils drawn from the buildings left without heat.

TRANSCRIPT - JAN - 3 - 1918 -

(1)

wages, $24 a week. Louis H. Madore is the janitor of the Charlestown branch, at $21 a week. John J. Horgan is assistant to the curator of catalogues, at a salary of $16.25 a week, which is augmented by $11.40 a week in the Sunday and evening branch of the service.

In view of these facts, let us all hope and pray that if such a librarian's shadow is appointed by the association, with full powers, it shall be a man with more administrative experience and specialized knowledge than the janitor of the Charlestown branch must have of library administration.

Appointing the Employees as Librarian

On November 21st, the trustees replied in writing to the memorandum I have just summarized, expressing affable good will and a desire for coöperation, in language of calculated vagueness. At an adjourned meeting of the Employees' Benefit Association on Nov. 27th, it was voted that "the Committee on Conference with the Trustees be made permanent, that it shall be known as the 'Welfare Committee,' and that it shall have full and unlimited powers relative to any legitimate affairs which affect the welfare of the employees." Like the Canadian Senate, it thus appears to be an Upper House, and appointed for life. From the wording of this resolution it would appear that the Welfare Committee might appoint one of their number to advise the Trustees on Library policy in conjunction with the librarian, and that this appointment might be made permanent. Numerous employees with whom I have talked lead me to suspect that this is what will eventually happen.

Should this be done, and such a shadow librarian gain the recognition of the trustees, or the recognition of the majority of the trustees, Mr. Belden's power would be stultified completely and I should suppose that self-respect would compel his resignation. It would be rather a disgrace to the city of Boston if Mr. Belden were lost to its Public Library, just as it is not a shining landmark in its past history that Herbert Putnam, now Librarian of Congress, found politics too strong to permit him administrative scope.

Today the employees are the real librarian, and the people's university is without a head. Petty politics within and major politics without grind the library mill. The public is not an important consideration. The Employees' Benefit Association, with legitimate grievances, has been seized as a tool by Curley in the interests of himself and his friends. The library is no longer operated for the benefit of the people, but its government is of Curley, by Curley, and for Curley, and Curley only.

Peters' Victory the Salvation of Library, Librarian and Public

The library employees for the most part have been hoping and praying for Curley's reëlection, or in default of that, for Gallivan's election. Peters' election will take the library out of politics. The employees of the library have been moving heaven and earth to force Mr. Belden's resignation or dismissal, and Mr. Belden impresses me as too good a fighter to be defeated easily. I have asked many employees whom they regard as desirable from their point of view in his place. The man they mention is William F. Kenney, president of the board of trustees. Mr. Kenney has the casting vote in all trustees' meetings, and the trustees, as I have now demonstrated, support by majority vote the point of view of the employees. Mr. Benton left the library a million dollars, and Mr. Belden was appointed with his support. The election of Mr. Peters means the continuance of Mr. Belden at his post, with a reasonable hope of rededicating the Public Library to the purpose of the motto carved across the length of its facade.

Rev. Alexander Mann and Mr. Samuel Carr find themselves often in a minority when a racial issue arises, and always in a minority when a question of library administration is made a political issue. It is fair to say that political issues are never raised by more than two members of the present board.

Mr. Belden's appointment was strongly pressed to a successful issue by the late Mr. Benton, and in consequence Mr. Belden left the State library, of which he had charge, and came to this institution. Not long afterwards, as I have just pointed out, Mr. Benton died.

Blocking Belden at Every Turn

Mr. Belden is well known for his views with regard to public libraries and the civil service. He has strenuously opposed every endeavor to put the public libraries of this State under the civil service. The Employees' Benefit Association, on the other hand, strongly favors a civil service régime for the Boston Public Library. Under the civil service, members of the staff could not be removed without a civil service trial and representation by counsel, and all appointments would be based on amateur library examinations arranged and conducted by outsiders rather than on examination arranged and conducted as at present by the library administration.

Mr. Belden made three appointments, introducing experts from outside, rather than promoting candidates already on the staff, who were not college graduates, or graduates of library schools. The first appointment was protested to the trustees by the employees. The trustees, or at least a majority of them, did not sustain Mr. Belden. The views of the minority have not been publicly recorded. The second appointment was not sustained by the trustees, and, so far as I can learn, the third is in abeyance and not yet settled permanently.

The Hand of the "City Administration"

The rank and file of the library staff unite in one thing, their loyalty to the city administration of the last few years. A reader visiting the library on Sunday or Monday would have been confronted at every turn by Curley buttons. The public was also encouraged verbally to admire these buttons. Mr. Curley's election has been eagerly anticipated by the library staff, and their certainty of it has caused ripples of amusement among them whenever Mr. Belden's name has been mentioned during the past few days.

The "Machine" at Work

On Oct. 10th, the Employees' Benefit Association sent the following memorandum "to each trustee, to the librarian, to his honor the mayor and to each city councillor."

"At the regular quarterly meeting of the association held on Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1917, Mr. John J. Keenan called attention to the evident need of the members of this organization taking action, in their own behalf, in regard to being overlooked by the library administration in appointments to vacancies which frequently are filled otherwise than by promotions of those who have given faithful and meritorious services; upon his motion, by an overwhelming majority it was

Voted, that a committee of five be appointed to bring to the attention of the trustees of the Library, and, if necessary, to that of his honor the mayor and each city councillor, the desirability, even necessity (for the good and efficiency of the staff and the welfare of the public), of appointments to vacancies being made on merit of faithful work and experience here as against selections of outsiders (often non-residents), who come without knowledge of the needs of the patrons, or of this Library's methods and equipment.

COUNCIL HASTENS LEASE

Approves Transfer of Prison Buildings at Deer Island to the Government on Appeal for No Delay—Flag Hoisted at Noon

Acting on the urgent appeal of Commandane Rush of the Charlestown Navy Yard for the lease of two prison buildings at Deer Island, the City Council today approved the transfers which had been embodied in a lease as submitted by the mayor.

Councillor Ballantyne asked his associates to postpone the matter until the next regular meeting on Monday, in view of the presence of only a quorum, but withdrew that suggestion when Joseph P. Lyons, assistant corporation counsel, explained the urgency of the Government demands.

Commandant Rush wanted to telegraph the Navy Department today that the transfer has actually been effected, and he had been commissioned by the Government to sign the lease with Mayor Curley. Mr. Lyons declared that the buildings were wanted immediately to house prisoners, as the prisoners at Portsmouth and Charlestown were overcrowded. In addition to the two prison buildings, the Navy will occupy the second floor of the hospital building.

The American flag was raised at Deer Island at noon with the usual ceremony, and the names of officers assigned to duty were named. Lieutenant John W. Flannery, N. N. V., was named executive officer for the present, and Lieutenant McDonough Merriman, U. S. N., was made paymaster. Four duty officers and a standing guard of 100 men will be in charge of the island. Several changes will be made for the sleeping and housing accommodations for the men. The prison will be known as the United States Detention Training Camp and men awaiting court-martial, as well as those whose cases are to be investigated, will be sent there from Boston, New York and Philadelphia. While in camp these "prisoners at large" will be trained, so that in case they return to ships, they will not have become out of tune through their enforced absence.

As the financial agreement stands between the city of Boston and the Navy Department, the island is leased for about $50,000 a year, the lease to be renewed annually and to expire six months after the end of the war.

A ferryboat will ply between Charlestown Navy Yard and the camp to carry prisoners and supplies.

SCHOOLS OPEN ON HALF-TIME

Total of Seventeen Buildings Have Coal for a Short Period While Ninety-Five Buildings Remain Closed

Whether the 171 public school buildings that opened this morning will continue with single sessions depends on the amount of coal that the fuel commission is able to supply. Ninety-five buildings did not open today because there is not enough coal in the bins to warrant a beginning of the work.

The school committee will not permit a lowering of the usual temperature in the schools that opened today, but much coal can be saved by sessions beginning daily at 8.45 and closing at 12.45 o'clock. There is a feeling of optimism in the department that sufficient coal will be on hand at all buildings within ten days or two weeks, provided the weather is normal for the movement of the supplies contracted for. Evening schools will remain closed until the day schools are supplied for continued needs.

Eight school buildings have been so damaged by frozen pipes that the repairs will not be completed until late in the month. Many of the other buildings suffered serious wet-downs but the damage is not so serious as to prevent the holding of school sessions.

ADVERTISER JAN. 3, 1918

CITY WILL RECEIVE COAL RELIEF TODAY

Train Bearing 2,500 Tons to Be Followed Quickly by Two Others

JAN 3 1918

BARGES CUT THROUGH VINEYARD HAVEN ICE

Storrow, in Washington, Says New England Situation Is Greatly Eased

The first of the three "solid coal" trains which started from the mines last week is expected to arrive in Boston today. Unprecedented headway has been given these trains under priorty orders from Railroad Director-General McAdoo.

With the arrival of this train Boston will receive about 2,500 tons of coal, which will relieve the situation until the other two trains arrive with similar amounts.

On the weather depends the arrival of a score of coal barges and schooners which have been ice-bound at Vineyard Haven. Two steamers and eight barges broke through the ice at Vineyard Haven yesterday. The steamers reached their destination, but on account of the heavy ice floe from Nantucket to Boston the progress of the barges is slow, and just when they will arrive cannot be forecast. The two steamers were the Indian, which docked at the Metropolitan Coal Company's dock in Chelsea, with 2,300 tons of coal, and the Hampden, which brought 7,509 tons to the Boston & Maine docks.

STORROW REPORTS PROGRESS.

James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, now in Washington, was in telephonic communication yesterday with the members of his board, and he told them that he expected to confer with Mr. McAdoo and other railroad officials. "We are making progress," he said, "in our efforts to relieve the coal situation in New England. I am hopeful that we will be able to obtain even more relief than has been promised us."

Louis F. Kornfeld of the special Home Fuel Committee of Boston has arranged with several dealers for the distribution in small quantities to the poor people who have been given cards after being examined as to their worthiness by members of the committee. Close questioning to avoid imposters who have been going from dealer to dealer buying up what coal they could and hoarding it in their cellars to the detriment of others has been made necessary.

Mr. Kornfeld has arranged for ten tons daily for several days to come. He asked last night for contributions in the shape of auto trucks to carry on the work.

The committee's headquarters from today on will be in the City Hall Annex.

The city coal dealers yesterday devoted the majority of their resources to the filling of 100-pound orders for those who brought bags, carts and sleds to the coal yards, and the demand was far beyond the supply.

The Church of the Advent, Arlington Street Church and Trinity Church are among the churches which will give either all or part of their coal supply. Applications for certificates entitling holders to a supply must be made to Mrs. Frederick Bagley of No. 8 Louisburg square. The North Bennet Street Industrial School has also offered part of its supply.

WAR CONTRACTS THREATENED.

The directors of the New England Shoe & Leather Association met yesterday in Boston to discuss the shortage of coal at many of the plants making army and navy shoes. As a result of the talk Harry I. Thayer, president, sent a telegram to Director-General McAdoo appealing for fuel for those members of the association engaged in the manufacture of government supplies.

Mayor Ashley of New Bedford announced yesterday that the New Bedford Copper Company and the Piermont Manufacturing Company have shut down. He also sent telegrams to Mr. Storrow and National Fuel Administrator Garfield in Washington asking for fuel aid.

Whatever coal reaches New Bedford within a day or so must come by rail, as the ice field already gripping Buzzards Bay between Hen and Chickens reef is rapidly increasing.

Sailors of the Navy Yard distributed loads of wood in Charlestown, yesterday, and prevented much suffering among those destitute of fuel in that section. In all cases petty officers investigated the needs of the applicants for wood.

The Everett School Committee decided last night to defer the opening of schools until January 14. The schools were to have opened January 7, but the coal bins are empty. The Brookline Public Safety Committee distributed four tons of coal to poor families yesterday and will continue the work today. This coal is being sold at cost.

William H. Day, executive secretary of the Lynn Chamber of Commerce, yesterday commandeered the city teams to deliver coal to needy families.

ADVERTISER 1/3/18

DANIEL V. M'ISAAC TO RESIGN FEB. 1

Will Leave District Attorney's Office to Engage in Private Practice

JAN 3 1918

SERVICES AGAIN SOUGHT BY MAYOR

Attorney Declines Offer to Have Name Re-Submitted as Corporation Counsel

Daniel V. McIsaac, assistant in the office of District Attorney Pelletier, and named by Mayor Curley as his choice for Corporation Counsel, will leave public office on February 1, and will re-enter private practice of law.

This was made known last evening in a statement issued through the Mayor's office, City Hall, after Mr. McIsaac, in conference with Mayor Curley, had for the second time refused to allow the Mayor to re-submit his name to the Civil Service Commission for confirmation as Corporation Counsel.

"Mayor Curley," said Mr. McIsaac, "has asked me to have my name again submitted to the Civil Service Commission for the position of Corporation Counsel. I appreciate very highly this kindness, and the honor conferred, but I have already made arrangements to go into the private practice of law and am leaving the district attorney's office on February 1st.

"I want especially to thank the press for their kindness to me in their editorials and news columns at the time of my appointment and also to thank my legion of friends for the interest they have displayed in me.

"I want to further emphasize this one fact that I learned from the chairman of the Civil Service Commission that there is not before that board, one bit of testimony or evidence of any kind against my confirmation."

The recommendation by Mayor Curley of Mr. McIsaac for Corporation Counsel and the subsequent failure of the Civil Service Commission to confirm it created considerable discussion at the time.

Mr. McIsaac has been in the district attorney's office for six years at a salary of $3500 per year. He is a graduate of Boston University Law School.

TRANSCRIPT - JAN-3-1918-

By Edward J. O'Brien

ON Feb. 20, 1915, and on March 27, 1915, I pointed out in these columns at some length that the Boston Public Library was rapidly slipping down from its former position as a first-class library to a place where, if something radical was not done to check its deterioration, it would soon find itself inferior in the quality and extent of its public service to any other large metropolitan library in America. When Mr. Belden was appointed librarian, this prophecy was already largely true, and in view of the problems of administration which will face him, it is of public interest at this time to ascertain the chief reasons for this deterioration, and the history of its development in recent years.

For what is now a long period of time, the Boston Public Library has permitted itself largely to be governed in the selection of books it purchases and circulates by the judgment of amateurs. It is the custom of W. B. Clarke Company of Boston to send up to the Boston Public Library at frequent intervals a copy of every American publication, and from these copies the reading committee in important proportion recommends or rejects the books, on the basis of amateurish and distinctly illiterate standards for the most part. It prefers Gene Stratton Porter and the Pollyanna books to Dostoevsky and Conrad, Rex Beach and Zane Grey to George Moore and Anatole France. In trustees' reports, readers are told to go to circulating libraries for modern fiction.

Poor Picking of Books

In French and German belles-lettres it has the caution of ignorance; in sociology, the prejudice of vague ideas. In certain fields, notably in the fine arts and the sciences, the selection is due to expert knowledge, but this is exceptional so far, because disinterested. Fiction is regarded as far from an educational force, and American public is thought of as composed of two classes of readers, Irishmen [illegible] New England Puritans. The other [illegible] of our body politic, so far as the central library is concerned, are regarded as largely negligible, and the sort of specialized selection of books for every race, so notably undertaken as a public service by the New York Public Library, for example, is hardly even in its infancy in Boston, with the notable exception of the Italian collection in the North End.

The reference collection in Bates Hall is mediæval. Selected as it was over twenty years ago, it reflects the personality of one man of letters. Since it was first arranged on the shelves the whole field of modern knowledge has [illegible] most of the volumes obsolete and [illegible] standard reference books, and [illegible] dealer would put in a very low bid for certain parts of the collection. This collection of slightly shopworn knowledge has been the occasion of frequent complaints by the public. When it is suggested that the collection be brought up to date and made more nearly representative of contemporary thought and knowledge, it is surely a deficient sense of humor on the part of the library staff which points out that if this were done, there would be danger of the new books being stolen. Perhaps they would, but surely a stolen education is better than no education.

Hopeless Delivery System

The delivery system is so inefficient that it may be truthfully said to have broken down completely. The library does not give poor delivery service in Bates Hall. It gives no service. Two years and a half ago, I timed a large collection of call slips at different hours of the day, taking care that these slips should represent widely separated bookstacks. The result of my investigation proved that the average wait of a reader was twenty-three minutes, and that an hour and more was not an infrequent experience. I regret to report that this service is about twenty per cent less efficient at present, and if a reader cares to stand near the Bates Hall centre de[sk] for a few minutes any day, he will obs[erve] a steady stream of readers entering [with] plaints of delay there.

I attribute this hopeless conditio[n] fairs to two facts, and perhaps bot[h] irremediable. One is the construction [and] arrangement of the building, admitted by architects to be particularly unfortunate for service. The other is the attitude of the library staff toward each other, toward their superiors, and toward the public. It is this aspect of the matter, its causes and its effects, which I wish to call to the public attention.

For many years an increasing dissatisfaction [has] been noticeable among the library employees. This dissatisfaction had its origin in the salary schedule of the staff, which is lamentably inadequate for the most part as a living wage. Of approximately 250 members of the library's day staff, over half receive less than thirteen dollars a week. While the trustees have the power to fix salaries and arrange schedules, the amount they are able to expend is conditioned by the annual appropriation of the City Council, and of recent years the tendency of the City Council has been to reduce library estimates rather than to exceed them. The inadequate compensation of library employees is essentially the reflection of the inadequate appropriations of the City Coun[cil]

Internal Politics

The library employees have an organization among themselves known as the Boston Public Library Employees' Benefit Association. It maintains an insurance fund, and is largely representative of the library staff.

It has been the unofficial policy of the association to work for increases of salary among employees. The library staff is a village community, not only in size but in study of its neighbors, and as resignations are rare it has a similar sense of permanence and responsibility toward itself. And it gossips, not always kindly.

When Mr. Wadlin resigned as librarian a year ago, and the rumor of Mr. Belden's approaching appointment began to spread, a curious phenomenon might have been observed by the watchful bystander. State House reporters and City Hall reporters kept coming into the library and circulating the report that Mr. Belden was a "martinet," a "bigot," and that "he would tie the library up to the A. L. A.," a "close corporation" and "anti-Catholic." At this time, two members of the board of trustees were Catholics, and three were not. When Mr. Benton, the chairman of the board, died a few months ago, Daniel Coakley was appointed to the vacant place on the board, and William F. Kenney of the Boston Globe, who has been studying for a long time to fit himself for administrative library service, was elected chairman of the board of trustees. As at present constituted, three of the board are Catholics—Mr. Kenney, Mr. Coakley, and Rev. Arthur T. Connolly—and constitute a united voting majority.

[illegible] be helpful and efficient assistants to the public.

Respectfully submitted,
John J. Keenan, Chairman,
Agnes C. Doyle,
George V. Akers,
Louis H. Madore,
John J. Horgan, Secretary.

To this memorandum the board of trustees replied as follows:

Mr. John J. Keenan, Chairman of Committee of Boston Public Library Employees' Benefit Association:

Dear Sir—At a meeting of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, held on Oct. 19, the president called the attention of the trustees to a letter dated Oct. 10th, of which each member had received a copy from the Employees' Benefit Association. The board of trustees in reply to this letter desire to state to the members of the association that they are in hearty sympathy with the suggestion of the association that vacancies in the service should be filled, whenever possible, from members of the Library staff. It has been and is the desire of the trustees to promote the men and women serving in the Library to higher positions when vacancies occur, provided that such promotions are consistent with the efficiency of the Library service. In view, however, of the fact that the association has sent this communication to the trustees, the trustees desire to say that they will be glad to have a committee of the association appear before them and present their case, on Friday afternoon, Oct. 26, at five o'clock.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) William F. Kenney,
President.

The committee of the Employees' Benefit Association were delighted with this evidence that the trustees were in sympathy with them, or at least that only a minority of the trustees might oppose their attitude. They accepted this proposal, and appeared before the trustees with a lengthy memorandum, which I shall summarize. After thanking the trustees for their evident desire to coöperate with the employees, they make three suggestions:

First—The desirability of the re-classification of positions and the salaries thereof.

Second—The recognition of our efforts by promotion and advancement.

Third—Appointments to vacancies, we believe, should be made from those in the service, with due regard to their fitness, bearing in mind the fact that these people would not be retained were they not fit and that their experience in all probability would offset any advantages of technical training.

No College Graduates Need Apply

The memorandum continues engagingly to point out that the general sentiment of the associati[on] which the committee represents, m[ay] ascertained by the Australian [ballot] while it might not be otherwise. [Objections] sts against the appointment of colle[ge] duates, raises the issue of civil servi[ce] to indorse it, and expresses its cordial disagreement with the benighted American Library Association. It then makes the following suggestion for a devil's advocate:

The Well Paid Janitor

"A suggestion we give for your thought is that a representative of the employees might be heard, to the mutual advantages of both sides, in conjunction with the librarian, upon the qualifications of individuals for promotion or any change in employment." The important words to note in the above paragraph are "in conjunction with the librarian." They appear to suggest that such a committee of one would in effect be a rival librarian. As this rival librarian would no doubt be appointed from the welfare committee, I have examined the list of city employees, and I find that John J. Keenan (who is an officer of the Charitable Irish Society) is chief of the registration department, at a salary of $1392 a year. Agnes C. Doyle is first assistant in Bates Hall, at a salary of $1100 a year. George V. Aker is a linotyper in the printing department, and as a union man receives regular union

Continued next Page

TRANSCRIPT - JAN-2-1918

TINKHAM BACK IN BOSTON

Congressman Returned Bearded and Bandaged

Visited American Regiments in France

Fired "First Shot" at Enemy in Italy

America Must Give Death-Blow to War

Congressman George Holden Tinkham is back from foreign parts after an eventful two months which included a visit to the Italian and the French battlefronts, firing the first American shot at the Austrians on Dec. 11, an automobile overturn in Italy which resulted in a broken finger and contusions, and personal calls on General Edwards, General Cole, Colonel Logan, Lieutenant Colonel Dunn and other officers of the 101st Regiment. His opinion briefly is that Germany is weakening, but that the war is not yet won for the Entente Allies, and that the death blow must be dealt by the United States.

Tinkham as a Camoufleur

Wearing a close-cropped beard, and with his arm in a sling, the congressman, camoufleur-like, arrived on a French steamer yesterday, and came on to Boston almost unrecognized. He naturally made his way immediately to the B. A. A., where he received a cordial welcome.

The spirits of the American soliders on the other side are high, and they are anxious to get a "crack" at the eGrmans, Congressman Tinkham says. He found the men from this country well housed and cared for, but lacking in equipment until such supplies were furnished by England and France.

American Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross workers are numerous in Paris, and they, as well as representatives of other American organizations, are doing excellent relief work.

Italians Will Hold Out

Congressman Tinkham believes that the Italians will hold the mountain passes this winter against the Germans and Austrians. The Italians are fighting bravely and are making a magnificent resistance under extreme difficulties.

The "first shot" fired by the congressman was just by chance. He was on the firing line at the opportune moment, he said, and could not resist the invitation of a colonel commanding a battery. The shell was from a 149-millimetre gun, and it hit, Mr. Tinkham says, "in a place where it would do the most good."

Americans Must Wake Up

"The spirit of the French people is fine," Mr. Tinkham asserts. "They will go through. England is fighting as she never fought before. It's going to be a long war in my opinion. The Russian situation is bad and there's no denying her withdrawal was severe blow to the Allies. Practically everybody over there takes the ground that it is now up to the United States to finish the job. Americans must wake up and realize that they have a big job on tehir hands over there.

"We have got to deny ourselves many things and contribute the best blood and thought of the country to win this war.

"Germany is fighting hard, but one can see that her man power is not what it was a year ago. Everybody I talked with in France realizes the seriousness of the situation and knows that even now there is a tremendous task ahead of them in the putting down of Prussianism. The loss of life, the cost of teh war, the suffering and misery of it all is appalling. One does not realize it until one sees for himself the havoc of war and talks with those in authority who know the situation.

"The American soldiers are looked upon by France as its pride, its hope and its joy."

Asked about the submarine situation, Congressman Tinkham said that he could not speak authoritatively, but he remarked: "We had no difficulty in crossing the Atlantic."

"From what I gathered, Germany is hungry, but not starving. France and England are shy on wheat and sugar, and rely on America for these supplies.

End of the War Long Way Off

"As to the duration of the war, those who ought to be good judges, think the end is still a long way off. If England, France and Italy can hold the Germans back until the United States is read yto move, I look for a decisive blow by the combined forces of the Allies which will bring the Kaiser and his allies to the realization that they cannot fight the rest of the world."

Congressman Tinkham was much interested in the Boston election and was particularly pleased at the success of his "old friend, Dane Lane," and Mr. Peters. Still another thing Mr. Tinkham was glad of—and that was "back in the good old U. S. A. and in Boston, the best city in the world, bar none."

The congressman expects to return to Washington the last of the week, and presently will prepare a statement on the war situation.

JAN - 22 - 1918

PETERS URGES PATIENCE

Asks People to Bear with the Administration

War to Be Won Through Much Sacrifice

Y. M. C. A. Helps to Create Proper Spirit

Teams Report $22,873 in Boston Drive

Mayor-Elect Peters, just back from Washington, was one of the speakers this noon at the Boston City Club at the first luncheon of the Boston Y. M. C. A. teams engaged in the $100,000 drive for funds.

The need and the value of the Boston Y. M. C. A., and its specially good work in war times were linked by Mr. Peters with a few words on the mistakes of the Administration and the advice to the people to be patient.

"The American people," said Mr. Peters, "have the determination to win this war, and we shall win; but just now, we haven't the organization. We shall win, therefore, through sacrifice and disappointment. We cannot get started without many mistakes, and we must bear with the Government and be patient, until it gets into condition for the contest.

"We're going to win by putting the effective spirit of a brave, determined people into the fight; and we can't win anything in democracy without the coöperation of the people. To keep up this popular spirit, the work of the Y. M. C. A. in peace time has always stood at the front; and its work in war times is far more important. All good people, therefore, will say to you in this campaign: "We wish you godspeed; we're with you!

President Arthur S. Johnson of the Boston Association, who presided at the luncheon, introduced as the first speaker, Charles F. Weed, who was a leader in the Red Triangle campaign. Mr. Weed said that his opinion of Y. M. C. A. workers was entirely made over; that before the recent campaign he had looked upon them as milk-and-water fellows, sincere, but not of great calibre. He has found, however, that all these "saints" are red-blooded.

"You need have no apologies for asking anybody to give to your Boston work. There are different grades of the objects for which money is asked—but the Y. M. C. A. is in grade A-1."

Reports given by various team captains showed that the campaign is hardly yet under way, but the total reported, including the contributions raised by the citizens' committee, was $22,873.50—more than one-fifth of the $100,000 needed.

JAN - 17 - 1918

LOSS AT CRITICAL PERIOD

Finance Commission Seriously Handicapped by Failure of Governor McCall to Reappoint Charles L. Carr

Much criticism is being heard over Governor McCall's failure to reappoint Charles L. Carr as a member of the Finance Commission at a period when the full benefit of its ripened counsel is greatly needed. In a little more than two weeks Andrew J. Peters will take his seat as mayor, and Mr. Peters has expressed the hope that the Finance Commission, among other agencies, would help him to the extent of its power.

The commission, however, approaches the new administration with only two of its members of experience in the harness—John R. Murphy, the chairman, and John F. Moors. The other member of experience, James M. Morrison, has been ill for months and unable to take part in the work. The two recent appointees, Courtenay Guild and Walter B. Grant, cannot be expected to exert any influence in the commission's deliberations for a long time.

Mr. Carr was one of the most courageous and painstaking members that the commission ever had. He was present at nearly every meeting, was excellent in judgment and thoroughly in sympathy with the aims of the board. He served five months after his term had expired without complaint, but with every expectation that his work would be appreciated by a reappointment. At great personal sacrifice he was ready longer to serve the city. The governor, however, appointed Mr. Guild in his place, without one word of appreciation for Mr. Carr's services or a word in explanation for supplanting him. Had the governor consulted the members of the commission he would have learned of Mr. Carr's true worth and of his great need at this time. It is no secret that the commission is deeply disappointed that the governor saw fit to dismiss a devoted and able servant of the city who had served so long without compensation.

C. S. MONITOR - JAN - 9 - 1918

Boston School Opening

JAN 9 1918

Committee to Know by Thursday Night What Can Be Done

It will be known definitely if the Boston public schools can open next Monday by Thursday night, said Judge Michael H. Sullivan, acting chairman of the School Committee this morning. By that time he thinks the coal situation will be such that it can be told whether the buildings can be sufficiently supplied with coal.

The School Committee is putting in a bid for second place on the list of interests to be supplied with coal after the householders, Judge Sullivan says. As the list now reads, he says, it is hospitals first and then office buildings. The committee wants schools to follow hospitals and thinks it will not be difficult to secure the change.

Although it may be possible to open the schools as a whole next Monday, the acting chairman says it may be necessary for some to remain closed. One of these is the Dorchester High School. A conference to discuss the situation will be held tomorrow afternoon preceding a meeting of the School Committee and following a conference with the fuel administrators. The situation as then presented will decide the committee finally on the advisability of opening the schools on Jan. 14.

JAN - 4 - 1918

MORE COMPLAINTS OF SALOON HOURS

JAN 4 1918

Fuel Committee's Attention Continues to Be Called to Closing of Schools and Churches — Liquor Places Run Full Time

Attention of the Mas[illegible]etts Fuel Committee is being [illegible]d more forcibly each day by an increasing number of citizens and organizations to the fact that saloon and other less essential business are running full time while the schools are still closed, churches are closing and railroads curtailing service, to save coal.

The last organization to take its stand on the side of schools, churches and other necessaries as opposed to the breweries, saloons and other less essentials, was the United Improvement Association, representing some 26 affiliated associations, comprising about 5000 members. At its meeting at the Boston City Club, this representative organization passed a resolution to the effect that saloons should be close[illegible]6 o'clock until there is eno[illegible] to keep school buildings an[illegible]ly heated.

The association p[illegible] protests [illegible] the resolution, against the polic[illegible] of keeping children out of the sch[illegible], while saloons are running wid[illegible]open. The resolution says that the s[illegible]ools should not be closed until more conservation is practiced by the aters, concert halls and office buildings.

Solon W. Bingham, chairman of the prohibition state executive committee, said today that he had received no reply to the letter his organization sent to James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, requesting that deliveries to breweries and saloons be stopped until the schools and other necessaries are provided for.

The Webster fuel committee has recorded itself in opposition to keeping saloons open while homes and necessary establishments are forced to do without coal. Edgar S. Hill, chairman, has announced that he is waiting authority from the New England Fuel Administrator to deprive these non-essentials until the others are cared for.

David A. Ellis, chairman of the Boston Fuel Committeee, announces that he is working on the recommendations of Miss Francis G. Curtis and Joseph Lee, members of the Boston School Committee, as well as many other plans for conserving coal through control of coal-consuming activities, these plans including the proposition to shorten the hours of saloons.

He has conferred with members of the State Fuel Committee at the State House, but as there were some members absent, no definite action was taken. "I believe the time has come to enter upon an extensive plan for the curtailment of various coal-consuming activities in the community," said Mr. Ellis. He let it be known that he favors almost radical measures to save coal.

JAN - 7 - 1918

BOSTON MAKES MILK CONTRACT

Thomas J. Dawson, purchasing agent for the city of Boston, has just closed a contract for 66,000 quarts of milk at the rate of 93 cents a can of 8½ quarts. The wholesale rate other dealers are paying for milk is 96 cents a can.

JAN 7 1918

JAN - 3 - 1918

COAL DELIVERY TO SALOONS PROTESTED

Massachusetts Prohibition State Executive Committee Sends an Appeal to Fuel Administrator for New England

JAN 3 1917

Another appeal has been sent to mes J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, requesting him to stop all deliveries of coal to breweries and saloons during the acute coal situation, in order that it may be used by schools and other essential establishments. The Prohibition State Executive Committee, over the signatures of its chairman, Solon W. Bingham, vice-chairman, Chester R. Lawrence, secretary, Wilbur D. Moon, and William G. Merrill, have addressed a letter to the Fuel Administrator, pointing out that public schools are being forced to close their doors and public service corporations reduce their service,

JAN - 3 - 1918

[illegible]es and saloons are [illegible]they say that the [illegible]solves itself into a [illegible]reweries and saloons or

JAN 3 1917

[illegible]is is not the first time the proposition of depriving non-essential concerns of coal has been brought to the attention of the fuel administrators of Boston and New England. Various individuals and organizations have registered their disapproval of permitting the liquor business to continue at full blast, while schools, churches, and even plants producing war supplies, are having to close their doors or curtail production because of the shortage of coal.

Only Wednesday, the directors of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, held a meeting to discuss the coal situation and sent a telegram to Director-General McAdoo of the railroads, urging him to do what he could to rush coal to members of the association who have contracts with the Government to produce shoes for the military and naval forces. The Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation at Quincy had to curb its production temporarily until coal could be supplied it. The time has come, it appears to many, for the rigid discrimination in the distribution of coal.

The prohibition committee's letter says:

"We would invite your careful attention to a situation now existing in Boston and throughout the Commonwealth.

"Headlines in our daily papers announce the possibility of closing our public schools for lack of fuel. The same reason is given by the Boston Elevated for the turning off of the heat in their cars. This is said to be at your request.

"Any course which strikes a blow at the efficiency of our public schools or that threatens the general health of the people of our city should be averted by every means within the power of your committee. We call your attention to the fact that the breweries and saloons of Boston consume large quantities of coal. That the products of the breweries for beverage purposes are detrimental to public welfare and unnecessary to public comfort and health.

"We therefore ask that during the coal shortage, all deliveries of coal to breweries and saloons shall cease.

"We are sure that when the question is breweries and saloons or [illegible] efforts would be directed to securing supplies for them among the first of several activities to be cared for."

JAN - 7 - 1918

BOSTON CITY COUNCIL

Mayor Curley has called a special meeting of the Boston City Council for Thursday next at [illegible]2 1918 o'clock in City Hall, to take action upon the proposed lease of the women's prison and the new men's prison at Deer Island at an annual rental to the Government of $50,000 per year for the duration of the war. The new building has a capacity of 860 individuals, and the city, according to the proposed terms, will furnish light and heat.

C.S. MONITOR - JAN-2-1918

SHORTER SALOON HOURS PROPOSED

JAN 2 1918

Boston Fuel Committee Chairman Considering Plan for Coal Conservation as Supplies Are Being Rushed to City

Action on the recommendation of Miss Frances B. Curtis and Joseph Lee, members of the Boston School Committee, whereby saloons and other nonessential concerns would be required to shorten their hours to conserve the coal supply, was expected to be taken at a conference between members of the New England Fuel Committee and David A. Ellis, chairman of the Boston Fuel Committee, at the Massachusetts State House this afternoon.

With supplies of coal being rus to New England by water and to relieve the acute coal situation, is believed by many that the recommendations made by the members of the school committee to Mr. Ellis at their conference Monday, should be put into effect.

The coal situation in Boston has reached the stage where immediate relief is imperative and to many the first step should be to utilize the supply on hand to the best advantage and not to foster industries, which indirectly and in the case of the saloon directly affect the nation's full cooperation in the war. The recommendations before the Fuel Administrators follow:

1. That coal be refused to clubs and scores of other social institutions.
2. That the shops and stores close at 5 o'clock every night.
3. That all the candy factories in Boston be forced to shut down until the coal famine ends.
4. That all the saloons of the city be ordered to open their doors only between 7 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock at night.
5. That the State House be kept several degrees cooler.

James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, who is in Washington, D. C., endeavoring to expedite the movement of coal to New England, reported progress in his efforts to his office at the Massachusetts State House today. He is conferring with Director-General McAdoo of the railroads, and other federal officials.

Three steamers reached port within the last 24 hours and began discharging their cargoes of coal today, having approximately 16,500 tons of bituminous coal. The Newton is expected to arrive Saturday with 7500 tons of soft coal, most of which will be distributed among public instiutions. Eight barges, held several days at a New England port, today began moving toward Boston and other New England cities. These barges have about 12,000 tons aboard.

A solid train of hard coal is on the way to New England from the Pennsylvania coal fields and special agents of the New Haven are at Maybrook, N. Y., one of the southern gateways of that railroad, to expedite its movement to Boston. Orders have been issued directing that all coal destined for New England be given the right of way. Up to noon, it was announced at the South Station, Boston, that the train had not been received by the New Haven. It is expected to take about 10 hours to reach Boston from Maybrook.

Arrangements were made today through the cooperation of the Boston Fuel Committee and the Public Safety Committee of which Victor A. Heath is chairman, whereby 10 tons of coal will be received in Boston daily for distribution among different coal firms in 100-pound lots. This will be sold at cost, and teams from the department of Public Works will deliver it free. Today the Boston Fuel Committee moved its offices to the fifth floor of the Boston City Hall in order to facilitate its work, carried on in conjunction with the Public Safety Committee.

Announcement will be made Saturday by the Boston school committee as to when the schools will open and what plan shall go into effect to meet the situation, according to word from Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent, today. According to present arrangements, the schools will open Jan. 7, but conditions may make it necessary to open only part of the schools and consolidate them with others.

JAN-9-1918

SHERIFF'S HOUSE ISSUE DISCUSSED

JAN 9 1918

Attorneys Looking Into the Situation Say They Find No Law Requiring a County to Erect a Residence for This Official

Certain attorneys interested in the proposal of the Boston City Council to build a new home for the sheriff of Suffolk County and borrow $17,500 for that purpose, say that they have found no law in Massachusetts Revised Laws requiring a county to erect a residence for the sheriff.

The law implies, it is said, that residence or quarters be afforded the county jailer, as it stipulates that he shall keep in custody persons committed to his care. Through long-time custom, the jailer either lives in a part of the jail or in a building adjoining the prison. But the attorneys say they find no specific statute requiring the county to build a residence for the sheriff.

Other protests were lodged against the proposition to borrow $17,500 for a new residence for the sheriff and $132,500 for the erection of a hospital for the Charles Street jail. The Boston Finance Commission has the matter in hand and, it is believed, will communicate with Mayor Curley asking him not to sign the measure should the council pass the order on its second reading. It is held by men studying the situation that as buildposodoid eht to tnemyap eht dna sup structures would all come under Mayor Peters' administration. He should be allowed to pass upon the order. The Mayor has the power to veto the proposition should the council pass the order on its next reading. It was said that perhaps some of the councilmen would vote differently when they learn the proposition is not obligatory. The financial feature will, it is expected, be pressed most vigorously by the Finance Commission. The Massachusetts General Hospital being an adjoining institution, it is held that the hospital plan can well wait until after the war's demands on the finances of city and taxpayer cease. The present home for the sheriff is held to be entirely adequate.

It is said that $17,500 will not be sufficient money to erect the sort of structure outlined for the sheriff's house. It is pointed out that the inclosure at the jail contains ample space for the proposed hospital without utilizing the sheriff's house, and that the $17,500 and more which, it is declared the sheriff's house will cost, can be saved by adopting some other plan than that proposed. It is declared that furnishings are not included in the $150,000 proposed outlay and that they would bring the cost up possibly by $50,000 more.

JAN-11-1918

About 170 Schools to Open

JAN 11 1918

Boston Committee Plans to Begin Single Sessions Monday

About 170 of the 266 school buildings of Boston will open Monday for single sessions, according to a decision reached by the School Committee, at their meeting Thursday night. Night schools will not open. High schools will continue as usual, already being on a short session basis. The heating and water systems in eight schools were so damaged during the vacation period that they cannot be made ready for occupancy by Monday, and in the bins of 90 other schools, there is only enough coal for a few days.

Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, announced that the orders were to open the schools as rapidly as possible; that is, as soon as sufficient coal has been received to warrant action. Names of the schools which will not be open Monday will be announced by the School Committee tomorrow.

As acting chairman, Judge Michael H. Sullivan was authorized to petition the Legislature for funds to offset any decrease in school appropriations due to the new tax system and to provide additional funds for the increase of salaries of teachers, supervising staff, attendance officers, janitors and others employed by the School Committee.

A communication from the Teachers Retirement Fund Association stated that Alfred Bunker had resigned as secretary and Miss Florence A. Goodfellow elected in his place.

AMERICAN JAN 4-1918 - JAN-5-1918. JAN-8-1918

ASHES PILING UP IN DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

Contractor Looney Explains He Is Unable to Hire Enough Men to Do Collecting

JAN - 4 1918

Complaints were made today of non-collection of ashes in Dorchester and parts of Roxbury. The contractor's answer is that he cannot hire enough men on account of more attractive war jobs.

On some streets the ashes have not been taken up for two to three weeks, according to householders.

Complaint was heard, although not so loud, about non-collection of garbage in the same districts. The garbage should be collected weekly. Last week's collection was skipped, complainants said.

Both collections in these districts are made under the private contract system. The situation, the complainants argued, is added argument for municipal collection instead of by contract system.

JAN - 4 1918

In Westville and Larchmont streets, in the Fields Corner section, and in Clarkson street, in the Meeting House Hill section, ashes have not been collected for about a fortnight. From three to five barrels or cans of ashes stand in front of some dwellings.

The contract for ashes in this district is held by John Looney, whose contract expires February 1. Householders say Looney kept the ashes well cleaned up until two or three weeks ago.

Looney gave his side of the story today, thus:

"If you can get me the men to do the work on the teams, I'll hire them. I'll hire all you bring to me. I'll work them Sundays, too, and pay them double wages for that day. But you'll find that all the men doing that kind of work are flocking to the new Victory plant at Squantum and to the munitions factories, where they get high wages and plenty of overtime.

"I will put on twenty to thirty men right away if I can get them. But the men I have hired have been leaving, some without notice. As fast as I hire a man he hears about Squantum work and away he goes."

Looney is said to be paying his men an average of $3 a day. He started today for the city proper to the employment agencies.

JAN 5 - 1918

AWARD CONTRACT FOR CITY'S COAL

Mayor Curley today signed an order for 450 tons [illegible] at $9.20 a ton. This allotment will go to the Calf Pasture pumping station. The lowest bidder was the New England Coal & Coke Company.

TO BREAK ICE IN CHELSEA CREEK

Mayor Curley today conferred with Fire Commissioner Grady in connection with fire protection along Chelsea Creek, now a solid mass of ice. It was decided to have the commissioner solicit the aid of Commandant Rush of the Navy Yard, who, it is believed, will have a ship assigned to "ice smashing" duty.

JAN - 5 1918

JAN-5-1918

$25,000 FIREHOUSE FOR CHARLESTOWN

Mayor Curley has ordered the issuance of loans amounting to $25,000 for the construction of a fire house on Winthrop street, Charlestown. After the Mayor signed the order he presented the pen to Councillor "Dan" McDonald, who introduced the order some time ago.

JAN - 5 1918

JAN 5-1918

DORCHESTER WINS FIGHT FOR BRIDGE

A fifteen-year fight by Dorchester residents of the Medway street district met with success today when Mayor Curley recommended that a steel and concrete bridge be built over the New Haven railroad tracks there. The bridge will cost about $31,000.

JAN 5-1918

KILTIES SEND BOSTON REGARDS

Regards to Mayor Curley and to "Mac," the gear which the Kilties presented to the city of Boston, are contained in a letter from Colonel P. A. Guthrie of that regiment (the 236th Canadian Highlanders), which is now in training in Scotland. Colonel Guthrie says the 500 Boston boys in the regiment are in fine health. It has been definitely decided that the regiment will continue as a unit and not be split up, as feared, and that it will take part in the great Spring drive planned against the Germans.

JAN - 5 1918

JAN-8-1918

MAYOR CONFINED TO HOUSE BY ILLNESS

Mayor Curley is confined to his home on Jamaicaway suffering from a severe case of bronchitis. He has been in bed since Saturday. Members of the family stated, however, that the Mayor's illness was not serious, but he had been advised not to leave th house.

JAN - 8 1918

SCHOOL UNFIT AT RAINSFORD, SAYS BOARD

State Charity Officials Would Abandon Institution for Boys

JAN - 8 1918

The State Board of Charity today recommended that the Suffolk School for Boys on Rainsford Island, which Mayor Curley has been industriously seeking to "load" onto the State, be abandoned.

The State Board, in an investigation authorized by the Legislature, is reported to have found that the Rainsford Island settlement was not only inadequate and unsuited for the care of juvenile delinquents, but was a menace to the health and comfort of the 100 children.

The buildings in which the children are housed were originally constructed for almshouse purposes and the Charity Board is said to have found that they were incapable of proper ventilation or of being reconstructed to meet the modern demands for the proper care of child health.

In its report to the Legislature, the State Board says that the treatment of juvenile offenders should be a State project and adds, "but the Board does not recommend that the Suffolk School property be acquired as part of such a plan."

JAN-10-1918

PATRICK H. BRADLEY OF OLD WARD 6 DEAD

Mayor Curley today received news of the death in Philadelphia of Patrick H. Bradley, a former member of the Boston Common Council and representative of old Ward 6 in the Massachusetts Legislature. Secretary Charles O. Power to Mayor Curley, notified Bradley's parents, who live on Endicott street, North End, and assisted in making arrangements for the removal of Bradley's body to this city.

JAN 10 1918

HERALD - JAN-4-1918.

Gov. McCall's Inaugural Address

Gov. Samuel W. McCall, in his third inaugural address today, said in part:

"No one can foresee the extent of the demands the war will make upon us. They may become much greater. But when everything is at stake it would be worse than idle to count the cost. Let us remember that the $100,000,000 or more of war taxes that the national government levies each year upon Massachusetts come out of the same pockets from which come the taxes that support our state government. By making our own taxes lighter we shall render it easier for our people to meet the calls of the nation.

"At the time of the civil war the yield of the farms of New England was almost great enough to feed the people of New England. Her industries were kept in motion almost wholly by her water powers, and the wood from her forests provided fuel for the homes and for the operations of the railroads. Only a small amount of coal was brought each year to New England. But today we rely for much the larger portion of the food we consume upon far distant parts of the country. We require more than thirty millions of tons of coal each year which must be brought to us over long railroad hauls, or after a long voyage upon the sea. The jurisdiction of the commonwealth is not broad enough to give us mastery over the supply of fuel and food, and we are greatly at the mercy of conditions which we cannot control.

JAN 4 - 1918

Has Rendered Invaluable Assistance

"But our anxiety is increased even if our responsibility is lessened and all the more is it necessary constantly to call into play forethought and judicious effort in order to provide for the needs of our people. On the tenth of last February our committee of public safety was appointed—the first committee of that kind in any state in the Union. This committee has developed a most effective organization. Under the leadership of its chairman, Mr. James J. Storrow, and its executive manager, Mr. Henry B. Endicott, it has helped greatly in the war work of the commonwealth, and has rendered invaluable assistance in adjusting industrial disputes and securing fuel and food. The men upon this committee, however, are only representative of the great mass of citizens of the commonwealth. Patriotism is everywhere.

Constitutes a Valuable Insurance

"I shall from time to time hereafter, as occasion may seem to require, send to the Legislature recommendations with regard to taxation and to other subjects of legislation.

"The Legislature at its last session authorized the Governor to organize a state guard to protect the peace of the commonwealth if our regular military forces should be called out of the state. The wisdom of this action is now manifest, as the number of the national guard remaining in the state service has dwindled to five officers and no privates. The services of the state guard may not be necessary, but it constitutes a valuable insurance, for it would be manifestly unwise to have the state without armed forces when we are engaged in a great war. I recommend that they have the full status of our militia until such time as our national guard shall be returned to the service of the state.

"The commonwealth has assisted the towns in the vicinity of the national camp at Ayer in performing their police duties by guarding against the evil forces that are likely to be found near military camps. We have nothing to do with the government of the camp, but we may do very much with the moral sanitation of its neighborhood, and we may do very much in protecting the soldier when he is out of the camp against enemies that are as deadly as any he can meet upon the field of battle. I recommend that the amount of the appropriation made a year ago be increased so that the good work which has been done may be continued and be made more effective.

Appalling Increase Under Workmen's Compensation Act

"During the year ending June 30, 1918, which was the first year of the workmen's compensation act, there was paid out to injured workers in the form of compensation and medical assistance $1,667,000. In the year ending last June there was paid out over $5,000,000 for compensation and medical treatment. This increase is great and appalling. Compensation is a very necessary and beneficent thing, but the prevention of the destruction of the lives and limbs of workers is far better than compensation, which cannot restore them again. It is estimated that the economic waste from accidents alone in the commonwealth exceeds $15,000,000 every year. I recommend that the Legislature carefully investigate this subject, with a view to providing remedial legislation.

Safeguarding of Women Workers

JAN 4 1918

"New and untrained workers, especially women, who are entering employments heretofore carried on exclusively by men, must be protected if we are to avoid the costly mistakes made by some of the nations during the earlier years of the war. The places left in our social order by the men who have entered the military service must be taken by others, who in the first instance require training and are particularly subject to accident. We should not permit our industrial life to slacken. The farms and mills and factories which are essential to our strength should be kept producing at full capacity. Good authorities declare that for every man on the battle front seven are required at home to keep him an effective fighting unit. No subject can better engage your attention at a time like this than that which relates to the conservation of the human resources of the commonwealth and the preservation and the efficiency of her men and women. A comprehensive system which would so far as possible do away with the waste resulting from accident and sickness would be a wise, humane and beneficent measure. It would strengthen the hands of the country in war, and would result in the saving of very many millions of dollars each year to the commonwealth.

Still Believes in Old Age Pension Plan

"At the last session the committee of the Legislature which considered my recommendations for health and old age insurance were of the opinion that the advent of the war, after I had made my recommendations, made it advisable, as a measure of present economy, to adjourn their consideration. That view would necessitate their further adjournment until the end of the war. I believe firmly in the wisdom and justice both of health and of old age insurance, and of the inevitableness of their coming.

Continued to Page

(1)

HERALD - JAN-4-1918.

"A legislative committee on finance and budget procedure has given the subject of a state budget very exhaustive consideration during the recess. I have referred upon former occasions to the need of providing for an efficient budget system. The constitutional convention has under consideration an amendment to the constitution providing for a budget, but until that is passed by the people legislative action upon this subject cannot bind Governors or subsequent Legislatures. But it would be binding upon the departments and would probably be followed as a rule of action.

Wants Right to Pass Upon Appropriations

"As chief executive, with a high responsibility for administration, the Governor should be enabled to examine all estimates of appropriations, and to submit to the Legislature a budget containing a statement of appropriations deemed by him to be necessary for the proper maintenance of the government. This budget should include the amounts required for ordinary maintenance, to meet deficiencies, to pay interest and maturities upon debt, and also to provide the additions and improvements to existing institutions which may seem necessary or desirable. The recommendations for spending money might well be accompanied by recommendations for raising it, whether by loans or new taxes.

"I urge upon you the great importance of improving the efficiency of the transportation systems of the commonwealth. The national government is now operating the steam railroads of the country, and for the present they are practically taken from the field of our consideration.

JAN 4 - 1918

Trolley Problem Calls for Careful Consideration

"Our street railway systems are in a deplorable condition, both with regard to their financial strength and, as to the most of them, with regard to the character of the service they render the public. The state should require that these corporations should be honestly and economically managed, should provide good accommodations for their patrons, should do away with the excessive crowding of cars which adds a wearisome length to the working day and does much injury to health, and that they should be permitted to receive for this service a rate of fare which would pay the fair cost of rendering it. Our people do not desire transportation wholly or in part free, but they desire and should receive good service and at its fair cost. The chief elements of cost of such service are reasonable wages, maintenance of the property and a fair return upon actual investment, and not upon inflated values.

JAN - 4 - 1918.

COUNSEL WILL NOT BE REQUIRED

It will not be necessary for the Tammany Club of ward 17 or any other Democratic organization to employ counsel or incur extraordinary expense for the purpose of protecting wage-earners in the municipal service who are doing the work that they are paid to do. Without the slightest knowledge of Mayor-elect Peters's plans it is fair to assume that he has no intention of disturbing those whose connection with the municipal payrolls is an honest one.

JAN 4 - 1918

It is equally fair to assume that if there are non-working political heelers in the nominal employ of the city, and among them men who smile when anybody asks them what their working hours are, they will be ousted as expeditiously as need be by prescribed legal process. And no cry that "injustice" is being done to "the poor workingmen" should prevent the next mayor from doing his duty in that direction.

Men who work for the city should be paid according to the value of their work. Some of them are underpaid, and to them should be given whatever can be saved by ousting well-paid professional loafers. In behalf of the latter strong efforts will be made, even by some of Mr. Peters's political friends, but if he is to be true to his campaign pledges he must be true to the people, even in the smallest details of administration and expenditure.

JAN-4-1918.

CLAIM CITY TOO SLOW IN TAKING ASHES

JAN 4 - 1918

Complaints are pouring into every newspaper office in Boston from indignant citizens against the non-collection of ashes, yet Joseph J. Norton, supervisor of sanitary, the supervisor who at a salary of $3500 is supposed to have charge of the matter, declares he is "surprised" to receive such information, and that so far as his office is concerned conditions compare very favorably with previous years.

"In no part of the city are the collections more than 10 days behind," he says.

Tuesday, New Year's day, was a holiday, and the day was observed by no collections, although the pay collection will occur as usual.

Meanwhile, the unprecedented cold had resulted in the consumption of more fuel, and the accumulation of a greater quantity of ashes, especially as the coal is now half-refuse anyway, than was ever known before. Streets, especially in the suburbs, have been lined with overflowing ash barrels, and many householders have been put to great inconvenience in finding receptacles for the overflow.

Supervisor Norton says: "The city is divided into sections, five being assigned to contractors and five to city carts, for the collection of ashes. I am surprised to hear of complaints of non-collections and so far as I know conditions compare favorably with previous years.

"This department is in receipt of fewer complaints than in other years. The West end and North end have collections three times a week, and the remainder of the city once a week.

"The contracts do not specify what particular day collections shall be made in particular districts, and nowhere are the collections more than three days behind the regular day—that is, of course, the interval might be as much as 10 days, three days over the preceding week, but contractors are bothered by lack of labor, and the extremely cold weather.

"As for the Dorchester section, concerning which you inquire, one of the best contractors we have has that district, and he had men at work Christmas and New Year's, although it put him to an extra expense of at least $200 for each day, which comes right out of his own pocket.

There are few things so well calculated to get a citizen's "goat," as a cellar full of ashes and garbage and no place to put either. That is the situation in various parts of Dorchester. For two weeks neither ashes nor garbage have been collected. A man named John Looney has the contract.

"He's got us looney," a Dorchesterite complained today.

Looney says, "It's got me looney, too; I can't get men to do the work."

HERALD - JAN - 4 - 1917

108 SCHOOLS WITH NO COAL

JAN 4 1917

Must Be Supplied at Once if Sessions Are to Be Resumed Monday.

SITUATION UP TO FUEL COMMITTEE

Dealers who have contracts to supply the Boston public schools with coal find themselves compelled to abandon their contracts, and the Boston school committee has placed upon the city fuel committee the responsibility of providing enough coal to open and keep open the schools of the city.

Unless the fuel committee is able to provide coal many of the schools cannot reopen next Monday and others will have to close again shortly if they are opened.

Shortage Put up to Ellis

The dealers pooled their stocks of coal recently in order to keep the schools open, being unable to carry out their contracts. This cannot be done any longer, the supplies having become so depleted.

The following letter has been sent to Chairman Ellis of the fuel committee:

Jan. 3, 1918.

David A. Ellis, Chairman Boston Coal Committee, 60 State street, Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sir—The school committee relies entirely upon you to see that the schools are furnished with the coal necessary to open them and to keep them open. We can no longer obtain the coal ourselves from the dealers. Without your assistance many of the schools will have to be closed and many others cannot be opened at all.

The business agent will furnish you each day with a list of the buildings in immediate need of coal, and of the amounts necessary to keep each of them open for the ensuing week.

The school committee has exhausted the means within its power for obtaining coal and must now look to you for relief.

By order of the school committee.

(Signed) THORNTON D. APOLLONIO, Secretary.

Must Supply 108 Schools

William T. Keough, business agent for the school committee, has sent Mr. Ellis a list of 108 buildings which must be supplied with coal in varying amounts if they are to be opened Monday. The buildings marked with an asterisk must be supplied with some coal at once or grave injury, according to Mr. Keough, may be done to the buildings which would not only be costly to repair, but which, in some cases, might disable the building for school purposes for many weeks. The list follows, the coal amount required ranging from one to 75 tons:

CITY PROPER—English high, *girls' high, *Mechanic Arts high, Abraham Lincoln, *Andrews, *Brimmer building, *Christopher Columbus, Continuation (LaGrange street), Dwight, Frances E. Willard, Franklin, *George Bancroft, *Hancock, John J. Williams, Mayhew, Pierpont, *Prince, Quincy, Skinner, Tyler street, *Wendell Phillips portables, Wells, Winchell, Way street.

HYDE PARK—Hyde Park high, Elihu Greenwood, Trescott.

BRIGHTON—*Brighton high, Mary L. Brock portable, Thomas Gardner, Thomas Gardner portable, Winship.

ROXBURY—*High School of Commerce, *Normal Group, High School Practical Arts, *Aaron Davis, Abby W. May, Asa Gray, *Dillaway, *Dillaway Annex, Ellis Mendell, Farragut, George Putnam, *Hugh O'Brien, Hyde, Ira Allen, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lowell, Martin, Myles Standish, *Samuel W. Mason, Sarah J. Baker, School Street, Sherwin, William Bacon, Wyman.

CHARLESTOWN — Copley, *Oliver Holden.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester High, *Bailey Street, Benedict Fenwick, *Benjamin Cushing, Dorchester Avenue, Edward Everett, *Everett Street, *Harbor View Street, Harris, *Harris Portables, Henry L. Pierce, Howard Avenue Annex, *John G. Whittier, John L. Molley, John Winthrop, Lyceum Hall, Marshall, Martha A. Baker, Mather, Minot, Old Gibson, Old Mather, *Phillips Brooks, Quincy E. Dickerman, Richard C. Humphreys, Robert Swan, Roger Clap, Roger Wolcott, *Savin Hill, Stoughton, Walnut Street, *William E. Russell.

EAST BOSTON—*Commodore Barry Plummer.

SOUTH BOSTON — *Capen, *Cap Portables, *Clinch, Drake, *John A. Andrew, *John Boyle O'Reilly, Samuel G. Howe.

WEST ROXBURY — West Roxbury High, Agassiz, Canterbury Street, Charles Sumner, Chestnut Avenue, Germantown, John D. Philbrick, Longfellow, John D. Philbrick Portable.

JAN - 5 - 1918

DELAYS SCHOOL OPENING A WEEK

Committee Announces Its Inability to Obtain Coal Supply.

JAN 5 1918

ASKS HELP OF FUEL ADMINISTRATION

The school committee announced last night through Acting Chairman M. H. Sullivan that because of its inability to obtain sufficient coal to open the schools and keep them open, it finds itself compelled to direct the superintendent to issue an order keeping all public schools, both day and evening, closed until Monday, Jan. 14. They were to open next Monday.

"As the school committee has previously stated," the announcement reads, "it has exhausted every means in its power to keep the public school system in operation. It can do no more, and must rely entirely upon the fuel administration to furnish at the earliest possible date, sufficient fuel to keep the school system in operation.

"The school committee realizes that this action will impose a great hardship upon the school children of the city, and will cause an educational loss that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to make up in the future.

"The school committee fully appreciates the great responsibility resting upon the fuel administration and the difficulties it has to face; nevertheless, the school committee's own duty to the public demands that it shall insist upon the fuel administration furnishing the means by which the public schools can be reopened at the earliest possible date."

The statement was authorized at a conference of the members of the committee yesterday afternoon, with the exception of Chairman Lee, who is absent from the city.

JAN - 5 - 1918.

COUNSEL BERTH FOR O'CONNELL

Mayor Rewards Ardent Supporter with $9000 Appointment.

JAN 5 1918

SWINGS AXE IN THE TREASURY OFFICE

Mayor Curley yesterday nominated former Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell to be corporation counsel. The salary is $9000 and is equalled only by one other position within the gift of the mayor—that of public works commissioner. The nomination is subject to confirmation by the civil service commission.

Mr. O'Connell is the second nominee of the mayor since he summarily removed John A. Sullivan. The first appointee was Asst. Dist.-Atty. Daniel V. McIsaacs, but at the expiration of the 30 days' period allowed by law for consideration the civil service commission refused confirmation, without prejudice, and asked the mayor to submit the name a second time, for further consideration. The mayor declined at first, but later put the matter up to Mr. McIsaacs, and the latter, in a formal statement, declined to have his name considered again.

Former Congressman O'Connell was one of the most active of the mayor's supporters in the recent mayoralty campaign, taking the stump and also presiding at a meeting in Tremont Temple.

Mayor Curley also announced last night a shakeup in the department of City Treasurer Charles H. Slattery. The statement says:

"Owing to impairment of health, Edward C. Scates, at present paymaster, salary $2500, is transferred to the position of clerk and messenger, salary $1000."

This is the first swing of the mayor's axe since the election, the first act suspected to be of a punitive nature. The demotion of Paymaster Scates makes possible promotion all along the line and the following changes are announced:

Thomas F. Brophy, at present assistant paymaster at $1900, to Scates's position at $2500.

Walter W. Foley, payroll clerk and paymaster, salary $1700, to Brophy's job at $1900.

Patrick H. Fahey, at present assistant bookkeeper at $1500, to Foley's place at $1700.

Matthew B. Furlong, now clerk, to Fahey's old position at $1500.

CHRISTIAN - JAN-5-1918

School Recess Extended

JAN 5 1918

Boston Committee Places Responsibility for Coal on Fuel Officials

Responsibility for supplying a sufficient amount of coal to reopen Boston schools is placed directly upon the Fuel Administration by the Boston School Committee in its announcement made Friday afternoon that the schools would not open until Jan. 14, or one week later than originally scheduled. This situation sets forth more prominently than ever the question as to whether saloons and other less essential establishments will be permitted to run at full time, despite the acute coal situation.

JAN 5 1918

It is pointed out by some who have registered their disapproval of less essential business to consume coal, while schools and churches are being closed and public utilities are reducing their service, that the New England Fuel Administrator has authority to regulate the distribution of coal, and that these nonessentials could be deprived of coal and their supplies on hand redistributed.

All the members of the Boston School Committee were present at the meeting Friday, except Joseph Lee, who was absent from the city. Following the conference, M. H. Sullivan, acting chairman, issued this statement, as authorized by the committee:

"The School Committee finds itself compelled to direct the superintendent to issue an order closing all public schools, both day and evening, until Monday, Jan. 14, because of its absolute inability to obtain sufficient coal to open the schools and to keep them open.

"As the School Committee has previously stated, it has exhausted every means in its power to keep the public school system in operation. It can do no more, and must rely entirely upon the Fuel Administration to furnish at the earliest possible date sufficient fuel to keep the school system in operation.

The School Committee realizes that this action will impose a great hardship upon the school children of the city, and will cause an educational loss that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to make up in the future.

"The School Committee fully appreciates the great responsibility resting upon the Fuel Administration, and the difficulties it has to face; nevertheless, the School Committee's own duty to the public demands that it shall insist upon the Fuel Administration furnishing the means by which the public schools can be reopened at the earliest possible date."

JAN-19-1918

CITY ELECTION EXPENSES FILED

JAN 19 1918

Every candidate for office in the recent municipal election in Boston filed his statement of election expenses with the city clerk Friday afternoon except Mayor James M. Curley, who had failed to do so up to noon today. No explanation has been given by the Mayor. Mayor-elect Andrew J. Peters filed a statement of personal expenses which was accepted by the clerk.

Congressman James A. Gallivan heads the list, as announced today by the clerk, with $19,331.27 election expenses. Congressman Peter F. Tague spent $7372 and Mayor-elect Peters' personal expense was $2200. The Good Government Association, which supported Mayor-elect Peters, filed a statement showing $12,707.42 spent, with receipts of $13,391.97.

Successful candidates for the city council sent the following: Henry E. Hagan, $115; Daniel W. Lane, $868.77; and James J. Moriarty, $461.46. The Public School Association filed a statement showing expenses of $1000, and of the candidates for the school committee, Michael H. Corcoran spent $978.50, which includes the expenses of Richard J. Lane.

JAN-18-1918

JAN 18 1918

Budget Commissioner Announces That the Proposals Submitted to the City "Were Intended to Be Identical"

Due to the apparent absence of competition among bonding concerns Boston is again paying more for its surety bonds for officials. The budget commissioner, in announcing to the Mayor the fact that he had rejected all bonding bids declared that those submitted "were intended to be identical." Now the budget commissioner announces that the city will have to go into the open market and buy bonds where it can and contractors will have to do the same for their liability bonds.

"There were thirteen bids received," said the budget commissioner, "two of which were incomplete, and eleven of which were fairly complete. Ten of these, which were more or less in detail, were based on the 'manual rates' and were intended to be identical. One of the bids submitted included a rate of $2.50 per thousand, for many of the smaller bonds. This company, the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company, later withdrew its bid, although the total for all bonds was in excess of the other bids.

"As the lowest bid received for all bonds was $3686, and this amount represented practically the bids of 10 concerns, and the fact that the rates quoted are 'manual rates,' (so-called Towner rates), there is no advantage to the city, as a result of these proposals, and I hereby reject all proposals, for the best interests of the city."

It was said by another official of the city that the bonding and insuring companies were practically all of them "conference" companies and that they had an understanding as to bonding and insuring rates all over the United States. The so called Towner rates, it was explained, are tables of insuring and bonding rates covering all conditions and devised for all commercial, financial and industrial activities. It was said that the larger companies are members of the "conference."

This official said that the independent concerns were small and that when they were asked to bond the city treasurer for $150,000, or the city auditor or collector for $75,000, they admitted that they would have to reinsure such large bonds with one of the larger companies. The city auditor, it was said, has tried time and again to place it for a lower rate but has been refused.

JAN-19-1918.

JAIL BILL DUE FOR A SECOND READING

Measure, Including Proposal to Erect $17,500 Home for Sheriff, May Be Acted on at Boston City Council Meeting

JAN 19 1918

The Boston City Council is scheduled to meet next Monday afternoon and the bill providing for the borrowing of $17,500 for the building of a new house for the sheriff comes up for second reading if the councilmen so elect. The sheriff's house proposition, for the building of which no stronger legal argument has so far been advanced than that of custom, according to several attorneys who have been making a study of the problem, has been linked with a plan to erect a hospital for the jail at a cost of $132,500.

It is asserted by men familiar with the matter that a hospital could be erected in another part of the jail yard and that the sheriff's house need not be torn down to make way for it. There is no question as to the legality of the proposition to build the hospital but many attorneys question quite seriously the sheriff's house part of the order before the council. There are those who question the wisdom of the city's borrowing $150,000 for any proposition not absolutely vital at this time and these men say that the present sheriff's house could be made to serve the purpose of a hospital especially as the present sheriff is not residing in the jail.

In addition to the legal part of the proposition, men are saying that the financial condition of the city looms equally important. It is admitted in the city collector's office that the mayor-elect will start his administration with a deficit now variously estimated at anywhere from $500,000 to $1,000,000 or even more.

Collector Curley admits that the deficit will be large, how large he says he cannot estimate closely as yet. He says that he does not think it will reach $1,000,000. There are other men in his office who do not agree with him and place the amount higher. Payment of taxes is very slow this year, falling thousands of dollars back of what it was on corresponding days of last year.

With this situation facing the city there are men in the city council who are today declaring that every proposed expenditure should be scrutinized this year as never before. There [illegible] who today say that

TRANSCRIPT - JAN 5-1918-

TRYING YEAR FOR PETERS

Mayor Curley Adds to New Mayor's Embarrassments

Appointment of O'Connell Leads to Speculation

Absurdity of Sinister Legacies Apparent

Mayor Has Plenty of Power for Removals

JAN 5 - 1918

What action the Civil Service Commission will take on all appointments of Mayor Curley during the final month of his four-year term is of widespread interest. The appointment yesterday afternoon of former Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell as corporation counsel and the previous reappointments of three of the principal assessors, more than a year and a half after their terms had expired, furnish an indication of the mayor's state of mind.

Nobody knows, of course, what Andrew J. Peters will do in the matter of department personnel, but it is obvious that he will not permit himself to be embarrassed by his predecessor. Mr. Peters faces the most serious mayoral term in the history of the city, not only in the matter of finances but in the many responsibilities of war time. Ordinary courtesy, political or otherwise, would stay the hand of a Chief Executive so near the end of his term, and ordinary common sense would cause refusals of appointments which would be nothing more than sinister legacies for the incoming administration.

Much Trouble Possible

The possibilities of embarrassment for Mr. Peters at the hand of Mr. Curley are many and various, and many have expected the mayor to do his worst. He has been comparatively inactive since election day, but the appointment of Mr. O'Connell is an example of his feeling toward the new administration. The mayor dramatically announced the removal of Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan at a hearing of the Finance Commission in the bonding investigation. William J. Hennessey, a member of the Schoolhouse Commission, was named as acting corporation counsel and has been serving since. No important questions are pending in that department, and, as all the assistants are experienced men, with the exception of an appointee of less than a week ago, the department could have got along without trouble until the new mayor came in. Daniel V. McIsaac, assistant district attorney, was wise enough to refuse several times to permit his name to be re-submitted to the Civil Service Commission.

...e of corporation counsel is ...importance to that of the mayor. ...cial should not only possess the ...s and capacity of a seasoned ..., but should know municipal law ...nunicipal practices. Boston has been ...unate in its recent history in having ...d the benefit of such strong legal minds ...s Thomas M. Babson, Joseph J. Corbett and John A. Sullivan in that office. The demand for a corporation counsel of equal ability is as important, if not more important, today than ever before, for the new administration will have most serious problems to solve as long as the European war lasts. With a strong man at the head of the law department and J. Alfred Mitchell as city auditor, Mr. Peters would start his long term under the most favorable advisory circumstances.

May Remove Officials

The new charter gives the mayor plenty of power to undo the appointing prerogatives of his predecessor. Without such provisions Mr. Peters might be in a perfectly hopeless condition from the start. The mayor may remove any head of a department or member of a board, other than the Election Commissioners, by filing a written statement with the city clerk giving in detail the reasons for such removal, and the person removed has the privilege of replying to the mayor's statement, which may be filed in the archives of the city clerk's department. Such reply, however, has no effect on the mayor's action. To what extent Mr. Peters will exercise this salutary provision of the charter is problematical but there are likely to be numerous resignations, or offers to resign, on the first day of his taking office, when department heads gather, after the inauguration, to pay their respects.

Numerous city officials have been free to say that they have no hope of retaining their positions, but not a word has come from Mr. Peters as to his intentions.

Naturally, the commissioner of public works, Edward F. Murphy, is the leading city official who expects to go. Mr. Murphy was an engineer in the sewer department when elevated to his $9000 post, and, as ...rous department is constantly the public eye, it is subject to most ...eneral criticism. Two names have been heard in connection with the department head, those of Guy C. Emerson, consulting engineer of the Finance Commission, and Frederick H. Fay, former deputy commissioner in charge of bridges and ferries. If either man is named it is probable that the department will be considerably reorganized in order that the fullest degree of coordination and effectiveness may be made possible.

Another Important Office

Another important department to receive the mayor's attention is the health department. Commissioner Francis X. Mahoney's salary is $7500 and his term will not expire until 1919. This department was reorganized by ordinance when the board of three commissioners was abolished and the single-headed office with deputies substituted. The health department has done exceedingly good work in the last few years, but it has not received the full confidence of the medical men of Boston.

Still another department that, according to the Finance Commission and other authorities, calls for reorganization is the Penal Institutions Department. Commissioner David B. Shaw's term will also expire in 1919. This department has been under fire many times in the last four years and no official has been subjected to more criticism than Mr. Shaw. Numerous plans have been advanced for reorganization.

The Library department, as Transcript articles have pointed out, is not keeping pace with the modern demands of a large city. The trustees are William F. Kenney, Rev. Arthur T. Connolly, Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D., Daniel H. Coakley and Samuel Carr. Mr. Carr's term is the only one that expires in 1918. The others will expire in 1919, 1921 and 1922.

The assessing and collecting departments, whose work needs coördination, will be likely to receive most serious attention. These two departments, so far as discipline is concerned, are the most widely criticised at City Hall. Only the most heroic treatment would bring them up to a state of high efficiency. Reorganization could well be effected by the appointment of strong men at the head.

The mayor's announcement of a shake-up in the treasury department causes more or less speculation with regard to other departments. The time is too short, however, to carry extensive changes into effect. The treasury department demotes Edward C. Scates, at present paymaster, with a salary of $2500, to the position of clerk and messenger, with a salary of $1000. Other changes are:

Thomas F. Brophy, at present, assistant paymaster at $1900, to Scates's position at $2500.

Walter W. Foley, payroll clerk and paymaster, salary $1700, to Brophy's job at $1900.

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Patrick H. Fahey, at present assistant bookkeeper at $1500, to Foley's place at $1700.

Matthew B. Furlong, now clerk, to Fahey's old position at $1500.

JAN - 11 - 1918 -

WHAT THE THEATRES PAY

Internal Revenue Collector Estimates About $150,000 Monthly in War Taxes in Massachusetts

JAN 11 1918

About $150,000 in war taxes will be contributed monthly by the theatres of Massachusetts, according to an estimate made today at the office of John F. Malley, collector of internal revenue. The major part of this will come from Boston amusement houses. It is estimated that $5000 additional will be received from other forms of entertainment, dances and sporting events.

There were approximately $125,000 in war taxes for November, which have not been paid yet because the Government has not provided the theatres with the official blank forms on which to make returns. These forms are now ready, however.

About $25,000 has already been paid for November, but most managers have preferred to wait until the official return blanks arrived before making their returns. Internal revenue officials estimate that $150,000 will be received from the theatres alone in Massachusetts. The returns for November are due Dec. 20.

Entertainments of any kind, the proceeds of which are to go to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. or K. of C. war funds, are exempt form the admission tax, but entertainments for Christmas funds for soldiers are not exempt. Charitable and educational institutions do not have to collect an admission tax for entertainments if the entire proceeds inure to the institution itself, but if they go to an athletic association or other organization within the institution the tax must be collecetd.

In this connection, mutual benefit societies have made inquiries about dances and other entertainments which such organizations are accustomed to hold annually. The department has ruled that these are coöperative and not charitable organizations, and that they must, therefore, charge an admission tax and render a return.

Season tickets sold before Nov. 1, though used for entertainments after that date, are not subject to a tax, the department has ruled. A similar ruling has been made regarding club dues paid in advance before Nov. 1.

Nmerous inquiries have been received about the use of documentary stamps purchased in 1914 for payment of the present war tax, and a ruling was received today from Commissioner Roper stating that such stamps may be used for paying the present war tax on documents.

POST - JAN-5-1918

CIRCUIT DRIVE NOT FOR AUTOS

JAN 5 1918

Decided Opposition to Opening Roadway to Cars

It is doubtful if automobilists will be granted the privilege next summer of entering the forbidden territory in Franklin Park known as the Circuit Drive. Because this beautiful drive has never known the smell of "gas" or the imprint of the best "non-skids" it is known that thousands of car owners have put their machines away for the winter, feeling that the season's joys haven't been quite complete.

Judging from the opposition put up by Chairman Dillon of the Park and Recreation Commission at yesterday's public hearing on the question of opening the drive to autos, members of the Harvard Improvement Association who requested the hearing, felt that their efforts will be of little avail. Chairman Dillon called off the meeting, saying that it would be taken up by the commission at its next meeting.

JAN - 5 - 1918.

O'CONNELL FOR CORP. COUNSEL

JAN 5 1918

Named by Mayor—Treasurer's Office Shakeup

Mayor Curley yesterday sent the name of former Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell to the civil service commissioners as his appointee to the office of corporation counsel.

Mr. O'Connell has had wide experience at the bar, has appeared in many notable cases before the Supreme Courts. There is little doubt of his speedy confirmation.

The Mayor has made a number of changes in the personnel of the city treasurer's office through the demotion of Paymaster Edward C. Scates and the promotion of several others. It is explained from the Mayor's office that the changes were made by City Treasurer Slattery and were due to ill health on the part of Scates.

Scates, who has been in the city's employ for many years and was drawing a salary of $2500, has been made clerk and messenger at $1000 a year. Thomas F. Brophy is promoted from assistant paymaster to paymaster, at $2500 a year; Walter W. Foley from clerk to assistant paymaster at $1900; Patrick H. Foley, assistant bookkeeper, to clerk at $1700, and Matthew B. Furlong from clerk to assistant bookkeeper at $1500.

JAN - 8 - 1918

TO BUILD HOSPITAL FOR JAIL

JAN 8 1918

Council Passes $150,000 Order—Also Home for Sheriff

After testimony offered by Dr. Harry H. Colburn, physician at the Charles street jail, at a meeting of the City Council yesterday afternoon, in which he predicted an appreciable increase in the number of drug users and criminals after the war, an order was passed by the council calling for the expenditure of $150,000 for the erection of a hospital and a home for the sheriff on the grounds of the jail.

VOTE IS SIX TO ONE

The order, introduced by Councilman Ford, placed the estimated cost of the hospital at $132,500 and that of the home at $17,500. The measure was passed after heated argument lasting several hours by a vote of six to one. Councillor Attridge voted against it.

The Council acted on this matter, despite the request made by the Finance Commission that action be deferred until the latter had had time to make an investigation. Sheriff Keliher and Dr. Colburn were called to submit their side of the case.

Turn Down Bathhouse

Councillor Ford's order urging that the present system of collecting ashes and garbage by contract system be done away with and that the day labor system be introduced, was passed six to nothing.

An order introduced by Mayor Curley, calling for an appropriation of $5000 for plans for the erection of a municipal bath house and public building in the West End, was turned down.

A resolution presented by Councillor Attridge, urging immediate legislation giving the right to the cities and towns "to provide shelter and to take and provide food and other necessaries of life, such as coal, for their inhabitants," was passed unanimously.

JAN - 10 - 1918.

MAYOR CURLEY HAS BRONCHITIS

JAN 10 1918

Probably Will Not Attend Peters Dinner Tonight

It is doubtful if Mayor Curley will be able to attend the Peters dinner at the City Club tonight, which the ex-Mayors of Boston are expected to attend. He is seriously ill at his home at Jamaicaway with a severe case of bronchitis. He was taken to his bed last Saturday and it is feared that it may be necessary to remove his tonsils.

His sickness also forced him to cancel his speaking engagements in New York city last week.

JAN - 12 - 1918.

90 SCHOOLS CLOSED

176 to Reopen Monday—Most High Schools Will Be Shut by Coal Shortage—One Session for Elementary Grades

JAN 12 1918

There are 90 Boston day schools that will not reopen on Monday when the majority of the city's 266 schools will resume their work.

Superintendent of Schools Franklin B. Dyer is today sending out to all principals circulars instructing them upon what conditions they are to open their schools. Elementary schools that are to open are to be open on the basis of half a day for the time being.

On Monday school will be from 9 to 10 a. m., but the sessions on Tuesday and thereafter will be from 8:45 a. m. to 12:15 noon. Superintendent Dyer is also instructing those responsible that as soon as other buildings are equipped to give immediate notice and they will at once be opened.

"Coal has reached about 50 schools in the last few days and the reports from the fuel administrator are encouraging," Superintendent Dyer said last evening.

"It is impossible to open night schools next week because of the limited supply in all buildings where there are night schools.

"Only two or three high schools can be opened, the others not only lacking coal, but being seriously damaged during the extreme cold weather by the freezing up and bursting of pipes, etc., making repairs by plumbers necessary."

The list of buildings which will not open on Monday because of insufficient coal is as follows:

City proper—English High, Mechanic Arts High, Andrews, C. Columbus, Dwight, Hancock, J. J. Williams, Pierpont, Skinner, Tyler Street, Wells, Girls' High, Abraham Lincoln, Brimmer, Continuation (Lagrange st.), Franklin, Horace Mann, Mayhew, Prince, Trade School for Girls, Winchell.

South Boston—Capen, John A. Andrew, Samuel G. Howe, Clinch, John Boyle O'Reilly.

East Boston—Commodore Barry, Plummer.

JAN - 5 - 1918

BOSTON KILTIES IN GOOD HEALTH

JAN 5 1918

In a letter to Mayor Curley, Colonel P. A. Guthrie, who was in Boston with his regiment of "Kilties," last fall, stated that the 500 Boston boys in his organization are in fine health. The regiment, the official title of which is the 236th Canadian Highlanders, is to remain intact and will participate in the spring drive against the Germans.

JAN - 9 - 1918

MAYOR CONFINED TO HOME BY HEAVY COLD

Mayor Curley is suffering from a heavy cold and is confined to his home in Jamaica Plain. It is doubtful if the Mayor will be able to return to his office for some days. He caught a cold during the campaign which has since become aggravated.

JAN 9 1918

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O'CONNELL GETS COUNSEL BERTH FROM CURLEY

JAN 5 1918

Ex-Congressman Must Be Approved by Civil Service Commission

Ex-Cong. Joseph F. O'Connell of Dorchester has been appointed corporation counsel by Mayor Curley, subject to approval by the Civil Service Commission.

O'Connell and Mayor Curley were at one time bitter political enemies. O'Connell, running for a third term in Congress, was defeated by Curley, who at that time was a member of the City Council. Later, when Mayor Curley ran for the Mayoralty against Thomas J. Kenny, O'Connell took the stump in Kenny's behalf.

During the last four years, however, the Mayor and the ex-Congressman have been brought into frequent contact, and gradually the feeling between them subsided. O'Connell has always blamed ex-Mayor Fitzgerald more for his defeat by Curley than he blamed Curley himself. He charged that Fitzgerald "double-crossed" him in supporting Curley in the Congressional fight.

So when in the last campaign ex-Mayor Fitzgerald came out against Mayor Curley, the first move by O'Connell was to jump to the Curley band wagon. Common enmity towards Fitzgerald apparently firmly cemented the Curley-O'Connell alliance.

The Civil Service Commission must place its O. K. on O'Connell's appointment within 30 days. Non-approval within that time is equivalent to rejection. If the commission receives notice of the appointment today, the 30-day limit will expire on inauguration day, Feb. 4, when Mayor-elect Andrew J. Peters will take office.

City Councillor Walter L. Collins of Dorchester is the latest candidate being boomed as the next president of Council. The indications now are that the contest will develop into a friendly tilt between Councillors Collins and Ford. The election will be held immediately following the inauguration of Mayor-elect Peters, Feb. 4.

Mayor Curley has named Dr. Paul F. Butler as acting director of the City Hospital at a salary of $1800 a year. Dr. Butler has been employed at the hospital as an assistant in X-ray work at a salary of $1000.

Mayor Curley's action in reappointing the present board of assessors came as a surprise to City Hall habitues, in view of his frequent criticisms of the board during the past year. The men reappointed were Edward B. Dailey, chairman; Fred F. Bolton and Philip O'Brien. All three have been holdovers for more than a year. The chairman receives a salary of $4500 a year and the members $4000 a year each.

Reports from Oquosse, Me., where Mayor-elect Peters is spending a brief vacation, state that he is nursing a frostbitten nose. It appears that he was nipped while taking a cross-country hike on the first day of his arrival in the Maine wilderness. At the time the thermometer was down to 40 below. Prompt action by the Mayor-elect in applying snow to his frozen nose averted more serious results.

The resignation of Donald J. Ferguson from the Sinking Fund Commission has occasioned much comment in political circles. Ferguson was one of the commissioners who opposed the removal of city funds from Simon Swig's Tremont Trust Co. during the recent mayoralty campaign. Ferguson has thus far refused to discuss his resignation, but to reporters yesterday he said he would issue a statement at the "proper time." There is that in Ferguson's declaration which has stirred up a lot of speculation.

To fill Ferguson's place Mayor Curley has appointed Thomas H. Ratigan of 6 Gardner ave., Dorchester.

what fate is in store for the municipal limousine, when Mayor Curley turns it over to Mayor-elect Peters next month. Mayor Fitzgerald, the first Chief Executive to have an auto for his own use, originally traveled around in a flivver, familiarly remembered as "Tin Lizzie." Later he secured a machine of more pretentious make and this was subsequently dubbed "Sweet Adeline." When Mayor Curley came into office "Sweet Adeline" went under the hammer and Curley bought an expensive limousine instead. Whether Mayor-elect Peters, the city's first millionaire leader, will be satisfied with Curley's car or will purchase a better one, still remains to be seen.

JAN 4 1918

Mayor Curley attended the inaugural exercises of Gov. McCall at the State House yesterday.

An innovation in legal provisions is included in the lease under which the Government has taken over some of the Deer Island buildings for a naval prison. The provision exonorates the city from any blame in case a coal famine leaves the buildings without heat or light. The provision was inserted as a result of the present uncertainty of the fuel supply.

Mayor-elect Peters, who is taking a brief vacation in the wilds of Maine, is expected back in town next Tuesday. Upon his return it is understood that he will start the preparation of his inaugural address. Material for this address is now being gathered at City Hall by one of the Mayor-elect's office assistants.

JAN-5-1918

At the Mayor's Gate

Mayor Curley has approved annuities of $300 each for the widows of two Boston firemen who died as the result of injuries received on duty. The receipients are Mrs. Mary G. Lailor, widow of hoseman Frank L. Lailor, and Mrs. Helen Conway, widow of Capt. Charles W. Conway. The annuities will be discontinued in case the women marry.

Mayor Curley knows a bargain when he sees one. Yesterday the Mayor was handed an order calling for 450 tons of coal for the Sewer Department. As soon as the Mayor noticed that the coal could be purchased for $9.20 a ton he grabbed up a pen and signed it with a smile.

"Can't let anything like that get by," he said, eyeing the order enviously. "Not these days, anyway."

JAN 5 1918

JAN-4-1918

At the Mayor's Gate

Ex-Rep. Thomas J. Giblin of East Boston, one of Mayor-elect Peters' workers during the recent campaign, is being mentioned for the position of public auctioneer under the next administration. The present incumbent, Edward W. Foye, is among those expected to go when Peters enters office.

Members of Mayor Curley's clerical staff are busy these days cleaning out their guests at City Hall preparatory for the change in administrations. As many of the desks now in use are old and dilapidated, it is believed that Mayor-elect Peters will thoroughly refurnish the office when he assumes control of affairs next month. The Mayor personally figures that he will have a truck load of souvenirs, presents, etc., to take home when he quits the Hall for good.

There is much speculation as to

JAN-3-1918.

At the Mayor's Gate

In the current issue of the municipal Health Bulletin Health Commr. Mahoney commends the action of the State health authorities of Maine for improving sanitary conditions in the Maine lumber camps. Inasmuch as the big majority of the lumberjacks are recruited in this city, Commr. Mahoney points out that any improvements made in the crowded, unsanitary camps is bound indirectly to benefit Boston.

The Metropolitan Park Commissioners have accepted the new North Beacon st. bridge, connecting Boston and Watertown. Mayor Curley and the chairman of the Watertown selectmen have been named bridge commissioners.

Building Commr. Ahearn has submitted to Mayor Curley a report of the work done by the Halifax Information Bureau opened in the Commissioner's office following the recent fire and explosion in the Nova Scotian city. The report shows the bureau collected clothing, blankets, etc., valued at $2000. The sum of $318 in cash was also collected and turned over to the relief of the stricken people. The bureau answered more than 500 telephone calls and listed more than 900 inquiries. The names of 776 identified dead and 360 injured persons were furnished local inquirers. More than 700 inquiries were sent to Halifax by messenger or telegraph. The bureau will be continued until its necessity is outlived.

JAN 3 1918

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Text of Gov. McCall's Address

Gov. McCall's inaugural address in full to the Legislature today was as follows:—

We meet today under the shadow of a great war, which casts its sobering influence over us all. It touches more visibly the many thousands of households out of which our patriotic young men have gone to the camps and the battle line, but there is no one of our people who does not in his heart feel the supreme call which country makes and who does not recognize her cause to be his own. The war imposes responsibilities far from light, not only upon the officers of the National Government, but upon those who are charged with the work of conducting the government of States. I feel sure that you will agree is our first duty to see to it that the Commonwealth shall do her full share, as she has always done whenever the nation has called upon her.

We must rigidly safeguard our credit, and carefully husband all our resources, in order that what we have may be available for the support of the country. I feel sure that we shall co-operate with each other and shall scrutinize most carefully all appropriation bills—cutting out expenses that are unnecessary, and conserving every resource of the Commonwealth. No one can foresee the extent of the demands the war will make upon us. They have already been great. They may become much greater. But when everything is at stake it would be worse than idle to count the cost. Let us remember that the $100,000,000 or more of war taxes that the National Government levies each year upon Massachusetts come out of the same pockets from which the taxes that support our State government. By making our own taxes lighter we shall render it easier for our people to meet the calls of the nation. We have one duty before us, and that is to maintain the position which the Commonwealth has always maintained in times of national danger, and do all in our power that our country may emerge victoriously from the trial through which she is passing.

Military and Naval Service Musters

Up to the first of January more than 80,000 of the young men of Massachusetts had been mustered into the different branches of the military and naval service of the nation. Our National Guard was sent out well disciplined, and through an appropriation by the General Court at the last session, made available for use by the executive, it was very well equipped. The elaborate machinery for the enforcement of the conscription act was created; the enrollment of more than 350,000 men subject to the act thoroughly made,—the arduous work of selection and exemption performed,—and the quotas called for by the act were furnished when they were due. Important things have required attention in addition to the furnishing of the soldiers and sailors. Difficult problems have arisen relating to the civil population. The conditions which apply to the country, and especially to New England, are very different today to what they have been in any great war in which the country has been engaged. At the time of the Civil War the yield of the farms of New England was almost great enough to feed the people of New England. Her industries were kept in motion almost wholly by her water powers, and the wood from her forests provided fuel for the homes and for the operation of the railroads. Only a small amount of coal was brought each year to New England. But today we rely for much the larger portion of the food we consume upon far distant parts of the country. We require more than 30,000,000 tons of coal each year which must be brought to us over long railroad hauls, or after a long voyage upon the sea. The jurisdiction of the Commonwealth is not broad enough to give us mastery over the supply of fuel and food, and we are greatly at the mercy of conditions which we cannot control. But our anxiety is increased even if our responsibility is lessened and all the more is it necessary constantly to call into play forethought and judicious effort in order to provide for the needs of our people. On the tenth of last February our Committee of Public Safety was appointed,—the first committee of that kind in any State in the Union. This committee has developed a most effective organization. Under the leadership of its chairman, James J. Storrow, and its executive manager, Henry B. Endicott, it has helped greatly in the war work of the Commonwealth, and has rendered invaluable assistance in adjusting industrial disputes and securing fuel and food. The men upon this committee, however, are only representative of the great mass of citizens of the Commonwealth.

Desire to Help Seen Everywhere

Patriotism is everywhere. The desire to help the country is everywhere. The farmers have made sacrifices to augment the production of food. Large numbers of boys have volunteered to work upon the farms in order to supply the shortage of labor, and have given their services without pay. Lawyers, physicians, journalists, men of business, working men,—including the leaders of labor organizations,—judges upon the bench, earnest and patriotic women by the tens of thousands have eagerly sought avenues of service, and have helped make the Commonwealth a compact and organized unit in supporting the country.

It is obviously our duty to subordinate everything else to the necessities of the war. New legislative programs, however meritorious, which call for the expenditure of public money or which mortgage our credit should be postponed. But the administration of the Commonwealth should lose none of its vigor. Our institutions, filled with helpless people, must be maintained, and the standard of their living should not be lowered. The cost of running our government will to some extent be made greater on account of the increased cost of supplies of every sort that we purchase. But the gross expense should not much, if any, exceed the expenditures of a year ago if we shall postpone the things which may wait until another day. Whether we shall need new taxes will depend upon the magnitude of the appropriations and upon whether the existing sources of revenue shall in any degree be dried up by the war.

I shall from time to time hereafter, as occasion may seem to require, send to the Legislature recommendations with regard to taxation and to other subjects of legislation.

Wisdom of State Guard Is Seen

JAN 4 1918

The Legislature at its last session authorized the Governor to organize a State Guard to protect the peace of the Commonwealth if our regular military forces should be called out of the State. The wisdom of this action is now manifest, as the number of the National Guard remaining in the State service has dwindled to five officers and no privates. The services of the State Guard may not be necessary, but it constitutes a valuable insurance, for it would be manifestly unwise to have the State without armed forces when we are engaged in a great war. The members of the Guard have followed their work very industriously, and they have been made into a well disciplined and equipped army that does credit to the Commonwealth. I recommend that they have the full status of our militia until such time as our National Guard shall be returned to the service of the State.

The Commonwealth has assisted the towns in the vicinity of the national camp at Ayer in performing their police duties by guarding against the evil forces that are likely to be found near military camps. We have nothing to do with the government of the camp, but we may do very much with the moral sanitation of its neighborhood, and we may do very much in protecting the soldier when he is out of the camp against enemies that are as deadly as any he can meet upon the field of battle. I recommend that the amount of the appropriation made a year ago be increased so that the good work which has been done may be continued and be made more effective.

Continued next page

During the year ending June 30, 1913, which was the first year of the Workmen's Compensation Act, there was paid out to injured workers in the form of compensation and medical assistance $1,667,000. In the year ending last June there was paid out over $5,000,000 for compensation and medical treatment. This increase is great and appalling. During the last two years accidents have nearly doubled in number and severity.

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Reports indicate that since last June the increase has amounted to an even greater degree—due in a measure to the supplanting of old and experienced workers by those who were inexperienced. It has been estimated that more people are now killed and injured in industry in the United States in a four-year period than were killed in battle or died of disease or wounds during the entire Civil War. This wastage of human life creates a heavy and an unpardonable drain in time of peace but it is even more deplorable in time of war. We should increase the safeguards against accidents. There is a great social loss in addition to the individual loss which is suffered. Compensation is a very necessary thing, but the prevention of the destruction of the lives and limbs of workers is far better than compensation, which cannot restore them again. It is estimated that the economic waste from accidents alone in the Commonwealth exceeds $15,000,000 every year. I recommend that the Legislature carefully investigate this subject, with a view to providing remedial legislation.

Assistance Under Mothers' Aid Law

There is another subject which is kindred to the one I have just referred to, and is of no less importance. In my address to the General Court a year ago I referred to the subject of health insurance for the protection and promotion of the physical well-being of the workers of the Commonwealth. The Board of Charity and Bureau of Statistics have recently undertaken the study of the causes of dependency of widows with families receiving assistance under the Mothers' Aid Law. This beneficent measure, designed to prevent the breaking of family ties, now aids over 3000 families, at an expense of approximately $1,000,000 each year. The investigation shows that the dependency in three cases out of four is caused by the death from sickness of the father in his prime. Where the dependency was caused by incapacity instead of death, sickness was again the preponderating cause. The men whose families were thus deprived of support had previously been employed as skilled workmen with good wages, and yet they were unable to make provision against death or serious illness. Life insurance had been sought by many of them, but the amount of the insurance had been totally inadequate—amounting in most instances to but a few hundred dollars—and was largely consumed by expenses of the last sickness and of burial. I believe these facts, and others to be found in the report to which I have referred, should receive the consideration of the General Court. They indicate that the illness of our workers is a chief cause of the dependency which costs us great sums of money each year, and that a further cause is to be found in the premature death of productive workmen. A great amount of this staggering loss and the resulting expense might be averted by prompt and adequate medical care, such as a well-organized system of health insurance would supply, and such as it does supply in those countries which have established such a system. As I have said, general legislation should at the present session be undertaken with unusual caution. But the care of the workers has a very special reference to our efficiency in war. Their labor becomes all the more necessary, for the struggle is not merely between men, but between the productive forces of the nations.

Must Protect Women Workers

New and untrained workers, especially women, who are entering employments heretofore carried on exclusively by men, must be protected if we are to avoid the costly mistakes made by some of the nations during the earlier years of the war. The places left in our social order by the men who have entered the military service must be taken by others, who in the first instance, require training and are particularly subject to accident. We should not permit our industrial life to slacken. The farms and mills and factories which are essential to our strength should be kept producing at full capacity. Good authorities declare that for every man on the battle front seven are required at home to keep him an effective fighting unit. No subject can better engage your attention at a time like this than that which relates to the conservation of the human resources of the Commonwealth and the preservation and the efficiency of her men and women. A comprehensive system which would so far as possible do away with the waste resulting from accident and sickness would be a wise, humane and beneficent measure. It would strengthen the hands of the country in war, and would result in the saving of very many millions of dollars each year to the Commonwealth. At the last session the committee of the Legislature which considered my recommendations for health and old age insurance were of the opinion that the advent of the war, after I had made my recommendations, made it advisable, as a measure of present economy, to adjourn their consideration. That view would necessitate their further adjournment until the end of the war. I believe firmly in the wisdom and justice both of health and of old age insurance, and of the inevitableness of their coming. Very much is to be said in favor of both even in war time, and especially in favor of the immediate conservation of the health of our workers.

Need of Efficient State Budget Plan

A legislative committee on finance and budget procedure has given the subject of a State budget very exhaustive consideration during the recess. I have referred upon former occasions to the need of providing for an efficient budget system. The Constitutional Convention has under consideration an amendment to the Constitution providing for a budget, but until that is passed by the people legislative action upon this subject cannot bind Governors or subsequent legislatures. But it would be binding upon the departments and would probably be followed as a rule of action. As chief executive, with a high responsibility for administration, the Governor should be enabled to examine all estimates and appropriations, and to submit to the Legislature a budget containing a statement of appropriations deemed by him to be necessary for the proper maintenance of the Government. This budget should include the amounts required for ordinary maintenance, to meet deficiencies, to pay interest and maturities upon debt, and also to provide the additions and improvements to existing institutions which may seem necessary or desirable. The recommendations for spending money might well be accompanied by recommendations for raising it, whether by loans or new taxes. A haphazard system of public finance is likely to be an expensive system. The comprehensive grouping of the financial needs of the Government will result in the saving of time to the Legislature, a better apportioning of appropriations among the different departments, and a lessening of expenditure. I heartily recommend action designed to secure a proper budget system.

I urge upon you the great importance of improving the efficiency of the transportation systems of the Commonwealth. The national government is now operating the steam railroads of the country, and for the present they are practically taken from the field of our consideration. Our street railway systems are in a deplorable condition, both with regard to their financial strength, and, as to the character of the service they render the public. The State should require that these corporations should be honestly and economically managed, should provide good accommodations for their patrons, should do away with the excessive crowding of cars which adds a wearisome length to the working day and does much injury to health, and that they should be permitted to receive for this service a rate of fare which would pay the fair cost of rendering it. Our people do not desire transportation wholly or in part free, but they desire and should receive good service and at its fair cost. The chief elements of cost of such service are reasonable wages, maintenance of the property, and a fair return upon actual investment, and not upon inflated values I recommend legislation designed to enable our street railways to be efficient servants of the public. If the Public Service Commission does not posses sufficient authority in the premises, I recommend that additional authority be granted them.

The Constitutional Convention was unable to finish its work, and has taken a recess until after the adjournment of the present session of the Legislature. It was a notable body of men, and the results of its work already achieved amply vindicates the action of all who had part in creating it. I recommend that a reasonable appropriation be made to enable it to complete its the requisite statue. The amendment for absentee voting which was accepted by the people at the election in November. I recommend the passage of a law providing for the voting of soldiers and sailors who may be absent from the Commonwealth in the service of the country. Experience has shown that irregularities are likely to occur in the receiving, transmitting and counting of votes taken away from the polling places, and great

Continued next page

RECORD - JAN. 4 - 1918

(2)

care should be exercised in passing the requisite statue. The amendment confers upon the Legislature the power to provide for absentee voting in general. If the Legislature shall deem it important at the present time to exercise this power I would suggest that it make provision for such absentees as are prevented from going to the polls only by sheer necessity. It is not a great hardship for the citizen to go to the polling booth when he is able to do so, even at some sacrifice of his convenience or his business, and a little hardship will cause him to prize the right more than if we should coddle him.

Education Must Be Attended To

The war must not distract our attention from the necessity of education. There has been a marked falling off in the number of scholars in our normal schools, which will have a tendency to lessen the number of our trained teachers. The high wages of labor encourage young people to leave school and seek employment. The money thus obtained is often needed in the homes. In order that this condition may interfere as little as possible with the education of the boys and girls, it would seem to be wise that the attendance upon our continuation schools in such cases should be made compulsory throughout the Commonwealth, as it is now in the city of Boston.

The physical examinations of men under the Conscription Act has shown us the need of physical training in schools for our people. Some very excellent reports have been made by commissions appointed to study this question. I recommend that you take action to improve the character of the physical training for our young people.

I also recommend the study of the question of educating men who may find it necessary, on account of injury received in the service, to adopt some form of employment other than that which they had followed before entering the service, should the national government not make proper provision for such kind of education.

Autocracy Must Not Be Retained

In time of war there is danger of the deterioration of those institutions of government which are the glory of peaceful times and which are superseded by a rule military in character. War has little tolerance for freedom. We must see to it that it shall leave no permanent trace of its autocratic methods, and take nothing from the body of our liberties. But we are in the war, and we must wage it with no divided energy of the nation. We must concentrate all our resources in order to win it, and we must surely not be led to abate in the least our preparations by any talk of peace. Do I mean that we should not think of peace and not be ever ready to secure a righteous peace in any righteous way? By no means. It would be far better to consider an offer of peace, even fraudulently made, than to refuse to give attention to an honest proposal. Each one of us is a member of our great democracy, and it is our duty to keep clearly in mind the objects for which we are fighting. Every week of this war entails a loss of life and property more serious than the cost of entire wars accounted great by history. The ultimate end that is beyond the mere purpose to conquer we must keep ever before us, so that we may not share in the colossal crime of the architects of the war by prolonging its evil course an instant after that end can be secured. When our adversary states particular terms, when he puts himself in the way with us, our thoughts should take some definite shape in response, and not phrase themselves in vague even if noble generalizations, which, however much they may do honor to our moral nature, are for the purposes of the occasion wholly meaningless and negative, and carry nothing from one nation to another. If an enemy fairly tells us what he will give, and it is too little, let us tell him what we will accept. Otherwise we may make ourselves responsible for the further drifting of the universe, and for the continued deepening of the night that is settling upon civilization.

JAN-5-1918

NAVAL PRISON SITE-SEEKING BOARD INSPECTS DEER ISLAND

Owing to the overcrowding of the Naval Prison at Portsmouth, Navy Department intends to locate a prison near Boston. Major Col N. H. Hall, commanding the United State Marines, heads a special board appointed to choose a site for an institution to accommodate 600 to 700, which yesterday inspected Deer Island.

Naval Constructor Clayton M. Simmers is the new construction officer for the 1st Naval District, succeeding Thomas G. Roberts. Christmas presents of raises in pay came yesterday to 250 civilian clerks at the Navy Yard.

Features of Gov. McCall's Inaugural Delivered Today

New legislation calling for an expenditure of money should be subordinated to the necessities of war.

Street railway systems in Massachusetts are in a deplorable condition. The efficiency of these and other transportation lines should be improved and additional authority should be given to the Public Service Commission, if necessary to bring about improvement.

A careful investigation by the Legislature to reduce the economic waste from accidents in the State.

The full status of militia should be given to the State Guard.

An increase should be made in the appropriation to guard the morals of soldiers at Ayer.

Suggests law permitting "absentee voting" of soldiers and sailors in U. S. service.

Attendance by children at continuation schools should be made compulsory throughout the State, as in Boston.

Character of physical training for younug people should be improved.

Suggests study of the question of educating men wounded in service for new lines of employment after war.

Great sums of money could be saved each year by a well organized system of health insurance. Believes in the wisdom of old age insurance also.

Recommends action designed to secure a proper budget system. The Governor should be enabled to examine all estimates and submit to Legislature a budget of necessary appropriations.

Referring to the time when peace shall be discussed, the Governor says: "When our adversary states particular terms * * * our thoughts should take some definite shape in response, and not phrase themselves in vague even if noble generalizations, which, however much they may do honor to our moral nature, are for the purposes of the occasion, wholly meaningless and negative."

JAN. 5 - 1918

LOCAL SCHOOLS REMAIN CLOSED ANOTHER WEEK

Boston schools will remain closed another week. The School Committee has announced through Acting Chairman M. H. Sullivan that because of its inability to obtain sufficient coal to open the buildings and keep them open, it finds itself compelled to direct the superintendent to issue an order keeping all public schools, both day and evening, closed until Monday, Jan. 14.

JAN 5 1918

"As the School Committee has previously stated," the announcement reads, "it has exhausted every means in its power to keep the public school system in operation. It can do no more, and must rely entirely upon the Fuel Administration to furnish at the earliest possible date, sufficient fuel to keep the school system in operation.

The School Committee realizes that this action will impose a great hardship upon the school children of the city, and will cause an educational loss that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to make up in the future.

"The School Committee fully appreciates the great responsibility resting upon the fuel administration and the difficulties it has to face; nevertheless, the School Committee's own duty to the public demands that it shall insist upon the fuel administration furnishing the means by which the public schools can be reopened at the earliest possible date."

ADVERTISER JAN. 1918

AL FAMINE LOSES 108 CITY SCHOOLS

Committee Helpless; Puts Situation Up to Fuel Administration

CITIZENS BESIEGE CITY HALL OFFICE

Shipments Tied Up By Ice; Camp Devens Sends 45 Carloads

JAN 5 1918

By an order of the Boston School Committee, issued yesterday, one hundred and eight public schools that were to have opened next Monday were closed until January 14. Lynn and Medford schools have also been closed for the same period.

Relief has been promised to Boston, but no coal for school purposes is expected here for more than a week. Dispatches last night from Washington to the Daily ADVERTISER stated that Director General of Railroads McAdoo has taken further steps for the relief of the New England coal famine by ordering the distribution of 500 coal cars to mines along the lines of Eastern railroads. The coal thus procured will be distributed in New England under the direction of Fuel Administrtor James J. Storrow, who is expected to arrive from Washington today.

EDUCATIONAL LOSS.

Immediate partial relief was yesterday provided by the action of the War Department, in the directing of Brigadier-General William Weigel to dispatch immediately to Boston forty-five cars of anthracite coal from Camp Devens.

A train load of fifty cars of hard coal, the first of the tonnage intended for the relief of Boston, was reported as being ready for hauling by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad from Maybrook, N. Y., last night. The train will be pushed through to Boston at top speed by special heavy engines. It is expected that this coal will arrive in Boston today. About 2,000 tons are in the shipment.

Here is the order of the School Committee closing the schools:

"The School Committee finds itself compelled to direct the Superintendent to issue an order closing all public schools, both day and evening, until Monday, January 14, because of its absolute inability to obtain sufficient coal to open the schools and to keep them open.

"As the School Committee has previously stated, it has exhausted every means in its power to keep the public school system in operation. It can do no more, and must rely entirely upon the Fuel Administration to furnish at the earliest possible date sufficient fuel to keep the school system in operation.

WEALTHY WOMEN AID.

"The School Committee realizes that this action will impose a great hardship upon the school children of the city, and will cause an educational loss that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to make up in the future.

"The School Committee fully appreciates the great responsibility resting upon the Fuel Administration, and the difficulties it has to face; nevertheless, the School Committee's own duty to the public demands that it shall insist upon the Fuel Administration's furnishing the means by which the public schools can be reopened at the earliest possible date."

The fuel committee's office in City Hall was besieged all day by over 500 citizens who applied for fuel. Wealthy women turned over automobiles to aid in transporting coal which they and others had purchased for the relief of the poor of Boston.

CHARLESTOWN GETS $25,000 FIRE HOUSE

JAN 5 1918

Mayor Curley has ordered the issuance of loans amounting to $25,000 for the construction of a fire house on Winthrop street, Charlestown. After he signed the order he presented the pen to Councillor McDonald, who introduced the order some time ago.

O'CONNELL TO HEAD LAW DEPARTMENT

JAN 5 1918

Mayor Curley Names Former Congressman as Corporation Counsel

SECOND ATTEMPT TO FILL POSITION

Many Changes With Salary Increases Also Made in Treasury Department

Former Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell was yesterday appointed corporation counsel of the city of Boston by Mayor Curley. Daniel V. McIsaac was appointed to this place when John A. Sullivan left the office, but the Civil Service Commission failed to ratify the appointment within the thirty days allowed, and Mr. McIsaac refused to allow his name to be again presented.

The Mayor also announced five changes in the treasury department, Edward C. Scates, because of impairment of his health, being transferred from paymaster to clerk and messenger at $1,000 a year. The other four changes are promotions. Thomas F. Brophy is promoted to paymaster, with an increase of salary to $2,500; Walter W. Foley is promoted to payroll clerk and paymaster at $1,900, in place of Mr. Brophy; Patrick H. Fahey is promoted to assistant bookkeeper at $1,700, in place of Mr. Foley, and Matthew B. Furlong is promoted to clerk and paymaster at $1,500, in place of Mr. Fahey.

WELL DONE

8161 2 NVF

It is a pleasure to congratulate Health Commissioner Mahoney on the agreeable report of the work of his office during the past year as shown in the lowest death rate Boston has known. JAN 7 1918

This has not come about wholly by luck, but is a consequence in large part of careful and efficient planning. Mankind is unhappily still liable to cycles of infection from causes not entirely located, an instance of which is shown in the present unusual country-wide prevalence of diphtheria—a year ago it was poliomylitis. Which is only to say that the secrets of nature have not all yielded to the curiosity of man, and that new occasions bring new diseases as well as new duties.

But our knowledge of the science of medicine has progressed a little faster than have the menaces by which we are surrounded, and when we have in charge of the public health work men of initiative like Dr. Mahoney we generally see a gradual demonstration of this fact in the vital statistics.

The local showing is the more remarkable when we reflect upon the fact that during 1917 our streets were very far from clean. Neglected streets are liable to register in an increased death rate, since their swirling dust forms an industrious carrier of infections. In view of this extra handicap we ought to be doubly grateful to Dr. Mahoney and his assistants for having done so well. JAN 7 1918

PATRICK H. BRADLEY OF OLD WARD 6 DEAD

JAN 11 1918

Mayor Curley yesterday received news of the death in Philadelphia of Patrick H. Bradley, a former member of the Boston Common Council and representative of old Ward 6 in the Massachusetts Legislature. Secretary Charles O. Power to Mayor Curley, notified Bradley's parents, who live on Endicott street, North End, and assisted in making arrangements for the removal of Bradley's body to this city.

ADVERTISER. JAN. 1918

J. L. SPITAL IS VOTED BY COUNCIL

Dr. Colburn Presages Wave of Crime to Follow War

JAN 8 1918

The order providing for an appropriation of $150,000 for the erection of a hospital for the Charles Street Jail and a home for the sheriff was passed yesterday afternoon by the City Council. The order which was introduced by Councillor Ford provides for $132,000 to be used for the hospital and $17,500 for the house for the sheriff. It was passed six to one, Councillor Attridge being the only member to vote against it.

Dr. Harry H. Colburn, physician at the jail, who appeared before the Council expressed the view that as the result of the war there would be a substantial increase in the number of drug users and a general wave of crime. Sheriff Keliher also appeared before the Council. The Council took action in spite of a request of the Finance Commission that it delay until the commission could look into the matter.

A resolution, introduced by Councillor Attridge, was passed unanimously urging that immediate legislation be passed giving cities and towns the right "to provide for shelter and to take and provide food and other necessaries of life (coal) for their inhabitants."

An order was passed urging that the contract system of collecting ashes and garbage be replaced by the use of day labor. The order introduced by Mayor Curley calling for a $5,000 appropriation for plans for a West End public building was rejected.

Let the forces of conservation look a little more to the conservation of child-life and a little less to the conservation of private business profits, and our present civilization will be a better place in which to rear a family of children.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

ITALIAN CHURCH TO RAISE SERVICE FLAG

JAN 1 1 1918

Brief addresses will be made by Mayor Curley, Rev. Vittorio Gregori, the pastor, and Andrew J. Badaracco at the dedication of a 360-star service flag at the Church of the Sacred Heart in North Square next Sunday morning.

A musical program has been arranged. The soloist will be Miss Casassa. The committee includes Mrs. Amelia Ferretti and Mrs. Catherine Cavagnaro.

MAYOR CONFINED TO HOUSE BY ILLNESS

Mayor Curley is confined to his home on Jamaicaway suffering from a severe case of bronchitis. He has been in bed since Saturday. Members of the family stated, however, that the Mayor's illness was not serious, but he had been advised not to leave th house.

JAN 1 0 1918

KEEP SCHOOLS OPEN.

Editor Boston Advertiser:

JAN 9 1918

I wish to protest against the closing of the public schools except as a last resort due to the coal shortage. The action of the municipal authorities in postponing the school opening seems to me to be extremely ill advised.

Do we want children to sneer at the school system as of less consequence than public amusements attended by their adult relatives? Shall we teach the children in the strongest possible manner (as we are doing when we shut down the school buildings) that school is an unimportant matter that can be attended to when the sun shines and allowed to go by default at other times?

Is not education the chiefest blessing of our free institutions?

What of the children who are compelled to run the streets because of cheerless homes in the present fuel crisis? Would it not be a godsend to many children to be snugly housed in a warm school house instead of being subjected to bad health and moral conditions while the schools are closed?

SCHOOLS FACE BIG BILL FOR REPAIRS

Frozen Steam Pipes Due to Shortage of Fuel Causes Much Damage

JAN 1 1 1918

Lack of coal has caused thousands of dollars' damage to school buildings in Boston through the freezing and bursting of steam pipes, it was announced yesterday.

Necessary repairs, together with the fact that the school coal bins are practically empty, may delay the opening of the schools, scheduled for next Monday.

The exact amount of damage is not known, but in many of the buildings where the pipes burst the water damage has been great. Ceilings have been destroyed, floors weakened, and the entire plumbing system, in some of the buildings destroyed.

The School House Commission started an investigation yesterday. Chairman William E. Hennessey admitted that the loss would be heavy.

The majority of the schools have had only coal enough to bank their fires at night. Many schools have not a pound in the bins. William T. Keough, business agent of the school committee, some time ago stated the exact conditions, which showed the amazing shortage in the school bins.

RAINSFORD SCHOOL UNFIT, SAYS BOARD

JAN 1 0 1918

State Charity Officials in Favor of Abandoning Island Institution for Boys

The State Board of Charity yesterday recommended that the Suffolk School for Boys on Rainsford Island, which Mayor Curley has been industriously seeking to "load" onto the State, be abandoned.

The State Board, in an investigation authorized by the Legislature, is reported to have found that the Rainsford Island settlement was not only inadequate and unsuited for the care of juvenile delinquents, but was a menace to the health and comfort of the 100 children.

The buildings in which the children are housed were originally constructed for almshouse purposes and the Charity Board is said to have found that they were incapable of proper ventilation or of being reconstructed to meet the modern demands for the proper care of child health.

In its report to the Legislature, the State Board says that the treatment of juvenile offenders should be a State project and adds, "but the Board does not recommend that the Suffolk School property be acquired as part of such a plan."

HERALD - JAN - 8 - 1918 -

PASS ORDER FOR JAIL HOSPITAL

City Council Ignores Fin. Com. Request for Delay Pending Inquiry.

JAN 8 1918

FAVORS ABOLITION OF GARBAGE CONTRACT

Despite the request of the finance commission for delay, pending its investigation and report, the city council yesterday, by a vote of 6 to 1, passed to its first reading the order for a bond issue of $150,000 for a $132,500 hospital and $17,500 for a residence for Sheriff Keliher on the Charles street jail property.

Councilman Attridge cast the solitary vote in the negative. Messrs. Hagan and Storrow were absent. The order goes on final passage Jan. 21.

Sheriff Explains Plans

Sheriff John A. Keliher and Jail Physician Harry H. Colburn appeared before the council in executive committee to explain the $150,000 plans for the new hospital and administration building combined and sheriff's residence.

The sheriff said the jail was built in 1848, and only minor improvements have been made. He was shocked at conditions he found on taking office last spring. "The sheriff's residence," he said, "is a 16-room building big enough to house the American army before the war, but there are no hospital accommodations, and we are obliged to depend on the Massachusetts General and the City hospitals.

"Persons committed to the jail because unable to obtain bail are supposed to be innocent till convicted, yet are obliged to submit to mediaeval sanitary conditions."

The sheriff did not, however, advocate at this time remedying conditions in the jail itself.

The new hospital would have 35 to 40 beds, the women on the second floor, men on the third, and the fourth floor used for a dining room big enough to accommodate 400 to 500 at once, and also for church services.

Predicts Influx of "Alcoholics"

Dr. Colburn expressed some doubt as to whether the hospital plans provide sufficient accommodattions. He said that after every great war the number of alcoholics and "dope fiends" have increased, and, although the government provides soldiers' homes, the inmates go on occasional sprees and bring up in Charles street jail. "Dope" is being used to a large extent in hospital practice along the war front, and it would be reasonable to expect that convalescents will return home with the drug habit acquired.

The council followed the recommendation of the finance commission for delay in the matter of adding $40,000 a year extra expense for an advance in lamplighters' pay to $3 a day. This was largely because of the failure to receive from the Boston Consolidated Gas Company an expected communication relative to willingness to give the extra $1 a day pay to the men, provided the city would reimburse the company. The council will meet again next Monday to take action concerning the lamplighters.

On the $5000 loan order for plans for a new municipal building in the West end, the commission also recommended postponement, and the order failed of passage, but another order was passed calling on the city planning board for an investigation, plans and recommendations as to a site.

The council adopted unanimously a resolution calling on the Legislature to pass an enabling act immediately so that cities and towns may take advantage of the amendment of the constitution permitting them to deal in the necessities of life, apropos especially of the coal famine.

JAN-10-1918 -

CITY HALL GOSSIP

IT transpires that Councilman Henry E. Hagan sent a telegram to Councilman John J. Attridge, prior to the recent meeting of the council, urging postponement, in accord with the finance commission's recommendation, of the $150,000 loan order for a new hospital, and a residence for Sheriff Keliher. Attridge was the only member to vote against the order, but Storrow as well as Hagan was absent, and predictions are heard that when it comes up for its final reading it will not slide along so easily.

JAN 10 1918

The present sheriff has been in office since May, but the plans for the new buildings are only now presented, in the closing days of the Curley administration, and it is possible to saddle quite a burden on the Peters administration. Despite the long period since May, Sheriff Keliher has no definite figures as to the cost of maintenance of the new institution. After some hesitation he replied to questions to the effect that it might cost $3600 a year. There is general agreement that the present jail is archaic, but to build the sheriff's residence first is putting the cart before the horse, according to the anti-Keliher party.

Sheriff Keliher's predecessor, John Quinn, was a bachelor, but domiciled his mother, sister and members of the latter's family in the sheriff's residence on the jail property, which contains 16 large rooms, and, according to Sheriff Keliher, is "large enough for the American army as constituted before the war," but the latter wants the new $17,500 residence to be "a modest structure of only eight or nine rooms." The present sheriff's wife prefers to live at a downtown hotel or at their Fenway suite rather than at the official residence of the sheriff, which she finds "too gloomy."

Councilman James A. Watson says he opposed the Ford order, calling on the mayor to abrogate the contract system of collecting garbage and ashes, on the ground it was "passing the buck to the mayor," and placing on him an impossible task, but is entirely in favor of substituting the day labor plan and has always been. In fact, he offered a substitute for the Ford order simply putting the council on record to that effect.

City Clerk James Donovan attended the funeral of Col. Ephraim Stearns as the representative of the club of ex-councillors. The death of Col. Stearns leaves Mr. Donovan as the sole survivor of the G[illegible] 1892.

JAN-7-1918 -

Vindictiveness on School Street

Even in its dying days the autocracy at the City Hall is displaying traditional vindictiveness. As desire to embarrass the civil service commission and at the same time to make trouble for Mayor-elect Peters, appears all too plainly in the appointments, promotions and transfers which Mayor Curley has been announcing during the past week. It was not by a mere coincidence that an appointment to the post of corporation counsel was sent to the civil service commission for confirmation in time for 30 days to elapse before the inauguration of a new mayor. Nor is it with the purpose of helping the next administration that the various changes have been made in other departments. It is merely, we take it, an application of a strategic principle which the Germans have followed during the present war, namely, that a retreating rear-guard should do as much devastation as it can.

JAN 7 1918

Fortunately, however, this policy of municipal sabotage is not likely to accomplish much in the way of permanent injury. The civil service commission is under no legal or moral obligation to take favorable action on these eleventh-hour appointments. Under the circumstances and in keeping with the entire spirit of the city charter, which holds each mayor responsible for the work of officials who serve under him, the commission may well decline any part in augmenting the difficulties of an incoming administration. If any such attempt had been made on the eve of Mayor Curley's inauguration four years ago, would it have been tolerated without a loud protest?

JAN-10-1918.

DAMAGE IN SCHOOLS HEAVY

JAN 10 1918

Thousands of dollars' damages, due to bursting pipes and frozen plumbing, in Boston public school buildings, is the score of the recent cold snap, combined with insufficient fuel, and will make another hole in the tax-payers' accounts this year.

There are 267 permanent and 136 portable school buildings, and a large proportion have suffered seriously because o fthe unprecedented cold and lack of fuel to keep up the temperature. The havoc in some of the buildings is serious.

Acting Chairman William E. Hennessey of the schoolhouse commission said in reply to questions:

Still Coming in

visable. "It is impossible at this time to estimate the amount of damage done by the cold snap and the lack of fuel. Yes, it may amount to thousands of dollars, if the reports continue to come in as they have been coming.

HERALD - JAN - 9 - 1918 -

HELPING PETERS OUT

It may be that Mayor Curley takes the ground that the mayor-elect is not competent to make his own appointments. There is some reason to believe that Mr. Peters not only can do that, but will, in spite of the mayor's precautions.

Mayor Curley does not add to his reputation by attempting to fill executive positions which, in all fairness, should be filled by his successor. His recent reappointment of three assessors, whose terms expired months ago and who were compelled to remain in the hold-over class until after his overwhelming defeat, was not, of course, a proof of belated appreciation, but an attempt to prevent Mr. Peters from reappointing them or making new appointments.

His more recent selection of a corporation counsel for Mayor Peters's administration is an even more remarkable illustration, and it is not wholly explained by a prominent supporter of Mayor Curley when he opines that the mayor did it from a sense of political duty and with no idea that it would be permitted to become effective.

MULLEN AND CURLEY

According to the Everett Herald and Republican, a liberal patriot of that city has offered to donate $50 to a campaign fund for John J. Mullen, recently and for one strenuous year the mayor of Everett, if he will run for Lieutenant-Governor on a state ticket headed by Mayor Curley of Boston.

Such a combination is impossible. Whoever suggested it was probably inspired by hatred or envy of Mr. Mullen. On any ticket of which he and Mayor Curley would be attractive and compelling figures, first place, according to the accepted logic of politics, would belong to Mr. Mullen. He was beaten by only a few hundred in his fight for a second term. Mayor Curley was beaten by thousands.

JAN-7-1918.

FINE THREE FOR SHORT WEIGHT COAL

JAN 7 - 1918 a

Warrants Are Issued for Two More Alleged Offenders

DEPT. MAY ASK HEAVY PENALTIES

Inspectors Report Most of Dealers Honest, Some Giving Extra

Sealer of Weights and Measures Charles B. Woolley obtained two more warrants today for the arrest of "short-weight coal dealers." Three others, convicted in court, paid fines of $5 each.

The department hopes the fines will be increased if the practice is not stopped. Ten deputy weighers started out this morning to investigate a number of other complaints.

Sealer Wooley says that the great majority of the dealers are not only honest but are often giving overweight—sometimes as much as 10 pounds on an 80-pound purchase, and even in a few cases 15 pounds excess on 100 pounds. The short weight dealers as a rule have been short only two or three pounds, and that is one reason why the courts have been imposing only small fines, as there was a bare possibility of mistakes in some instances.

So far, it has been the small dealers who have been caught and convicted.

City Forced by the Coal Shortage to Close Gymnasiums

SWIMMING POOLS ARE ALSO SHUT UP

Public Schools May Not Reopen Even on the 14th as Scheduled.

B1

Business Agent William T. Keough of the school committee stated at noon today that the program for reopening the schools Jan. 14 is only tentative. "There is no coal in sight," he said.

Superintendent of Public Buildings Fred J. Kneeland admits that despite Mayor Curley's refusal to close any of the municipal buildings such closing may become compulsory in view of the coal shortage.

The Vine street building, in the mayor's old ward is worse off than any other of the municipal buildings, having but three tons in the cellar.

Swimming Pools Closed

B2

Supt. Kneeland also admits that some of the swimming pools have been closed and some of the classes in gymnastics suspended and that some of the smaller buildings at least may have to close before the end of the week, unless there is relief.

The exemption boards and legal advisory boards for the draft are occupying the larger buildings, and would have to find new quarters, at the expense of the federal government if coal is not obtained soon.

An agent from the state fuel committee recently caled on Mr. Kneeland to ask why less heat could not be employed in City Hall. It was explained that both old City Hall and the annex, together with police station 2 are heated from one plant, and any attempt at shutting off heat would result in turning the surplus into Court square.

City Can't Get Bid

The city advertised some time ago for 25,000 tons anthracite and 52,000 tons bituminous, besides 2500 for the fireboats, but could not get an offer for an ounce.

In the open market less than 5000 tons anthracite and a little more than that of bituminous was obtained, and distributed where the city needs were most imperative.

The Somerset street door to the court house has been locked, and the passage through to Pemberton square barred for the first time since the court house was built. This building requires 35 tons of coal daily.

Help Children During Vacation

In an effort to prevent the education of the children of Jamaica Plain from being entirely stopped during the enforced public school vacation because of lack of coal, the Children's Museum will hold docent and lecture work for the children of that section next week.

Several members of the museum force have agreed to take groups of from six to eight children each day for inspection of the exhibitions, and each afternoon lectures will be given in the museum classroom. The subjects of these lectures are "Winter Birds," "Everyday Life in Japan," "Tracks in the Snow," "How to Know Trees Without Their Leaves" and "Old Indian Days in Massachusetts." These lectures are to be free. If it is found necessary forenoon lecture classes will be conducted.

RECORD - JAN-8-1918.

COUNCIL FAVORS BOND ORDER FOR JAIL ADDITIONS

JAN 8 1918

Charles St. Hospital and Sheriff's House Bill Is Advanced

Contrary to the expressed desire for delay from the Finance Commission, the City Council passed for its first reading an order for a bond issue for $150,000 for the purpose of constructing a $132,000 hospital and a $17,500 Sheriff's residence in conjunction with the Charles St. Jail.

Passage for its first reading means that the majority of the Council is in favor of the proposition and that it will probably be finally passed unless unexpected opposition develops.

Sheriff Keliher and Dr. Harry H. Coburn, the jail physician, appeared in behalf of the bond issue, the latter making startling predictions that the number of "dope fiends" and alcoholics would show a great increase immediately after the close of the war. Various habit-forming drugs, he said, are being used extensively behind the battle lines to relieve the acute suffering of the wounded.

The new jail hospital would have about 40 beds, the second floor to be reserved exclusively for women and the third for men. The fourth floor would be available for dining room, church and various other purposes. Dr. Coburn expressed the opinion, however, that the proposed hospital, while a great improvement, would not be large enough for the greatly increased number of drug users which he expects will overflow the jails after the war.

JAN - 7 - 1918.

WOOLEY WILL FIGHT SHORT COAL DEALERS

City Sealer Plans Drastic Campaign Against Abuses

JAN 7 1918

Sealer of Weights and Measures Charles B. Wooley today declared war on local coal dealers who are selling short weight to poor families during the present fuel shortage.

Several such complaints have been received by Sealer Wooley within the past few days, and all are now being carefully investigated by a staff of inspectors. Prosecutions will follow where warranted.

Already three dealers have been brought before the courts and subjected to fines. Hereafter, the sealer declares, he will endeavor to secure jail sentences instead. Two additional warrants were secured by Sealer Wooley this morning and they will be served some time today.

Deputies were on duty at all the local distributing stations, coal wharves and yards where poor people are served. Traps will be employed by the sealer to catch unscrupulous dealers who are crafty enough to evade the law otherwise.

Sealer Wooley praised some of the big companies, however, for playing square with the public, declaring that many of these firms were giving over-weight. He alleged it was the small dealers who have but a few tons in their possession and are trying to make a "clean up" during the famine, who are guilty of the short-weight methods.

JAN - 8 - 1918

ASH REMOVAL SYSTEM SCORED IN DORCHESTER

Complaints Bring No Action

Conditions Are Menace to Health of Residents, Says Physician

Dorchester residents are up in arms against alleged neglect of the city's ash removal machinery.

Complaints to the Public Works Department, according to Dorchester residents, are politely received with many promises of corrective action, but nothing is done, and in the meantime, cellars become choked up with several weeks' accumulation of ash.

One complainant today declared that his ashes had not been caled for in two weeks. Others throughout Dorchester make the same complaint. Another complainant declared today that repeated complaints at City Hall failed to bring relief.

That the accumulation of ashes is a menace to the district's health, was stated today by a Dorchester physician, whose name, for obvious reasons, is omitted.

Dorchester's ashes are removed by J. J. Looney, a local contractor, acting for the city.

Supervisor J. J. Norton of the Public Works Department today declared that Contractor Looney has given Dorchester the best service in recent years. He called attention to the fact that labor is scarce, that ash collectors are not permitted to enter the cellars of homes and that unless the ashes are out on the sidewalk they will not be collected.

"Complaints are always received," said Mr. Norton. "We believe that the department is doing everything in its power. People naturally will have a two weeks' accumulation of ashes of they will forget to put them out for the collector."

JAN - 1918.

PETERS URGED TO SWING AXE AT CITY HALL

Matthews Charges Inefficiency

Drops Bomb at Reception to Incoming Mayor at City Club Gathering

Ex-Mayor Nathan Matthews, declaring that "at least two-thirds of the present heads of city departments should be replaced" was easily the sensation of the Boston City Club reception to Mayor-elect Peters last evening. As the former Mayor sees it "today there is utter inefficiency due partly to heads of departments, and possibly to the disloyalty of those immediately subordinate."

Co-operation was urged by Mayor-elect Peters, who was presented as "Boston's go-getter" and who was given a tremendous reception by the 500 members present, including four former Mayors.

Mr. Matthews asserted that "the city is top heavy with officials of all kinds who are doing little of the work for which they were supposedly engaged; inspectors who do not inspect and superintendents who do not superintend. The trouble is not so much with laborers as with the salaried men.

"There is no more room for a slacker in the city government than there is in the army. The city is no place for Bolsheviki, who will neither work nor fight."

While declaring that economy should be the keynote of the coming administration, confronted with the tremendous requirements of war, he expressed the view that Boston harbor and the railroads coming into Boston should be given special consideration.

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, replying to Mr. Matthews, asserted that at least 95 p.c. of the executives are efficient, and obtained their positions through the civil service list.

Joining in the tribute to the Mayor-elect were four former chiefs at City Hall, Thomas N. Hart, now 82 years old; Josiah Quincy, Nathan Matthews and John F. Fitzgerald, all of whom promised their co-operation to Mr. Peters in his forthcoming administration.

Mr. Fitzgerald, introduced as "the sweet singer of Israel," added to his own assurance a message of support from Mr. Gallivan, "whom we nearly put over the top." And Mayor Curley, prevented from attending by illness, tendered his services "in any manner that may be beneficial to the public and the city which we all feel honored in serving."

AMERICAN - JAN-10-1918

INTRODUCE BILL TO ABOLISH RECALL

JAN 10 1918

A bill abolishing the recall in Boston city politics and limiting the Mayor to a single term of four years was introduced in the Legislature today by Senator Charles S. Lawler of Dorchester. This bill if passed would make impossible any attempt to recall Andrew J. Peters in 1920. Senator Lawler was an active Peters worker in the recent campaign, but claims that the Mayor-elect has no knowledge of his measure.

JAN-10-1918

BIG DAMAGE IN CITY SCHOOLS BY COLD

Breaks in Frozen Steam Pipes Frequent Through Lack of Fuel

JAN 10 1918

Lack of coal has caused thousands of dollars' damage to school buildings in Boston through the freezing and bursting of steam pipes, it was announced today.

Necessary repairs, together with the fact that the school coal bins are practically empty, may delay the opening of the schools, scheduled for next Monday.

The exact amount of damage is not known, but in many of the buildings where the pipes burst the water damage has been great. Ceilings have been destroyed, floors weakened, and the entire plumbing system, in some of the buildings destroyed.

The School House Commission started an investigation today. Chairman William E. Hennessey admitted that the loss would be heavy.

The majority of the schools have had only coal enough to bank their fires at night. Many schools have not a pound in the bins. William T. Keough, business agent of the school committee, some time ago stated the exact conditions which showed an amazing shortage in the school bins.

JAN-11-1918

MRS. O'TOOLE LOSES COMPENSATION

Because Patrick O'Toole received an injury not in the course of his employment the Supreme Court has reversed a decree of the Industrial Accident Board awarding his widow $10 a week for 400 weeks to be paid by the city of Boston. Judgment has been entered for the city. O'Toole was employed in the Public Works Department.

JAN 11 1918

JAN-11-1918

BOSTON GREETS CHINESE WAR MISSION

JAN 11 1918

Mayor's Secretary Announces Program of Entertainment; Serbians Due Tomorrow

Boston entertained one war mission today, and prepared to greet another on its arrival tomorrow.

Headed by Dr. John C. Ferguson of Newton, adviser to the President of China, the Chinese military and naval envoys reached the city and opened headquarters at the Copley Plaza.

The Chinese will be followed tomorrow by the Serbian mission, for whose entertainment and welcome an extensive municipal program has been arranged.

Dr. Ferguson returned to America from China in October. He is conducting the Chinese mission on its American trip as a matter of courtesy.

Members of the party now in Boston are Captain J. L. Crittenden, Major-General Han Lin-Chun, Lieutenant-General Chiang Ting-Tzu, Colonel T. C. Tcheng Hung, Nien Char-King, Ying Yuen-Tzu, Chiang Chi-Lin, Ching Tao-Fo and Dr. Ferguson. In the group posing for an American photographer in front of the Public Library today were included A. E. Winship of the Boston City Club and J. M. Bechtold.

The mission visited the Watertown arsenal this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Republic of China, arrives late this afternoon and is scheduled to make an address at the Harvard Club tonight.

JAN-12-1918

SERBIAN MISSION'S VISIT POSTPONED

Mayor Curley announced that upon request of Breckenridge Long, third assistant secretary of State, the visit in Boston of the Royal War Mission of Serbia, scheduled for today, had been postponed until Friday, January 18th.

The mission, with escort from the State Department, will leave Albany upon the night train, January 17th, and reach Boston early Friday morning, where one entire day will be spent.

JAN 12 1918

JAN-12-1918

BIDS ON BONDING OF CITY OFFICERS $4 PER THOUSAND

JAN 12 1918

JAN 8 1918

Twelve Companies Seek Privilege of Insuring Employes

Bids on the city bonding business have been received for the first time in the history of the city. This competitive system was inaugurated following the famous bonding hearings recently conducted by the finance commission.

Twelve companies submitted bids for the business. Eleven of these agencies presented identical or almost identical rates, all based on the Towner system of rating. At present, indications show that the Hartford Accident and Indemnity company are the lowest bidders. Their agents in Boston are the John Paulding Meade Company. The Meade Company bid follows:

City treasurer, assistants, deputies and employes, $4 per 1,000.

City collector, assistants, deputies and employes, $4 per 1,000.

Penal institutions, disbursing officers, wardens and superintendents, $4 per 1,000. All other employes $2.50 per 1,000.

JAN-12-1918

Order by Police Head Forbids Coasting

Because of the unusually large number of fatal and serious coasting accidents during the past week, Police Superintendent Crowley directs all places where children have been allowed to coast to be covered with dirt and ashes. This applies to all sections of the city, and the police will do the work. Usually these streets are taken care of by the Public Works Department, but on account of the seriousness of the situation the police have taken action.

In the streets where coasting is not authorized by the street department, the police are ordered to stop every attempt by children to coast, and to bring offenders into court.

Superintendent Crowley asks parents to keep their children away from streets where the danger lies.

JAN 12 1918

The closed schools and good coasting have caused many mishaps.

JAN-11-1918

100 BOSTON SCHOOLS TO REMAIN CLOSED

One hundred out of 265 schools of Boston will remain closed after Monday, the time set for opening, because of shortage of coal, it was announced today by Business Agent Keough of the School Committee.

JAN 11 1918

RECORD - JAN-10-1918

At the Mayor's Gate

Friends of Councillor Francis J. W Ford are said to be promoting, rather silently, the councillor as a candidate for district attorney of Suffolk county when the time arrives for an announcement of intentions.

JAN 10 1918

The politicians are looking forward with keen interest to the Peters dinner tonight in the hope that something may break loose and some concrete dope on future city activities may inadvertently be given out. Further than "a city for the people," however, nothing much is expected from the Mayor-elect. Any real dope must come from some of his "assistants."

So much sentiment against the construction of Keliher Palace at a cost of $17,000 plus has developed that it is believed in some quarters today that the order may be defeated when it again comes up. The necessity for the hospital is by no means crying, and if hospital facilities are assential at this time no doubt the Massachusetts General, right across the street, could be prevailed upon to set aside a ward or two for these special jail purposes if the City Council would appropriate half of the $132,000 proposed for the new hospital.

Several department heads, who might easily be named, are pulling in their political tentacles and keeping their mouths shut in the hope that the new Mayor will forget their existence, thus permitting them to remain on the payroll for a time.

JAN - 9 - 1918

At the Mayor's Gate

To be perfectly consistent it is now expected at City Hall that that body of generous (with others' money) souls called the City Council will erect an imitation Versailles for the Mayor, a palace or two for the Commissioner of Public Works and a great houseboat for the E. Boston Zeppelin as an expression of undying appreciation for his services to the City Democ. cy. The Sheriff of the County, it seems, is going to be presented with a $17,500 house. Of course, this is generally recognized (at City Hall) as the proper time to spend money on unneeded improvement. No one is short of money now. The poor have plenty of coal and food, the tax rate isn't as high as it should be and some way must be found take up as much as possible of the surplus coin in circulation. Hence, unless Councillors Hagan and Storrow, who were not present at the meeting, and Councillor Attridge, who voted against the loan order, can summon enough strength to knock the scheme in the head, the Sheriff, who already has a large house, is to get another after the one already in existence can be torn down to make room for a not absolutely necessary hospital. Nothing was said at this time about diamond studded pool tables and a well stocked wine cellar, but it is confidently expected that a loan order for such purposes will be along shortly.

It is reported from the Mayor's office that His Honor is ill with a cold and confined to his home, where he is reported to have been for the past two days.

There is said to be considerable politics all around in the introduction of the order into the Council meeting Monday calling for the collection of ashes by laborers to be hired by the City. This is done in some sections now and is not generally credited with being any more than barely satisfactory. The Peters crowd, however, are said to have been afraid of being embarrassed by a lot of "unfortunate" contracts and would prefer for the sake of appearances to handle it in this other way as the best way out at present.

JAN - 9 1918

For a long time it has been recognized that the only scientific and economical way in which the streets can be lighted is through automatic devices, yet now there is a pay increase order pending in the Council affecting more than 100 lighters. Mayors have dodged the issue of installing automatic devices for a long time because, by throwing these men out of work, it meant more than 100 votes against them. Apparently the desire is now to dodge this issue, although if it can ever be done without working hardships, now is the time. The lighters would find little difficulty in getting just as lucrative jobs elsewhere and they probably are now underpaid, anyhow.

JAN - 9 - 1918.

MAYOR CURLEY IS AT HIS HOME SERIOUSLY ILL

JAN - 9 1918

Has Bronchitis and Will Not Be Able to Go to New York

Mayor Curley is quite seriously ill with bronchitis, at his home in Jamaicaway. He has been in bed since last Saturday. While the Mayor's condition is by no means dangerous his physician reported at the City Hall today that he showed no improvement, and he cannot possibly rise for several days.

He was scheduled to go to New York, where Saturday evening he was to have delivered a lecture before the American Irish Historical Society. He was also scheduled to speak before the students in the social service department of Fordham University.

JAN - 9 - 1918.

At the Mayor's Gate

City Hall employees are wondering if the budget commissioners will provide funds this year for washing the City Hall windows. At present the windows are so camouflaged with dust that they resemble the walls. In this connection they are telling about a certain City Hall janitor who recently espied a streak of sunlight falling across one of the corridors and thought it came from a crack in the wall. Upon investigation, however, he discovered the light was percolating through a finger strea across an otherwise dust coated windo pane.

Tickets for the big testimonial dinner to be given Mayor Curley on the evening of Feb. 6 are going like the proverbial hot cakes. Arrangements for the affair are being made by City Councillor Daniel McDonald and a committee of 75 citizens. The committee promises many "war time" novelties for the entertainment of the 1200 persons who will attend. The speakers will include a number of prominent City and State officials.

Mayor Curley has approved three claims, totaling $1000, as the result of injuries sustained from defective sidewalks. All of the claimants were women. They were Eleanor Bonner, $625; Matilda Conzol, $125, and Mary Daley, $125.

Sec. Apollonio of the School Committee has announced that an examination for prospective school teachers and nurses for school work will be held in the Normal School building, Huntington ave., during the week beginning Jan. 28.

Philip Berwin has been appointed a constable in the Health Department at a salary of $1200 a year. He will take the place of Lewis R. Sullivan, resigned.

The Council yesterday adopted an order introduced by Councillor Ford requesting the Mayor to abolish as soon as possible the contract system of collecting ashes and garbage and in the installation of the day laborer system instead. The contract system was characterized as inefficient and unsatisfactory by Councillores Ford, Watson and McDonald. Councilior Ford stated that the order was the first step toward the program of "constructive legislation" which the Council intends to carry out during the year just started.

Councillor Wellington is wondering what became of the $9000 appropriation made last July for two health units in East Boston and South Boston. A report from the Treasury Department states that the money has been used for "other purposes," but the nature of these purposes is not revealed. As a result Councillor Wellington yesterday introduced a new order in the Council asking for another $9000 appropriation to establish the units. The units are conducted for the benefit of poor mothers and their children.

Ano order appropriating $25,000 for the improvement of the Ripley st. playground was passed by the City Council yesterday. The playground was originally given to the city free of charge.

RECORD - JAN-11-1918

MAJORITY OF SCHOOLS WILL OPEN MONDAY

JAN 11 1918

Short Sessions to Prevail Until Coal Famine Is Ended

More than 160 of the 266 public schools in Boston will open their doors Monday morning and will remain open part time until their limited supply of coal is exhausted or until enough coal is received to warrant their remaining open.

Children and parents throughout the city hailed the news of the school opening with delight. The names of the schools to open will be announced tomorrow.

The decision to open more than half the public schools in the city was arrived at last night at the meeting of the School Committee, Miss Frances Curtis presiding.

One of the reasons for the opening of schools on part time is because some of the buildings have a limited supply of coal on hand, and it was thought advisable to keep up the fires to prevent the water pipes from freezing, and that in such cases children can attend for a few hours each day.

Evening schools will not be resumed until further notice. High schools which can be heated will reopen Monday at the usual time, but for much shorter sessions.

Medford schools will not open until Jan. 21. Mayor Haines has appealed to all churches and societies in the city to turn over their surplus coal to the school department.

All elementary schools which will open Monday will conduct sessions until noon only. Eight of the schools which have a fair supply of coal on hand will be prevented from opening because of frozen water pipes. Chairman William E. Hennessey of the Schoolhouse Commission has estimated that the damage caused by frozen water pipes will run into thousands of dollars.

No attempt will be made to open the Somerville schools Monday. The school situation brought about by the coal shortage is worse than ever, according to Guy E. Healey, chairman of the school committee.

JAN-11-1918

SERBIANS HERE TOMORROW AS CITY'S GUESTS

JAN 11 1918

Program of Entertainment Arranged for Visiting Missioners

Arrangements were perfected today for the entertainment of the Serbian War Mission, which will be the guest of the city of Boston tomorrow.

The mission will arrive at the South Station on one of the early morning trains.

The Serbians will be escorted to the Copley-Plaza for breakfast. A visit to the custom house tower will follow. Owing to the illness of Mayor Curley, he and Mrs. Curley will later greet the visiting Serbians at the Mayor's Jamaicaway home.

The mission will visit the State House and attend a luncheon at the City Club.

The visitors will be taken on a trip around the suburbs. At Concord Dr. Vesnitch will deliver a speech and place a wreath on the battle monument.

Later the mission will visit Harvard University. At 5.45 a reception will be tendered the members at the Copley-Plaza by Mayor Curley. All Serbians residing in this vicinity are invited to attend. At 7.30 a dinner will be given at the hotel by the Mayor.

Following the dinner the Serbians will return to Washington.

JAN-11-1918

At the Mayor's Gate

Word was received by Mayor Curley yesterday of the death in Philadelphia of Patrick H. Bradley, former member of the old Common Council from old ward 6. The message was sent by Gordon McKay, a former Boston newspaper man now employed in the Quaker City.

The deceased was a well-known character in old-time political circles here. He was one of the original "Dear-O's." For a number of years he represented his ward in the State Legislature. His body will be brought back here for burial. His parents live at 208 Endicott st.

The condition of Mayor Curley, who is ill at his Jamaicaway home, is reported as being improved. It is now believed that he will be able to return to his desk at City Hall within the next few days. He is now transacting city business through the aid of his secretaries who pay daily visits to his bedside. JAN 11 1918

With the change of administrations now close at hand the various department heads at City Hall are simply marking time. No new work is being planned and all efforts are being made to complete the unfinished work on hand. The indications are that the incoming Mayor will find his various subordinates ready to start work with clean slates.

Opposition to the order appropriating $17,500 for a new home for Sheriff Keliher is said to be growing daily. When the matter comes up for final action at the next meeting of the City Council a lively fight is consequently sure to develop. Opponents of the order are fortifying themselves with new arguments every day and they are confident that on the show-down they will defeat its passage. The chief objection to the order appears to be that the present time is not the time to expend public funds for unnecessary luxuries.

JAN-10-1918

HEAVY DAMAGE TO CITY SCHOOLS BY LACK OF COAL

JAN 10 1918

Bursting Water Pipes Ruin Ceilings and Weaken Floors

Through the freezing of water pipes, due to the shortage of coal, thousands of dollars worth of damage has been done in school buildings throughout the city, it became known today.

An investigation into the mater is now being made by the School House Commission. Chairman William H. Hennesey of the Commission, while admitting that the damage would be very heavy, was unable to state any definite amount.

Water from the bursted pipes ruined ceilings, weakened floors and destroyed walls in more than a dozen buildings, the Commissioner stated. Repair work will take several days, entire new plumbing systems being necessary in some of the damaged buildings.

The majority of the city schools have recently had only enough coal in their bins to bank the fires for the night. Many of the schools have been without a pound of coal since the shortage became acute. In these schools there have been no fires for several days.

Most of the damage was done during the recent cold snap. At the time the pipes burst some of the schools were even without janitor service, there being no coal in the buildings to keep the fires going.

News of the damage became known today through the investigation started by the commission.

JAN-10 1918

1400 WILL DINE WITH CURLEY FEB. 6

City Councillor Daniel McDonald, chairman of the committee in charge of the complimentary dinner to be tendered Mayor Curley in Symphony Hall on the evening of Feb. 6, has announced that the 1400 tickets for the affair have all been sold. All applications for seats received from now on will be returned.

The speakers will include Champ Clark, Congressman Scott Ferris, ex-Congressman William C. Adamson and several prominent local men.

JAN-10-1918.

SERBIAN MISSION HERE SATURDAY

Mayor Curley today received a telegram from the State Department at Washington asking him to arrange an entertainment for the Serbian War Mission which will arrive in this city on Saturday. JAN 10 1918

The telegram was taken to Mayor Curley, who is ill at his home, by Standish Willcox, one of his secretaries. The Mayor will probably authorize an appropriation from the emergency fund for a dinner for the visiting missionaries.

TRANSCRIPT - JAN-8-1918-

OTES NEW JAIL BUILDINGS

Council, with Attridge Dissenting, nores Request of Finance Commission or Delay—Action on Garbage

Though absolutely no advantage was btained by speedy action, the City Coun- l passed at yesterday's session a loan rder for $150,000 to provide a new ad- inistration building and hospital and a new home for the sheriff at Charles Street Jail. The Finance Commission had asked for delay until the merits of the plan, advanced by Councillor Ford, could be studied, but the Council, with the exception of John J. Attridge, voted for the order. Councillors James J. Storrow and Henry E. Hagen were absent.

JAN 8 1918

Sheriff John A. Kellher and Dr. Harry H. Colburn, the jail physician, were called before the council to discuss the plans which have been drawn. The sheriff said that the jail was built in 1848 and only minor improvements had been made. He was shocked at conditions he found on taking office last spring. The sheriff's home, he declared, is a sixteen-room building big enough "to house the American army before the war," but hospital accommodations are lacking and the jail is obliged to depend on the Massachusetts General and the City hospitals.

The plans call for a new hospital of 35 or 40 beds, women on the second floor, men on the third and a dining-room on the fourth capable of seating 400 or 500 at once, and also of church services. Dr. Colburn expressed doubt whether the hospital would be large enough, as after every war alcoholics and drug fiends have increased. The sheriff called the plans for his new home, providing eight rooms, and located on Charles and Fruit streets, next to the matron's building, as "a very modest affair." The new administration building and hospital, designed by G. Henri Desmond, will be on the site of the sheriff's present house, but will extend to Charles street.

Another matter that caused much discussion was in relation to the abandonment of the contract system for collecting ashes and garbage. This system has been the cause of much complaint every winter, and more complaint now than ever before because of the inability of the contractors to secure help at the wages they pay. To put this work on the public works department would entail an expense of nearly $1,000,000 annually. Councillor Ford introduced an order as follows:

"That, in the interest of proper service, the mayor, through the proper medium be requested, at the earliest possible time, to install the day-labor system for the collection of garbage and ashes, in place of the contract system, so called, now existing."

The order was introduced at this time, less than a month before the new city government comes in, in order to put the present mayor on record, one way or the other. It has no binding force, but in the next few weeks the mayor would have the opportunity of making new contracts for the collections, to run for a year. The order was passed with but one vote in opposition, that of Mr. Watson.

Councillor Attridge's resolution calling on the Legislature to pass, at once, an enabling act so that cities and towns may take advantage of the recently adopted constitutional amendment, permitting cities and towns to buy and sell the necessities of life, including coal, was adopted unanimously.

The Council delayed action, at the request of the Finance Commission, on an order appropriating $40,000 for increasing the wages of lamplighters. Action will be taken at a meeting Monday, when a communication from the gas company regarding the troubles with the lamplighters is expected.

Mayor Curley's order for $5000 for plans for an all-year-round bathhouse at the West End was rejected, because no site had been picked. An order calling on the City Planning Board, Park Department and Public Works Department to report regarding possible sites for such a bathhouse was adopted unanimously.

A loan order for $27,000 for improving the Ripley playground, Dorchester, was adopted, as was one for $10,000 for plans and site for a new fire station at Neponset.

JAN - 10 - 1918.

WHERE THE CITY'S GOOD LEADS

Large problems confront Andrew J. Peters as mayor-elect of the city of Boston, but his address before the City Club last night had in it the breadth of spirit and purpose which can encompass them. All that he said pointed away from the narrowness of personal ambition and self-aggrandizement. There was neither vaunting of victory in the campaign, nor inordinate promise of private accomplishment in his term of office. In the analysis which he offered, it was the manifest will of the people of Boston, for a better and more sound city government, which alone had determined the issue of the late election. So also in the course of his administration it would be the forward-looking will of the people which alone could help him establish a record of progressive accomplishment. In consequence, it was on the all-inclusive basis of service to Boston, that Mr. Peters made his appeal for support. Surely the City Club's reception itself was good augury that coöperation in such a cause will not be denied him.

JAN 10 1918

The new mayor's ground of appeal was in itself enough to win converts, but if there remain any laggers, they may learn the lesson of coöperation simply by inspecting Boston's recent past history. It has, even as Mr. Peters says, been conspicuous for its lack of the saving values of unity. All too often the mayor of the city has been working in Washington and elsewhere at purposes which either crossed or duplicated those of other civic agencies supposed to speak for the city. In too numerous ways, the Finance Commission, the Chamber of Commerce, organizations public and private, have been made to appear the antagonists of the mayor, when they should, even in criticism, have been recognizable as his co-workers. The burden of fault here must be laid upon one thing more than on anything else. The general good of the city has been too little held paramount, while the mayor and other public men strove to enhance their personal fortunes and to increase their individual reputations for power. Mr. Peters's greater freedom from self-seeking, then, not only removes one of the stumbling-blocks of the past. It also lays the way open to a more unified course in the future.

Of a certainty the need of union was never more pressing. The mayor-elect scarcely touched upon the problems which lie in the offing, but what he said on the financial score alone was enough to indicate the seriousness of the situation. At a time when war has levied unusual demands upon all agencies of government, the ordinary revenues of the city are considerably reduced below recent levels. Naturally Mr. Peters foretold the need of economy, quite as his fellow-mayors have announced it in other cities throughout the Commonwealth. He gave it an emphasis even greater. There must be the most scrupulous inspection of all public expenditures. And all the people and interests of the city will have full opportunity to help in such administration, for economy is not a thing of curtailment alone, it is also a matter of securing from money expended the largest return that is possible. This means a premiation of efficiency in the public service and a firm denial of the misgrounded claims of the inefficient. All citizens can help the mayor-elect by upholding his hands when they see him engaged in sincere efforts to establish such an economy of city government.

JAN - 11 - 1918.

BOSTON NEEDS A FIRE MARSHAL

JAN 1 1918

[From the Standard]

While not unduly suspicious, Boston fire insurance men are somewhat disturbed by the fact that practically all of the large and dangerously located local fires of the past two months have started between 7.30 and 9.30 A. M., the breakfast hour in both the fire and protective departments. This was true of recent fires in the Wakefield building, Constitution wharf, Atlas Stores and also of the Sears Building fire of this week, and the losses aggregate possibly half a million dollars, and might easily have been much larger. Our police department is efficient, many plants are carefully guarded, and there is a "barred zone" for enemy aliens along the water fronts. The fire and protective department authorities are planning to have larger forces on duty at all times by rearranging meal hours, but this is not enough. What Massachusetts needs is a well-equipped Fire Marshal's Department under the supervision of a practical, fearless man of the type of Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara, whose ability, moral and physical courage and independence of politicians is beyond question. Work of this nature is at present handled as a department of the State Police, but because of pressure of

attention of anybody in authority were relieved. Many thousand homes were kept warm by the emergency distribution of fuel and it is reported that there is enough coal left at the wharves to continue this distribution several days.

Among the churches that offered all or a part of their coal are the Church of the Advent, Arlington Street Church and Trinity Church. Offers from the churches are received by Mrs. Frederick Bagley of 8 Louisburg square. The North Bennet Street Industrial School offered a part of its coal.

Ten tons that had been donated by a dealer were distributed by city te and private trucks among persons had applied at Faneuil Hall.

TRANSCRIPT - JAN-12-1918-

CITY'S LARGEST MUSEUM

ROMANTIC STORY OF THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM

JAN 12 1918

How It Came Into Being and Transformed Under a Master Hand Is Graphically Pictured by Edward I. Farrington in Horticultural Hall

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NOBODY who heard the lecture of Edward I. Farrington in Horticultural Hall this afternoon, and saw the pictures, could avoid becoming interested in the Arnold Arboretum and resolving to see its richness of nature. He told the story about as follows:

"For a thousand years and then another thousand years, and so on forever," reads the solemn agreement by which the City of Boston enters into contract with Harvard University to care for and perpetuate the Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain, undoubtedly the greatest tree museum in the world. Curiously enough, the great majority of people, even in Boston, know nothing about the Arboretum or its purposes. This is distinctly unfortunate, for the loss is not the Arboretum's, but that of the public, which should profit by its work and enjoy its beauty.

Expert landscape gardeners and nurserymen know the Arboretum as a clearing-house of knowledge. They use it. The Arnold Arboretum is the only place in this country where data on the comparative hardiness of woody plants covering a long period of use can be found. Perhaps if the Arboretum were not so modest about singing its own praises, it would receive greater credit for what it has done. Do not think, though, that its work is wholly æsthetic. Within its borders nature is working miracles which must have a profund effect on all gardens of the future. Every fruit grower has an interest in the Arboretum. Future years will yield finer apples and pears and peaches than any you yet have tasted. They may come from crosses with Chinese trees introduced by Arboretum explorers.

We know little, so far, about the possibilities of nuts as a food. Yet the time may come, and before long, too, when the whole world will be eating nuts. Practically every nut tree which will grow in this climate is now to be found in the Arnold Arboretum.

All Trees on Trial

As for its value to the home gardens of the country, nobody can estimate it. Every plant brought from foreign lands—and they number thousands—if suited to this climate is tested and reported upon in the Arboretum trial grounds. In this way the people of the country are protected from losses and discouragements. Where else can the public learn the secrets of the Rhododendrons, the eccentricities of the Azaleas, the varied habits of the Viburnums, and the unexpected values of the Lilacs?

How are all these new things obtained? A book of romantic adventure might be written in answer to that question. Plant hunters sent out by the Arboretum have penetrated to corners of the globe seldom, if ever, before reached by the foot of a white man. The most famous of these explorers is Ernest H. Wilson, who has given hundreds of plants to American gardens through the Arboretum. How he rolled down a mountain side in Thibet and lay for weeks in a native hut is now a well-known story. Among the most notable plants introduced by the Arnold Arboretum are Azalea Kaempferi, the tree Lilac, the Sargent Cherry, and the climbing Hydrangea.

How It Began to Be

The Arboretum had its origin in the imagination of George B. Emerson, and the generosity of James Arnold. Mr. Emerson was one of the trustees in charge of one hundred thousand dollars left by Mr. Arnold to be used for the advancement of agriculture and horticulture. He suggested the arrangement with Harvard University, by which they turned over to it the Arnold bequest, the University in return agreeing to devote to the Arboretum part of a farm in West Roxbury which had been left to it by Benjamin Bussey to be used for a farm school. This agreement provided that the University should grow on its land every tree and shrub able to endure the climate of Massachusetts. It is safe to say that none of the men who signed this agreement had any real conception of what they were doing.

The late Frederick Law Olmsted urged the city of Boston to take the Arboretum into its park system. Much opposition resulted. Some five years of rather disagreeable, semi-political work were required to bring it about. Finally a contract was made by which the city came into possession of the land, but leased it back to the University, agreeing on its part to lay out a system of drives and walks, to protect the grounds by its police, and to assume any taxes which may be levied on it.

This great tree museum now occupies 220 acres of hill, valley and meadow. There are three hills, Bussey Hill, Hemlock Hill, and Peters Hill. A wide drive leads to the top of Bussey Hill, from which a magnificent view can be obtained in all directions. This drive is lined with hawthorns and is especially delightful in the fall, when the trees are full of fruit.

The shrub garden lies near the Forest Hills entrance, on the lowest piece of ground which the Arboretum contains. Beyond it is the meadow, which during part of the summer is a sea of yellow bloom when the golden rod is in flower. It resounds, too, with the songs of birds, which seem to know that they are safe from harm within the Arboretum boundaries.

Trespassing Not Forbidden

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The gates of the Arboretum are open from sunrise until sunset. Everybody is free to enter. You can spend an hour or a day there, with profit and with pleasure. Take your luncheon and eat it on the grass under the waving trees if you care to do so. Follow the grassy paths; they lead to unexpected beauties. You will find every tree and shrub tagged with its rightful name. Take a notebook along and jot down the names of such plants as you would like in your own garden. If you want any special information, stop at the Administration Building near the Jamaica Plain entrance, and it will be given you.

This building was erected for the Arboretum by the late Horatio Horace Hunnewell, whose gardens and pinetum at Wellesley are known to all students of trees. Here are thirty-two thousand bound volumes, together with many pamphlets, constituting a library of incomparable value. The herbarium is believed to be the richest and most complete collection of material representing the coniferous plants of the world, which has ever been made. It contains also a collection of the woods of North America. The dried specimens are stored in fireproof metal cabinets, and all are so carefully indexed that any one among the hundreds of thousands can be located in less than one minute.

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Where Professor Sargent Rules

In one corner of the upper floor of the administration building is the office of Professor Charles S. Sargent, the first and only director of the Arboretum, and the man most responsible for its development. It was Professor Sargent who nursed the institution through its early days of stress and trouble. Nothing but his enthusiasm could have withstood the depressing public indifference and the lack of expert co-operation.

Nowhere else in all the world can so many different plants with brilliant autumn foliage and handsome fall fruits be found in one collection. Likewise there is no other garden in all the world where these plants can be so easily and conveniently studied.

The shrub garden, too, is made attractive in the fall months by the beauty of the leaves and berries produced by a large number of plants. It is a pity that people do not realize the possibilities of enriching the home garden in this way. Every garden maker by rights should plant with the idea of keeping his garden gay with color practically the year round. As Bacon puts it, "I doe hold it in the Royall Ordering of Gardens that there ought to be gardens for all the months of the year; in which severally things of beauty may be there in season."

In Bloom Every Month

As a matter of fact it has been found from actual observation in the Arboretum that it is possible in this climate to have flowers every month of the year, except possibly December. The foreign witch hazels begin to blossom in January, and last through until March, when some of the willows burst into bloom.

Perhaps all this will give you at least a meager conception of the great work which the Arnold Arboretum is doing, the great task to which it has set its hand, and what it offers to the public as well as to specialists and nurserymen. Unfortunately it is handicapped by lack of funds. It needs both money and land, money more particularly, in order that the land may be acquired.

To sum up the work of the Arboretum it may be said that in the last twenty-five years more than two thousand species and varieties of trees and shrubs, previously unknown, have been added to its collection. Twenty-five years ago only sixteen American hawthorns were known to botanists. Now more than six hundred species have been established in the Arboretum grounds. Western China alone has furnished the Arboretum with more spruce trees than were known twenty years ago in the whole world.

Forever and Anon

The Arnold Arboretum is a great living museum of trees and shrubs. It is more than that. It is a wonderful example of landscape gardening—one of the best in the world. Its influence upon American horticulture is incalculable, and this influence must necessarily go on growing, as long—may we hope—as the Arboretum lasts, that is to say, for a thousand years and then another thousand years, and so on forever.

TRANSCRIPT - JAN-11-1918.

CROCKER ON McISAAC

Nothing Revolutionary, Says the Commissioner

Calls Pelletier's Charges Entirely Unfounded

Not an Attempt to Elect Peters Mayor

B1

Curtiss and Shepard Refuse to Talk

JAN 11 1918

Civil Service Commissioner Courtenay Crocker, when asked today what he had to say in reply to the statement of District Attorney Pelletier in regard to the commission's delay in approving Mayor Curley's appointment of Daniel V. McIsaac, former assistant district attorney, to the office of corporation counsel of the city of Boston, said:

"I notice that District Attorney Pelletier says 'Mr. Crocker of the commission told me personally last Tuesday that the commission had full information, needed nothing further, and that they all knew Mr. McIsaac so well that he need not appear before them.' He also charges, in effect, that I was engaged in framing up a conspiracy to help elect Mr. Peters mayor of Boston. That charge is ridiculous on the face of it.

"My recollection of the conversation between Mr. Pelletier and myself differs somewhat from his. As I recall it, Mr. Pelletier called me up on Monday. I was at the office and the other two members—Mr. Curtiss and Mr. Shepard—were not at that moment, at any rate. He said he was very busy, and so had called me up instead of coming to the office. He asked about Mr. McIsaac. I told him that we had not acted upon the appointment.

"Last Friday, the day before the thirty days allowed the commission within which to act would expire, Mr. McIsaac having been appointed on Nov. 8—Mr. Pelletier asked me if the commission needed to have Mr. McIsaac come before it. I told him that I didn't believe we did. 'We all know about him, and I do not believe it will help us to see him.' I said. I then went into a meeting of the full board. Mr. Curtiss and Mr. Shepard thought that we ought to see Mr. McIsaac. A letter was, therefore, sent to Mr. McIsaac stating that the board would see him at 2.15 P. M., that day, Friday. In response thereto, Mr. McIsaac appeared before the board.

"Concerning what Mr. Pelletier says about Mr. McIsaac's endorsements, I need only point to the language of the amended city charter of 1909, section nineteen, as established by Chapter 486 of the Acts of 1909. It provides that 'the commission shall make a careful inquiry into the qualifications of the nominee and, if they conclude that he is a competent person with the requisite qualifications, they shall file a certificate . . . that in their opinion he is a recognized expert, or that he is qualified by education, training, or experience for said office, as the case may be, and that they approve the appointment.'

"The charter says nothing about the commission being governed by endorsements, no matter how numerous or high their character. As a matter of fact I have noticed that evidence came in rather slowly early in the thirty days. I should say that the testimony for and against Mr. McIsaac was pretty evenly balanced. There was one matter, however, that I thought needed a little further investigation. So Mayor Curley was notified to that effect and given an opportunity to send in Mr. McIsaac's name again, which he declined to do.

"There was nothing revolutionary about our procedure. The commission had taken the same course with two of Mayor Curley's appointments. He had sent them in again. One, I believe, was that of the late John B. Martin to be purchasing agent, which the commission, however, failed finally to approve. I was not then on the board. The other was that of Thomas J. Dawson to be purchasing agent, which the board did finally approve."

As Regards Chairman Curtiss

Chairman Curtiss declines to make any statement pending action by the full board, which may meet late this afternoon. Mr. Pelletier says: "I may say that I am informed that Chairman Elmer L. Curtiss is not a party to the scheme concocted by his colleague, Courtenay Crocker, and followed by Mr. Harvey N. Shepard."

It is not true, as has been stated, that Chairman Curtiss is "sore" over the situation. It is a fact that he has been told within the last twenty-four hours by a friend who has a considerable criminal practice in Boston that people were saying that Mr. Shepard, said to be a close friend of Mr. Peters, and Mr. Crocker, connected with the Good Government Association, had "put something over" on him (Curtiss) in Peters's interest. People were saying that they had been able to do this because Curtiss lives outside the city (in Hingham) and has no special interest in Boston politics. Naturally Mr. Curtiss does not enjoy the implied charge that he is a fool upon whom anything could be so easily "put over."

Chairman Curtiss is understood to have told a friend that the evidence appeared to be such that the commission could hardly fail to approve Mr. McIsaac's appointment. There was one point, however, upon which a member wished further information; and out of courtesy to that member, the commission had made the suggestion to Mayor Curley that he send in the name again.

Mr. Shepard, in answer to the writer's question today, said that he had no comment whatever to make upon Mr. Pelletier's letter, but that the commission must act and speak as a commission. A friend of Mr. Shepard states that, if the district attorney had known the facts, he believes that he would not have written as he did.

Governor McCall is in Washington. Assistant Secretary Long said at 2.45 P. M. today that District Attorney Pelletier's letter or request that His Excellency remove the commissioners had not yet reached the executive chamber.

JAN 11 [illegible] NICHOLS

PELLETIER'S STATEMENT

Requests Removal of Civil Service Commissioners

B2

District Attorney Pelletier's statement is as follows:

"I have just returned from New York and learn that after thirty days of investigation the Civil Service Commission has publicly stated that it needs more time to pass upon the qualifications of Assistant District Attorney Daniel V. McIsaac for the office of corporation counsel, to which Mayor Curley has appointed him, and that if he will reappoint him it will consider him 'without prejudice.'

"Of course every one knows that this is cheap politics, a part of the Fitz-Gallivan Peters-for-mayor game, and it tells the public what to expect if by any chance Fitzgerald and Gallivan should succeed in electing Peters—no room except for highbrows. It is a forerunner of what Grafton Cushing and his crew of alleged reformers, sailing under the black flag of bigotry labeled Good Government Association, would do if they once got control of City Hall, both to decent non-high-brow Republicans and the plain Democratic people of the city.

"Mr. McIsaac has served in the House and Senate; he has been a lawyer for nineteen years and for six years assistant district attorney. His standing in private practice and his great success as assistant district attorney are too well known to need comment—book-fraud cases and arson cases, the most effective and successful prosecution since I have been district attorney, destroying the firebug gang that menaced every home, have made his name familiar in every home in Boston.

"Upon request of the Civil Service Commission Chief Justice Aiken sent a letter regarding Mr. McIsaac in which he indorsed him most highly for the office of corporation counsel. Four other judges of the Superior Court, the leaders of the bar and two former corporation counsel indorsed him in writing.

B3

"Mr. Crocker of the commission told me personally last Tuesday that the Commission had full information, needed nothing further, and that they all knew Mr. McIsaac so well that he need not appear before them.

"I charge the commission with using their high office to help the Peters' campaign. I charge them with narrowness and bigotry that unfit them for further service.

"I know whereof I speak for I had the honor of serving as a member of the Civil Service Commission for four years, appointed by three governors in succession, and resigning in 1909. The commission hold the future of 30,000 men and women in their control, applicants for public service. Let politics or an unfair or prejudiced spirit enter and the whole system will fail. If the commission will openly play the game as they have in this instance, what the public will inquire, are they doing on the quiet with stenographers, clerks, police and fire applicants, etc?

"I have this day complained to Governor McCall, whose sense of fairness and breadth of view all willingly admit, and requested him to remove the commissioners who are playing politics.

"I may say that I am informed that Chairman Elmer L. Curtiss is not a party to the scheme concocted by his colleague, Courtenay Crocker, and followed by Mr. Harvey Shepard.

"Though holding an elective position I had not intended to make any public statement in the city campaign, but when two men of the narrow stripe of Courtenay Crocker and Harvey Shepard undertake to drag down the important office which I once held and which should of all others be above suspicion of political bias, religious bigotry or racial prejudice, I deem it no less than my duty to denounce such methods, used solely to prevent the election of James M. Curley as mayor."

JAN 11 1918

CANDIDATES ASSAIL G. G. A.

Mayor Curley, Mr. Gallivan and Mr. Tague Refer Slightingly to Report That Indorsed Andrew J. Peters

Three of the candidates for mayor—Mayor Curley, James A. Gallivan and Peter F. Tague—ridiculed the Good Government Association's report indorsing Andrew J. Peters, in their speeches last night. Mayor Curley spoke of Pericles in Greek politics to denounce Secretary Bottomley of the Good Government Association. Mr. Gallivan declared that Thomas J. Kenny's indorsement of his candidacy was worth more than the approval of the association, which "is today

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nothing more or less than a matter of political bickering" and Mr. Tague referred to the association as "a little coterie of Back Bay gentlemen who have set themselves up as the censors of the morals of public men." When [illegible] were uttering their protests Mr. Peters was naming seven instances of the mayor's misdeeds in office.

Mayor Curley spoke in Brighton, Forest Hills, Roxbury and Dorchester. He ridiculed the freshly issued Peters pamphlet, emphasizing what he called "crass ignorance of city affairs." Answering its charge of an autocracy" at City Hall, he admitted that there may be some truth in the charge, but that he is not responsible for an autocracy, if one truly does exist. His explanation was that the "autocracy was purposely created by those honest gentlemen who foisted the present city charter on you citizens. They thought James J. Storrow was sure to be elected eight years ago and so put the charter over in his benefit—not in yours!"

The mayor again asked Mr. Peters whom he would support for School Committee and whether he indorses Postmaster Burleson's views on the organization of postal employees, and added the following questions:

"Will you enlighten the public as to the reasons, financial and otherwise, responsible for the purchasable camp followers now loudly proclaiming your virtues?

"When will you accept my invitation to debate the question of municipal administration, so that the public may be afforded an opportunity to learn the barrenness of your mind with reference to this all-important subject?"

Congressman Gallivan spoke at the Municipal Building, South Boston; at Walnut Hall, Neponset, and in Magnolia Hall, Hyde Park, having the assistance of former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald.

"When Hon. John F. Fitzgerald joined with the Gallivan forces my campaign took on considerable impetus," the congressman said "Tonight, in the evening papers, the announcement of Thomas F. Kenny, my distinguished neighbor and lifelong friend, that he will support me in my campaign for the mayoralty, has thrown consternation into the camp of Andrew J. Peters.

"It more than offsets the Good Government indorsement which Boston citizens realize for the past few years has been nothing more than a matter of barter and sale. Mr. Kenny's indorsement cannot be purchased. The indorsement of the Good Government Association is today nothing more or less than a matter of political bickering.

"I am not buying indorsements. I am not making any political trades. I am merely in this fight for the purpose of succeeding Mayor Curley at City Hall in order that Boston may have an honest, patriotic administration of the city's business during the next four years.

"The last words that Colonel Logan of the old Ninth Regiment said to me before he sailed for France were: 'I hope you go through in this mayoral fight, because I think you are the one man in the city of Boston who can do the best job on Curley.'"

Former Mayor Fitzgerald took Mayor Curley to task for expressing his willingness to meet Mr. Peters on the public platform, yet having given no indication of his desire to meet himself. He declared that he and Mayor Curley were the only mayors under the new charters and, therefore, both were in a position to present to the people the records of their respective administrations.

Congressman Peter F. Tague spoke in the William E. Russell and Mary Hemenway School halls, answering Mayor Curley's question as to where the money was coming from to conduct his campaign, saying that it had been earned in legitimate business.

"Every dollar that I have spent in this campaign to date was my own," he said. "It was earned by hard work in legitimate business enterprises. Not a cent was contributed to my campaign fund by any corporation, etiher private or public service. I have never received a penny from any favorite contractors, whose friendship was acquired as a result of special privileges granted through my connection with any public office.

"The mayor is making his last stand against certain defeat. He knows he is out of the fight. His best friends know it and have told him he cannot hope to win and he has admitted the truth of their statements.

"For the past three weeks I have been confronted daily with the query: 'What does the mayor hope to accomplish by remaining in this contest? Why did he ever think of running for another term when he must know that his administration of the past four years is so thoroughly and completely discredited by the vast majority of the voters of the city.

"The mayor can accomplish but one thing in this fight. He can turn the city over to the select little coterie of Back Bay gentlemen who have set themselves up as the censors of the morals of public men. He can follow his neglect during the past four years of the people who elected him to office by perfidious betrayal of them to the small minority who will exploit the city for their own selfish purposes, in more polished manner, perhaps, but none the less to their own advantage, than he has during his administration."

Andrew J. Peters spoke in the Municipal Building, Ward 17; Dahlgren Hall, South Boston; Puritan Hall, Friend street; naming seven instances of offenses against public morals charged against the mayor. He said:

"He invited and deserved censure by permitting Marks Angell to violate the conditions named by the auctioneer for tearing down of the Probate Building, thereby giving Angell a pecuniary advantage over others equally able and willing to bid.

"He invited and deserved censure when he permitted Mr. Rubin, Marks Angell's relative, to make a bid for the privilege of erectng a refreshment bulding in Franklin Park, which was not responsive to the advertisement and was unfair to other bidders. He tried to secure the privilege for Rubin, but was stopped by the Finance Commission's exposure of the discrimination.

"He invited and deserved censure when he permitted the Tylose concern to sell thousands of dollars' worth of a so-called floor preserving substance at a price at least twice its fair value—to sell it without any competition whatever, and to sell it in quantities not determined by the heads of departments, but dictated by the Tylose concern.

"He invited and deserved censure when he forced the bonding business into the hands of a monopoly created by Francis L. Daly. No other company than Daly's was given a chance to secure business.

"He invited and deserved censure when he caused the discharge of more than a score of faithful employees of the public works department. Three of them procured reinstatement by order of the district court, after a trial, because the court found the discharges were made in bad faith and without just cause.

"He invited and deserved censure when he discharged Mr. Doherty, the city's purchasing agent, because, as the latter said, he refused to follow the mayor's dictates to make purehases from favored concerns.

"He has invited and deserved censure by his favoritism to the Daly Plumbing Supply Company—favoritism which secured to that company, directly and indirectly, enough business to make Daly very prosperous in the short period of four years."

BURNING MAY PROVE FATAL

City Laborer Is Victim of Mysterious Accident in Albany Street Yard

JAN 11 1918

A burning accident of such peculiar origin that it is being investigated caused probably fatal injuries to James Murray, in the city yard at 636 Albany street, South End, just before noon today. Murray, who is sixty-four years old, is at the City Hospital with his name on the danger list as the result of burns on his body, face and arms. It is feared that he inhaled the flames.

He is employed as a laborer in the public works department and was at work cleaning the firebox of a steam roller that had been placed in a shed for the winter. There was no fire in the machine and what caused the blaze is not known, but Patrick McCann, engineer of the roller, who was at work in another part of the yard, saw smoke and on running to the spot saw Murray lying beneath the machine with his clothing ablaze. Joseph Simpson, clerk in the office, sent in an alarm and he and McCann removed Murray from beneath the roller. There was nothing for the firemen to do when they arrived. Murray is unmarried and lives at 33 Rutland street, South End.

FIREMEN UNFURL SERVICE FLAG

Mayor Marches from City Hall to Bristol Street Headquarters with Escort of Sailors and Firemen

JAN 11 1918

In honor of the Boston firemen who are enrolled in the military and naval service of the country, a service flag was unfurled this noon at fire headquarters in Bristol street. It has seventy-eight stars. At the exercises addresses were made by the mayor and by Fire Commissioner Grady.

Previous to the unfurling of the flag there was a parade from City Hall to fire headquarters. Three companies of sailors from Commonwealth Pier and a large detail of firemen in uniform acted as escort to the mayor, the fire commissioner and Chief McDonough of the department.

The sailors arrived at City Hall some time before the mayor was ready and they attracted much attention. The parade was from School street through Washington street to Dover street, thence to headquarters.

MISSION OF BOARD OF APPEAL

Chairman Gurstein Speaks to Members of Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange

JAN - 9 1918

Three of the five members of the Board of Appeal were guests of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange today at luncheon at the Crawford House: Carl Gerstein, chairman; Charles S. Judkins and Walter S. Gerry. Mr. Gerstein outlined the mission of the Board of Appeal.

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LOMASNEY FOR TAGUE

JAN 11 1918

Congressman at Noon Rally Makes Announcement

West End Leader's Declaration Due Tomorrow

"We Shall Surely Win Now," Says Candidate

Lomasney Undecided, Is Another Report

Tague Specially Severe Against Curley

Lomasney Was Expected to Decide Sunday

Other Candidates Were Hopeful of His Help

Before a small crowd in Pemberton square this noon, Congressman Peter F. Tague announced that Martin M. Lomasney, the West End Democratic leader, had decided to support his candidacy for mayor.

The announcement came near the close of a speech which had been particularly severe against Mayor Curley, and was made all the more emphatic by the congressman's glowing eulogy of the West End chieftain and his remark, "We shall surely win now."

When the congressman stepped down from his automobile he was surrounded by friends, who congratulated him on securing such prominent support. Mr. Tague said that Mr. Lomasney did not intend to wait until Sunday's meeting of the Hendricks Club to announce his candidate, but would issue a statement tomorrow.

Say Lomasney Undecided

Notwithstanding Mr. Tague's announcement and without in any way intimating that he was knowingly misstating the facts, it was said by those close to Mr. Lomasney, after they had been told of Mr. Tague's speech, that it was not so. They declared that Lomasney had not yet decided what he would do, that he was keeping in close touch with the situation, and would probably not state his attitude until a day or two before the election, following his custom.

What attitude Mr. Lomasney would take in the four-cornered contest had been a mystery from the beginning of the campaign, but many politicians, in attempting to account for the Tague candidacy, have expressed the opinion that the congressman would not have entered the contest without having the Lomasney assurances of support. That opinion has been

ause Mr. Lomasney was with him.

"That is strong help to receive, my friends," said Mr. Tague. "Lomasney is surely with me. He is one of the best known legislators in the country, has been on the side of humanitarian laws all his life, is a fighter without fear or favor. We are in this fight to win. Mayor Curley knows that he cannot be returned to city hall, and unless the citizens want to have the city run by a small group of Back Bay people they will vote against him."

The congressman devoted nearly all of his speech to a criticism of Mayor Curley's administration.

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GALLIVAN HITS PELLETIER

Congressman Deplores Injection of Religious Issue to Help Mayor Curley

JAN 11 1918

Congressman Gallivan issued a statement today saying:

"I see that the distinguished district attorney of Suffolk County has at last come out in the open for his partner, Mr. Curley, and has droveled into the muck of racial and religious prejudice in order to stem the overwhelming tide of resentment that will sweep James M. Curley out of his official position.

Up to date Mr. Pelletier has been working underground. He has been summoning to the Court House young lawyers who are friendly to my candidacy and threatening them with dire punishment unless they deserted my cause.

"Mr. Pelletier uses the filure of the Civil Service Commission to pprove my firend, Dan McIsac, as corporation counsel as an excuse for injecting the religious issue. He ought to be ashamed of himself. He has commercialized his religion more than once before, and as the $75000 advocate of a leading fraternal organization in this country, he has been able to hold onto that job solely through my efforts as a member of Congress.

"When the Knights of Columbus were foully assailed in a contested election case, before Congress, in 1915, Mr. Pelletier called on Congressman James A. Gallivan to defend the order, and Gallivn went through for him. Mr. Pelletier is the one man in Boston today who is trying to keep alive the smoldering embers of tha damnable propaganda which has all along sought to divide the American people into racial and religious groups. He is the first man in this entire campaign to bring up this question and I repeat he ought to be condemned by every good citizen in our community, Catholic and Protestant alike, Jew and Gentile.

Instead of trying to keep afloat the rapidly sinking Curley craft, he ought to be giving his time to the great work which the Knights of Columbus are now engaged in for the benefit of our American boys who have been called to the colors. While the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, and the Ex-President, William Howard Taft and Theodore Roosevelt, and men like William Jennings Bryan are helping to boom the K. C. fund, Mr. Pelletier spends his time trying to boom his friend Curley, whose underground seditious scheming has been tearing down the constructive work which the Knights of Columbus have been trying to accomplish.

"Mr. Pelletier today is furnishing the anti-papal press of this country, which I have helped materially to muzzle ever since I went to Congress, with the sinews to become revivified. We preach "keep the church out of politics," and Mr. Pelletier, by his latest frothings, is trying to hurl it into politics.

"I have already, with the aid of liberal-minded Catholics and Protestants of the country, practically driven one 'Menace' from the mails. I now propose to rid City Hall of even a worse 'menace.'"

JAN-10-1918.

MANY SCHOOLS STAY CLOSED

Total of 170 Will Open Monday for Half-Day Sessions—Coal on Hand Not at All Satisfactory

JAN 10 1918

Next Monday morning 170 of the 266 public schools of the city will resume sessions and it is hoped by the school committee that sufficient coal will be received to keep them running. Unless coal is received in a week or two many of these schools will be obliged to close.

The question was considered by the school committee last night, the judgment being that in those buildings which have coal it is advisable to keep up the fires to prevent water pipes from freezing and in such cases the children might attend classes for a few hours a day. There will be no sessions of the evening schools until further notice. In the high schools shorter sessions will be planned.

The school committee makes the following announcement to the parents of the school children of Boston:

"The day schools will open on Monday, Jan. 14, 1918, at 9 A. M. in such buildings as have coal enough to warrant keeping the school open for the week of Jan. 14. This will include about 170 of the 266 school buildings in the city. The names of those buildings that will not open on Monday will be given in Saturday's paper.

"In conformity with the suggestion of the fuel administrators, the one-session plan will be adopted in the elementary schools.

"The school committee regrets that it cannot have all of the buildings open for the school children on Monday, Jan. 14, but that is impossible for two reasons; first, because eight school buildings have been so damaged from freezing that they cannot be made ready to receive the children by Jan. 14; and secondly, because there isn't enough coal to enable keeping ninety other buildings going beyond a few days.

"The fuel administrators have requested the school committee to furnish a list showing the amount of coal in each school building on this date, and the amount required to run each building for one week. This information will be furnished them today, and from day to day thereafter as required.

"While the fuel administrators could not assure the school committee that they could furnish coal enough to keep the schools open, they were encouraging and assured the committee that they would do all in their power to give the committee an order on their priority list that was well near the top.

"The question of disposing of the time of the children who are not in schools at this time of the year is a serious one, and inasmuch as considerable coal, about one-third of the normal use, is required to keep buildings from freezing, the school committee thought it their duty to make the best use of that consumption of the coal, and at the same time give the children their usual programme or as near to it as possible."

Malden Schools Wait Another Week

The Malden School Committee and Fuel Committee agreed today to postpone the opening of the schools another week, to Jan. 21.

City Council Yields to Sheriff Keliher's Appeal in Voting Bond Issue of $150,000 One Week Before New Mayor Comes in

One week before the new mayor takes his seat at City Hall, and in face of the recommendation of the Finance Commission for delay, the City Council yesterday passed the loan order of $150,000 providing for a new hospital and a sheriff's house at the Charles Street Jail. A week ago the order was laid over as the discussion in the executive session revealed sufficient votes to defeat it. Yesterday Councillor Ford sprang a surprise by presenting John Koren, international prison commissioner, who was engaged by the Finance Commission, to make an investigation of the need of the new buildings, and who had not then made a report to that body.

Mr. Koren told the council that the conditions that existed in the Tombs, New York, years ago were not much worse than those at Charles Street Jail, and that he knew of no other important jail with so large a population so utterly devoid of hospital facilities. The jail should not only have accommodaions for hospital patients but a room large enough to accommodate the prisoners for religious services, entertainments, and for meals.

Councillor Hagan asked Mr. Koren many questions, and was finally outspoken in his opposition to the order without further investigation. "I don't want to see $150,000 go into the sheriff's hands to be squandered," he said. "I am satisfied that the sheriff is more anxious to get the house than the hospital, and when the $150,000 is spent it will prove to have been inadequate." He added that conditions had existed at the jail for many years similar to those of today, and that committee after committee of the City Council had recommended proper hospital accommodations. It was unfortunate that the sheriff had slyly incorporated into the order a provision for a new home for himself. He recommended that the matter be referred to the city planning board, and moved reference to the next city government, but the motion was lost three to six, Councillors Attridge and Ballantyne joining Mr. Hagan. Messrs. Ford, McDonald and Watson spoke for the order and final reading was secured by the votes of Councillors Ballantyne, Collins, Ford, McDonald, Watson, and Wellington. Mr. Attridge voted in opposition, and Mr. Hagan refused to vote. Mr. Storrow was absent.

No council member had taken the trouble to ascertain whether the law makes it obligatory on the sheriff to live at the jail. Mr. Koren admitted that he did not know, but that it was advisable for the sheriff to live there because of his large responsibilities. No councillor referred to the natural courtesy due to the incoming administration by postponing action or to the serious words of Mayor-elect Peters before the Boston Real Estate Exchange when he said: "Municipal expenditures must be greatly curtailed on account of the war, because we must realize that the cost of borrowing money and the cost of materials would render it a most inexpedient and expensive time for municipal improvements. Steps are under consideration by our Government to restrict the borrowing of money by States and municipalities for purposes other than those of the greatest necessity, and already the Massachusetts Committee on War Efficiency is appealing for strict municipal economy."

Penal Institutions Commissioner Shaw was summoned to answer questions concerning the 1000 bushels of potatoes and 20,000 pounds of turnips which Mr. Shaw has asked authority to sell. The commissioner denied that any of the vegetables on Deer Island have been frozen. If any have been frozen on Long Island, he said, he is not responsible. He has an officer and prisoners looking over 3000 bushels of potatoes on Long Island now. He said he asked permission for sale because all the institutions have enough for their wants. He could not explain why the institutions department has now asked for an appropriation to buy 1000 bushels of potatoes.

The Council rejected, with uot prejudice, the two $125,000 loan orders for police stations in Hyde Park and Roslindale, and new orders were introduced to keep the proposition alive, but the city's borrowing capacity for the year has been exhausted.

Councillor Collins will most likely be elected president of the Council at the first session of the new city government next Monday. His friends say that he has the necessary five votes, while Councillor Ford has only four. Becides his own vote, Mr. Collins will have the votes of Councillors Hagan, Storrow, Lane and Attridge.

JAN-16-1918.

NEW FINANCE MEMBERS

Courtenay Guild and Walter B. Grant Nominated

To Take the Places of Carr and Magenis

Grant Is a Lawyer, Practising in Boston

Ratshesky Appointed H. B. Endicott's Aid

JAN 16 1918

Governor McCall today named two men to be members of the Finance Commission —Courtenay Guild, vice Charles L. Carr, whose term has expired; and Walter B. Grant, in place of James P. Magenis, who has resigned on account of illness.

Mr. Grant is a lawyer, with offices at 294 Washington street. He was born in Milwaukee, Wis., and lives in Ashmont. He was educated in Lawrence and in Washington, D. C., and took his law degree at Columbian University. He was admitted to practice in 1885 in Washington, and in Massachusetts six years later. Mr. Grant is a member of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange and of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He is a thirty-second degree Mason.

Another nomination was that of Joseph A. Johnson, Jr., to be sheriff of Nantucket, vice Josiah F. Barrett, deceased.

The governor notified the Executive Council of the appointment of A. C. Ratshesky as assistant to Henry B. Endicott, State food administrator.

JAN 16- 1918.

SEVEN MORE SCHOOLS OPEN

Coal Enough to Last a Week and Early Deliveries Promised

Seven more schools having coal enough for a week opened this morning, as follows: South Boston, Samuel G. Howe, Capen; Dorchester, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Florence Nightingale; West Roxbury, Bowditch; Hyde Park, Hyde Park High, Elihu Greenwood.

Coal in sufficient amount to keep South Boston, Brighton, East Boston, Hyde Park and West Roxbury schools open three weeks and those in Dorchester one week has been promised by the fuel administrator.

JAN 16 1918

JAN-28-1918.

EXHAUSTS CIVIL SERVICE LIST

Mayor Curley Today Appoints 23 New Firemen at $900 a Year and Announces That He Will Name 45 Men as Provisionals

JAN 28 1918

Twenty-three men were all that the Civil Service Commission could supply the Boston fire department in its recent demand for seventy recruits to meet the initial needs of operating the department under the new ordinance, effective Feb. 1, granting the men one day off in three.

In view of this scarcity of certified men the mayor will appoint forty-seven firemen provisionally, which means that he can take men anywhere available and that they can go to work without examination of any sort. But these men must go before the Civil Service Commission when it calls upon them to take an examination. In view of the great necessity of keeping the department up to the highest possible state of efficiency, the commission is likely to call for an examination within a few weeks.

Since October the fire department has lost eighty-one men by enlistment in the Army and Navy. Up to today a total of forty-one men had been taken to fill those places, five of these men being provisional appointments. The seventy men now wanted will by no means meet the double demand of filling vacancies of war service and the new ordinance.

The seriousness of the man shortage in the department may not be realized by the property owners, but insurance interests have outlined it on several occasions. Were it not for the fact that the department is slightly more than 50 per cent motorized, Boston would be in a position that might call for mass meetings of protest.

JAN-16-1918.

ASKS GAS COMPANY INQUIRY

City Council Deplores Continuous Street Lighting and Seeks Word as to the Contract

Orders offered by Councillor McDonald calling on Fuel Administrator Storrow to compel the Boston Consolidated Gas Company to stop daylight street lighting and directing Commissioner Murray of the Public Works Department to determine whether the contract for street lighting has been violated, were passed by the City Council at yesterday's session.

JAN 16 1918

The Council desired to extend a helping hand to the striking lamplighters, even if it became necessary to appropriate $40,000 a year to increase their pay from $2 to $3 a day, but Councillor McDonald reported that the company had no intention of discharging the new men it has employed.

Chief Justice Bolster of the Municipal Court advocated an increase of $200 each for the fifteen male assistant probation officers and a $300 increase for the women. The Council decided, however, on motion of Mr. Ford, to lay the matter on the table until the question of increased salaries comes up in the annual appropriation bill.

WHAT OUR NEW CITY HALL REGIME SHOULD STAND FOR

P-Herald 1/11 Fri

From an Address at the Boston City Club Last Night by Former Mayor Matthews in Honor of Mayor-Elect Peters

Jan 10

No public address in these times can be regarded as fitting the occasion without some reference to the great war which is absorbing the thoughts, activities and money of all of us, and the lives of some. The duties of our cities, in particular, in this great struggle of the human race for law, liberty and order, are becoming more and more obvious. We must all do our part as individual citizens, and our cities must do their part as municipal corporations. But they cannot do so if new state or municipal burdens are imposed which will overwhelm the community, or if the machinery of administration is incapable of transacting its business. Our cities cannot be effective instruments in the winning of the great war for democracy if the resources of their inhabitants are crippled by excessive taxation, or if the administration of the public funds and revenues is paralyzed by official incompetency or disloyal indifference.

The war may last for several years, perhaps throughout the new municipal administration; and it is difficult to foresee the exact nature of the special problems that will arise. We can, however, congratulate ourselves that we are to have as chief executive of this city a man who will not give constant utterance, as so many of our public men do, to hasty and unfriendly criticism of the national government, a man who is on good terms with the federal administration, and who will not seek to make of Boston a modern Laodicea, blowing hot and cold, mistaking peace for war. The next mayor of Boston will be one who will not forget that Massachusetts was founded by men who, to quote the motto on our state shield, sought the blessings of peace, but sought them with the sword.

We must not forget that the burden of the necessary taxes for war purposes imposed by the nation and sure to increase as the war goes on, will make an enormous drain on both capital and labor. These difficulties will be increased to the breaking point if new and unnecessary municipal burdens are imposed. Every municipal project, therefore, that is unnecessary, or that can be deferred until the war ends, must be set aside. All appropriations must be scrutinized with the greatest care, and every dollar of expenditure must be made to yield its full measure in useful service. Loans should be limited to objects presently and imperatively required. No ordinary improvement should be undertaken unless the urgency is great or the cost insignificant.

There is, however, one subject of paramount importance to this community in times of peace, and of actual necessity in time of war. In its larger activities Boston has for many years been falling behind the other great cities of this country; and its natural advantages have not been utilized. Millions have been spent for harbor improvements, with practically no results, and the military and naval advantages of our natural facilities have been ignored. This situation in great measure arises because our commercial and water front prosperity depends largely on the railroads, and these through incompetent management, unintelligent criticism and popular unwillingness to realize that the price of transportation cannot remain stationary when the cost of everything else is rising—have been brought to a state of virtual stagnation. With the railroads in the hands of the federal government, and a far seeing man of sound financial sense at the head of the city government, it may be easier to solve our harbor and railroad difficulties now than ever before. The union and physical reformation of our local railroad system is the greatest need of the community, and the new administration cannot put in too much work in seeking to bring this reform about, in order that Boston may reap the full advantage of its "strategic position," both for war and peace.

Coming now to matters of ordinary administration, we must not forget that a municipal corporation is not so much a business company as a social organization; that the dividends are represented by service rather than by money; that the problems are social, economic and political in a broad sense rather than purely financial. The object, therefore, of a sound municipal administration is not so much to keep the expenditures and taxes down as to make them go as far as possible in effective service; but this means, just as much in the case of a public corporation as in that of a private one, the elimination of waste, extravagance and fraud. The present condition of the executive departments of the city of Boston is about as bad as it could be. They have been allowed to sink into utter inefficiency, due principally to the incompetency of the heads of departments and to the indifference and disloyalty to the city of their immediate subordinates. The departments are top-heavy, over-manned with deputies, assistants, clerks who have nothing to do, inspectors who do not inspect, and overhead charges out of all proportion to the work accomplished. The city government has been administered as if its sole object was to obtain everything possible for the practical politicians, and as if its motto had been: After us the deluge. The trouble, as I see it, is not so much with the laborers in the lower grades of employment as with the salaried officials in the higher grades; but the employes of the city as a whole must cease to regard themselves as a privileged class and must join in the efforts and sacrifices which all classes in the nation must make if we are to succeed in preserving the ideals of American democracy. A slacker in the city's service must be made to feel the same reproach as a slacker in the military or naval service. We are a community of working American citizens, not a band of Bolsheviki who will neither work nor fight.

As the mayor is responsible for the administrative part of the city's business, the new incumbent of that office will be expected to effect a thorough reform of the public service. The present charter gives him full powers and the public expect him to use them. There can be no revival of efficient city administration until the policy of recent years has been completely revolutionized, and radical changes made in the higher administrative offices. To accomplish the necessary changes in policy and methods, three-fourths, perhaps, of the present heads of departments and members of municipal boards must be retired—and the sooner this is done the better.

The aim of the new administration should also be to lay the foundations of honest government so deep and firm that succeeding administrations may build to even greater heights of efficiency.

This is not all, however, or even half, of the work that awaits the coming mayor. Speaking not merely from personal experience, but from a close observation of other administrations during the past quarter of a century, I can assure him that his chief duty is a constant, never tiring attention to the details of administration and expenditure. His work must be performed at his office desk, not upon the public platform. The business office is a more prosaic scene of action than a public hall; but it is the only place where the duties of the office of mayor can properly be performed. This is the only way, Mr. Peters, for you to fulfill your promise to be the mayor of all the people. The program is one of hard work, but the honor of the office and its opportunities for useful service are commensurate with its difficulties. We have every confidence that you will perform these duties in the only way in which performance can be full or adequate; and that you will think and work before you talk or act. Your job will be a hard one; but we expect you to do it, and to do it well.

The recent election means, not only that you have been chosen mayor by a handsome plurality, but that two-thirds of the voters of this city have expressed their emphatic condemnation of the methods of mal-administration by which the city business has been conducted. The people have recorded their desire for a change in the men and methods of the last four years. The election is, therefore, a mandate to you, Mr. Peters, to reform those methods, and to remove the men who have brought the city government into its present condition of inefficiency and disrepute.

It was a strictly non-partisan election, and we expect you to observe the spirit of the charter and your own campaign pledges in appointments to office. We also know that you will keep your pledge not to use the great powers which have been vested in you for the next four years for personal or partisan advantage. We feel that you will regard yourself, not so much as elected to fill the first political office in New England, but rather as conscripted to perform its duties.

And so I say, voicing I think the confidence of 60,000 voters, God speed Andrew Peters, our coming mayor, and the honest, conscientious, patriotic and hard-working administration that we believe he will give to the city.

HERALD JAN-10-1918

HERALD - JAN-10-1918.

Labor Alone Enthusiastic at Prospect of Long-Sought 8-Hour Day.

THEATRES FEAR LOSS OF BIG ATTRACTIONS

Bowling Alley Men Foresee Their Ruin but Saloon Keepers Bow to the Edict.

Boston, world famous as a city of high class theatrical productions, is destined to become a "rube" show town, according to the managers.

Moreover, its bowling alleys and billiard halls, where countless champions have demonstrated their skill, are to be "busted," say the proprietors.

But, quite to the contrary of the gloomy picture thus painted, organized labor declares that victory is in sight after long, long years of struggle, for its prayer for a "universal eight-hour day" has been answered.

All of which has to do with what various bodies think of the order issued by Fuel Administrator James J. Storrow yesterday, which virtually tucks Miss Boston snugly in bed at 10 P. M.

While certain lines of business that are admittedly hard hit are vigorously protesting and holding indignation meetings, other industries, perhaps less violently affected, quickly rallied to the support of the fuel administrator last night and in apparently enthusiastic statements promise him their loyal co-operation.

The brewers, who have millions invested in their business in Boston, accept the order gracefully and are out with a statement that they will give it their heartiest co-operation.

Theatrical Men Foresee a Provincial City.

The theatres, however, that is, the legitimate houses, see the result in another light. Boston has for many years enjoyed the big productions and spectacles for which New York is famous. With Chicago, Philadelphia and one or two other big cities, Boston has been in the "swim," so to speak, in obtaining all the best shows produced in the United States. World famous players rarely have started on tour without including Boston in their itinerary. But now, according to theatrical managers, Boston, with a closing hour fixed at 10 o'clock, must become what is termed a provincial city in the show business, which, in substance, means a "rube" town. The managers do not employ the word "rube" in explaining the situation, but that is exactly what they mean, for they assert that big New York producers will no longer send the high class attractions here that the city now boasts.

The bowling alley men say the order means ruination for them, pure and simple. "How are we going to pay for our Liberty bonds under this rule?" asked one of the proprietors last night.

The bartenders are gloomy, to say the least. One of the officials of their union fears that the saloon will be hit the hardest by the order and that one result will be the discharge of a number of employes. The saving of coal, the business agent says, will be negligible, for saloons have to be kept at a certain temperature anyway in order to keep beer from freezing.

As for the suggestion in Mr. Storrow's statement that, as far as possible, the schools should be operated in one session, Supt. Dyer of Boston believes it would be impractical in the day schools. He is in favor, however, of consolidating some of the night schools.

See in Order a Daylight Saving Measure.

Among some of the state officials, Mr. Storrow's order is regarded in the line of a curfew. With places of amusement closing at 10 P. M. there will be nothing to do and people will go home earlier, whole day their fires earlier, go to bed earlier and get up earlier. The saving will slip back further into the daylight. It is really a daylight saving measure, some officials say. The railroads will be able to cut down their service earlier and put on their night schedules earlier. one hour

Some of the towns are going to turn off their street lights earlier, it is said.

"The order will not interfere with people's after theatre suppers," said one official last night. "They can have their suppers after 10 P. M. as they now do after 11 P. M. We have told them that if they have licenses to serve drinks in their dining rooms this order does not prevent them doing so, but the bars must close at 10."

Hundreds of small stores are in doubt as to how they are classified, but will undoubtedly be speedily enlightened.

Meantime, little old Boston is thinking, and thinking hard.

JAN-12-1918.

CITY HALL GOSSIP

JAN 12 1918

THE committee on penal institutions of the city council made their annual tour of inspection of the Charles street jail yesterday, and, of course, the issue of the day was the $150,000 loan order for a hospital and new sheriff's residence, which comes up for final passage Jan. 21. Six votes will be required for such passage, and judging by private conversations, the six votes will not be forthcoming on that date, for the order as now drawn. Councilmen Storrow, Hagan, Ballantyne and Attridge, and probably Collins, will insist on waiting for the report from the finance commission.

A compromise is possible, by which certain much-needed improvements will be undertaken, but at much less expense. There is talk of showing courtesy to the incoming mayor, and inviting his views.

But aside from the chief topic of conversation, on the tour, a good many remarks were made upon the long delay in the bringing to trial of certain of the prisoners at the jail. In some cases they have been "entertained" at the expense of the county, which means Boston, for 10 to 11 months, and wonder was expressed as to what Dist.-Atty. Pelletier is thinking of, especially since his plea that he could not take up the perjury questions involved in the testimony of Mayor Curley, Francis L. Daly, et al., in the bonding investigation by the finance commission, because, he said, he must first try the jail cases.

Sherin Keliher has stripped the wallpaper off all the 16 rooms, with one or two exceptions, in the present residence. Nothing further in the way of rehabilitation has been attempted, and the majority of the rooms are stripped of furniture.

JAN-10-1918

C.S. MONITOR - JAN-10-18

BILL TO COMPEL VOTING IS FILED

Measure in Massachusetts Legislature Would Make Shirkers of Civic Duty Cast Ballot or Pay a Fine of $5

JAN 10 1918

Compulsory voting for all citizens, thereby eliminating the necessity of candidates paying to get voters to the polls on election day, is proposed for Massachusetts. With such a system in operation it is declared it would no longer be the rule that elections are won by candidates having the largest financial resources.

Citizens would virtually be required to take a direct interest in the political welfare of their city, State and nation under the provisions of a bill to be urged in the Massachusetts Legislature. The sponsor of the plan, Representative Martin of Boston, would make all shirkers, those who fail to register or to cast their ballot, liable to a fine of $5.

One of the most significant sections of the bill would halt the custom of individual candidates or political organizations providing free transportation to the polls, thus placing all aspirants for office on an equal footing, in this regard. It is stated that the lack of a law preventing the employment of free transportation had much to do with piling up an increased license vote in several Massachusetts communities last fall, the liquor organization, it is charged, using many free automobiles and carriages "to go after the vote."

Equally important is a provision in the bill prohibiting the employment of precinct workers. When the election contest is close, the average voter knows that when he reaches his precinct voting booth he, almost as a rule, is accosted by one or more precinct workers who solicit his vote for certain candidates. These election workers are said often to be paid $5 for each election at which they serve. Under the Martin bill, precinct workers, or any person soliciting votes, would be liable to fines ranging from $5 to $500.

Existing corrupt practice laws in Massachusetts are wholly inadequate, Mr. Martin believes, and he charges that prevailing political procedure puts a premium on the selection of legislators most unfitted for the responsibilities of their public office. As the Boston representative says:

"The best men in the community won't play the game. We must strive to develop a legislative morale that will permit more self-respecting men to run for public office."

SHERIFF'S HOUSE ISSUE ANALYZED

JAN 10 1918

Several Boston Officials Say There Is No Law to Compel Council, Acting as Commissioners, to Build Residence

Several officials of the City of Boston, some of them well acquainted with the laws governing city and county, say that they have found no legal warrant whereby the Boston City Council, acting as a board of county commissioners, is compelled to build a house for the sheriff. Some of these men were outspoken when they discussed the action of the council on Monday when it voted to borrow $17,500 with which to build a new house for the sheriff, despite the fact that the present residence is held by many men to be entirely well adapted for residence. Some of these city officials declared that the very councilmen who voted to borrow money and build a house for the sheriff would never think of doing such a thing for themselves at this time.

Some officials say that the entire jail improvement proposition, involving in all an estimated expenditure of $150,000, should be abandoned until after the war is over. Others say that the hospital, if built, should be erected so as to permit the sheriff's residence to remain as it is, that to remodel it into a hospital would prove very unsatisfactory and more expensive than estimated.

One city official said: "I think the councilmen who voted for that $150,000 loan order should face public scrutiny. I am amazed at their action. Just because an individual sheriff happens to be a fine fellow is no reason why he should be endowed with a new house. I hope the day will soon come when councilmen and county commissioners will pay regard to the positions and their duties, not to the individuals who may occupy these places for a time. It is this thing of personality entering into the discharge of the duties of the councilmen that led them to pass that loan order bill, which I hope will fail of final passage on Jan. 21."

The chief criticism on Wednesday on the part of officials and taxpayers was that the councilmen should be willing to use the public funds, and borrowed funds at that, in a way they would never think of using their own. Not one of the men, it was held, would think of building for himself at the present time when materials are high in price, hard to get and the supply and delivery most uncertain. Then, too, it was pointed out that labor is high and hard to get and harder to hold than it has been in Boston. The conservation of labor was also urged as a duty, especially a public duty. It was said that the act of council at this time furnished a very bad example to the community, when conservation in the interest of carrying on at the maximum strength is preached everywhere.

JAN-9-1918

DORCHESTER SEEKS IMPROVED SERVICE

Citizens at Hearing on Elevated Schedule Point Out Many Alleged Shortcomings to Public Service Board

JAN 9 1918

Various recommendations for improving the service furnished by the Boston Elevated Railway Company, especially to Dorchester and South Boston, were made at a public hearing today before the Public Service Commission of Massachusetts, at which its shortcomings were vividly described. The hearing had been arranged at the request of the Dorchester Board of Trade.

Several who spoke asked that some of the surface lines discontinued with the opening of the Cambridge tunnel extension to Broadway Station, South Boston, be restored, in particular the Edward Everett Square line, the Meeting House Hill line, and the subway line to Park Street. It was said that it would be better to return to the old system and close up the tunnel until it could be opened its entire length, than to put up with the present congestion.

As a step to relieve conditions for those who feel it most, Representative Joseph McGrath of Dorchester proposed that during rush hours in the evening the company put on special cars, from the Broadway station and the Dudley street terminal, exclusively for women and children.

Representative Charles A. Winchester of Dorchester thought that much of the company's plea of poverty is for effect. He told of an interview he had lately with President Brush of the company. President Brush, he said, told him that if he and other members of the Legislature did not give the company some financial relief by June 1, it would go into the hands of a receiver.

President Delano of the Dorchester Board of Trade said that the public is not to blame for the financial condition of the Boston Elevated; it is due to the excess profits paid by the company to bankers and others. What is needed, he said, is either a re-valuation of the property or the public purchase of the road. With the excess profit char eliminated, he thought it would b ssible to get service.

ADVERTISER
JAN. 11. 1918

170 BOSTON SCHOOLS TO OPEN DOORS

Coal on Hand Justifies Starting Terms Monday

LOCAL FUEL BOARDS GIVEN MORE POWER

May Seize Factory Coal for Public and Private Use

JAN 11 1918

The latest development in the New England coal situation yesterday was the announcement by a representative of the Boston School Committee at the close of the committee meeting last evening that 170 of the 266 school buildings in the city will open on Monday. The amount of coal at each of these buildings scheduled to open, the representative said, justifies the decision of the committee. The schools have been closed since the Christmas holiday.

Earlier in the day James J. Storrow, Federal Fuel Administrator for New England, in a letter to each of the local fuel committees throughout New England, deputized them with authority to seize and divert any or all coal within their respective jurisdictions, from manufacturing purposes and supply the fuel to hospitals and households, if such summary action was deemed necessary. The local committee in each instance, under the new order, has full power and discretion to deal with each local situation.

SOFT COAL FOR HOMES.

Following this order of Administrator Storrow, it was announced at headquarters of the Fuel Administration in the State House that Mr. Storrow had diverted 120 cars of soft coal in transit in Massachusetts for factory use, to be used for household purposes. One hundred of the cars are already bound for Boston to be used by householders here, the remaining twenty cars going to Lynn to be used there in a similar manner.

A. S. Cobb, head of the committee on coal conservation, speaking for Mr. Storrow, who was in Providence yesterday, relative to the protests against closing theatres, billiard parlors and other places of amusement at 10 o'clock, said that most of the objections so far offered are superficial.

Mr. Cobb further said that the Fuel Administration is willing to hear complaints from any business that feels it is being unjustly hampered, and he added that each protest must first be registered with the local committee, which would investigate each complaint and hand it on, if necessary, to Administrator Storrow for final adjustment.

EXPANDS LOCAL POWERS.

In a supplementary letter to heads of the local fuel committees throughout New England, Mr. Storrow expanded the powers which he had delegated to the local committees, and said in particular:

"If the worst comes to the worst, factories will have to close down, even those engaged on war contracts. The needs of the sick, who are unable to care for themselves, will be our first consideration; after that will come the needs of the individual households."

The Administrator's orders yesterday to the local heads directs each to keep a sharp watch on the local coal dealers, and to note the amount of anthracite on hand, and to see that sufficient bituminous coal is on hand to avert a possible famine if the anthracite cannot be replenished.

Mr. Storrow explained that he had not issued the 10 o'clock closing edict before he had called in the theatre and saloon interests and a number of business men in other lines, and had consulted with fuel administrators from other cities. When the coal figures were shown these men, Mr. Storrow said, they unanimously agreed that the order was necessary. Mr. Storrow said that in some parts of the country it has already been found necessary to close up factories and office buildings entirely, and it was this situation which he hoped to prevent in New England.

More details as to the schools include the program of opening up the elementary schools that are listed for opening at 9 a. m. Monday and closing for the day at noon, instituting the half-time system as recommended by the Fuel Administration.

NO NIGHT SCHOOLS.

The High Schools, it was announced, will follow their regular schedule. No night schools will be open during the coming week. An announcement of the schools that are to open on Monday and those that will not is to be made in the Saturday morning newspapers.

It was stated last evening that some of the schools in East Boston and in Charlestown have sufficient fuel on hand to carry them through for several months, but that in other sections of the city some of the buildings have not even enough fuel to prevent the pipes from freezing. If all the coal in the schools were bulked and equitably divided, it was said, there would not be sufficient to keep the schools heated for two weeks. Some of the buildings are already damaged from bursting pipes and the consequent leakage.

Among the interests feeling the pinch of the new closing order, are the bowling and billiard parlors. George A. Littlefield, representing 143 of these concerns, said yesterday that if the order is insisted upon and the war continues, many owners will face bankruptcy.

Howard Noble, secretary of the Brewers' Association of Massachusetts, said:

"There is a general feeling throughout the liquor business that Mr. Storrow would not put into effect such a sweeping order unless there were genuine necessity for it."

Many labor men feel that the order has won them an eight-hour day. Representatives of the men employed in the liquor business and in the theatres fear that many men will lose their jobs.

JAN. 11. 1918

PETERS TOLD HE SHOULD SWING AXE

Oust Two-Thirds of City Officials, Says Matthews at Reception

BIG ATTENDANCE AT BOSTON CITY CLUB

Incoming Executive Asks Support of All Loyal Citizens

JAN 11 1918

Declaring that "at least two-thirds of the present heads of city departments should be replaced," former Mayor Nathan Matthews was easily the sensation of the Boston City Club reception to Mayor-Elect Peters last evening. As the former Mayor sees it "today there is utter inefficiency due partly to heads of departments, and possibly to the disloyalty of those immediately subordinate."

Co-operation was urged by Mayor-Elect Peters, who was presented as "Boston's go-getter" and who was given a tremendous reception by the 500 members present, including four former Mayors.

Mr. Matthews asserted that "the city is top heavy with officials of all kinds who are doing little of the work for which they were supposedly engaged; inspectors who do not inspect and superintendents who do not superintend. The trouble is not so much with the laborers as with the salaried men.

"There is no more room for a slacker in the city government than there is in the army. The city is no place for Bolsheviki, who will neither work nor fight."

While declaring that economy should be the keynote of the coming administration, confranted with the tremendous requirements of war, he expressed the view that Boston Harbor and the railroads coming into Boston should be given special consideration.

In this connection he gave a note of warning saying that the city has fallen not only behind such Atlantic cities as New York and Philadelphia but also some New Jersey cities. He said he believed that Federal control of railroads may result in advantages not possible under private control.

There was a spontaneous demonstration for the mayor elect. Civic Secretary Addison L. Winship of the City Club referring to the affair as a "magnificent get-together occasion."

Former Mayor John F. Fitzerald was one of those who greatly enjoyed the affair and responded to the request that he sing "Sweet Adeline." Mayor Curley sent a letter excusing himself because of sudden illness.

Mayor-Elect Peters, with intense earnestness, urged upon all citizens to co-operate with him and give him their support. While appreciating

Contd (1)

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(1) Contd JAN. 11. 1918

the seriousness of the task before him at a time when democracy is fighting for its life, he nevertheless expressed confidence in the future.

"As this is the first time that I have spoken in public since my election," he said, "I want to take this occasion to thank you for your loyal support, and for your energies during the recent campaign."

After complimenting the Boston City Club for its true civic and democratic spirit, qualities which indicate he said, hopeful standards of citizenship, he addressed those present as representing the entire city, saying in part:

"I intend to represent all citizens of Boston regardless of party, and in return I call on all citizens to serve the city they love. We have achieved democracy only after struggle and bloodshed. But we cannot legislate good government. Government is like a spring that cannot rise above its source.

"Too often we are at cross purposes, and often the inability to work together results in failure. I realize the difficult and delicate task before me. There will be $150,000 less from State taxes for Boston, and all materials will be higher as well as rates we shall have to pay for borrowed money.

"I shall, however, meet the problems of the future as they come fearlessly and in confidence, and I shall expect your loyalty and support."

Mr. Peters then turned to the ex-mayors at the table with him and thanked them for their presence which he interpreted as a pledge of their desire to work with him and to support his administration. The former mayors present were: Hon. Thomas N. Hart, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Hon. Nathan Matthews and Hon. John F. Fitzgerald.

President George S. Smith of the club, who was formerly president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said he had closely followed the career of Mr. Peters, and that as a Congressman, when he made up his mind to go after anything he never gave up until he got it.

"He was the go-getter for Boston," declared Mr. Smith, "and I propose that we give him the name of Boston's go-getter." He urged those present to give Mr. Peters their full support, eliminating any selfish desire.

"No man is going to make his life miserable," said he, "by asking for appointments that may not be good for Boston, and which will not make for the greatest efficiency, nor will anyone propose a civic project with the idea of getting 90 per cent. value for himself and 10 per cent. of good for the city."

Harry Wellman and Fred E. Mann of the entertainment committee led the singing. Former Mayor Hart spoke briefly at the close of the meeting.

HERALD-JAN-11-1918

170 SCHOOLS OPEN MONDAY

Only Half-Day Sessions Can Be Given and 96 Will Remain Closed

JAN 11 1918

ONLY TWO WEEKS' COAL ON HAND

About 170 of the 266 elementary school buildings in the city will open Monday for half-day sessions. Night schools will not open. High schools will continue as usual, already being on a short session basis. Eight schools have been so damaged by cold during the vacation period that they cannot be made ready for occupancy by Monday, and in the bins of 90 others that will remain closed there is only sufficient coal for a few days. These announcements were made at a meeting of the school committee last night.

"The orders to the superintendent are to open the schools as rapidly as possible; that is, as soon as sufficient coal is obtained to warrant such action," said Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools.

Enough Coal for Two Weeks

"How long could all the schools in Boston be operated with the present supply of coal on hand?" was asked Schoolhouse Custodian Mark B. Mulvey.

"Less than two weeks," replied Mr. Mulvey.

Mr. Mulvey exonerated janitors from blame for damage to school property through frozen water pipes.

"It is very easy to say, 'drain the buildings,'" he said. "That was done whenever possible. But in a complicated water system, such as there is in every big school building, there are sometimes sagging pipes that hold the water, freeze, and back up the water back of the sag. Cases like these need the attention of plumbers and there was a shortage of that kind of help during the cold snap."

An odd feature of the coal supply is that one school stands adone in preparedness, with sufficient coal to keep it warm for three months. Mr. Mulvey smiled when asked the name of this school.

"I guess I won't tell you that," he said. "I don't think it would be advisable, do you?"

Announcement of the names of the schools that will not open Monday will be made tomorrow by the school committee. Its official announcement to the parents of school children follows:

"The school committee makes the following announcement to the parents of the school children of Boston:

"The day schools will open on Monday January 14, 1918, at 9 A. M. in such buildings as have coal enough to warrant keeping the school open for the week of January 14. This will include about 170 of the 266 school buildings in the city. The names of those buildings that will not open on Monday will be given in Saturday's paper.

"In conformity with the suggestion of the fuel administrators, the one-session plan will be adopted in the elmentary schools.

LIEF ERICSSON TAKES A RIDE



Changes in Commonwealth avenue made necessary the much-discussed moving of the Lief Ericsson statue and yesterday it crept down the avenue on the end of a rope. On the other end was a horse, wholly unimpressed by the dignity of his burden. This made up the power plant for the job—a heavy rope, a creaking windlass and an old white nag. Within a few days Lief Ericsson will be "at home" to visitors in his new abode, Charlesgate.

Received No Notice

"The schoolhouse commission had no notice of anything unusual," it says, "until reports were received from various school notifying us that the water had frozen in the heating and plumbing apparatus in various schools." The plumbing was effected in 109 schools and the heating in 79.

"Since the first report," the commission's statement says, "our heating and plumbing engineers and all their assistants have been working day and night, and we have called on all the steamfitters and plumbers who were available to do the work."

"Having no funds available to meet the cost of these extraodinary repairs," the report says in conclusion, "the schoolhouse commission respectfully requests that the school committee transfer to the repairs and alterations appropriation the amount above named."

School officials said last night that there was nothing amazing in the present situation in Boston, and that as a matter of fact the same trouble is being experienced in many cities as a result of the worst cold spell in 100 years, and the serious shortage of coal. The janitors, it was said, were instructed to draw off water and do everything in their power to prevent damage, and what happened was simply unavoidable. It is said that water even froze in some places between the shutoff and the main under the street.

Changes Some Openings

The school committee announced changes yesterday in the list of school buildings published yesterday morning.

The following buildings which were not included in the list of buildings which would not open on Jan. 14 will not be opened on that date:

In the city proper, the public Latin, Hancock Annex, Cushman, Eliot and Wells Annex; in Roxbury, girls' Latin, English high colony and normal group.

The following buildings which were included in the list of buildings which would not open on Jan. 14 will open on that date:

In West Roxbury, the Germantown; in Charlestown, the Oliver Holden.

HERALD - JAN-11-1918

CITY WATER SUPPLY IS HIT BY SHORTAGE

JAN 11 1918

Only Two Days' Supply of Coal to Keep the Pumps Going

SHUT-DOWN WOULD MEAN FIRE PERIL

Facts Come Out in Reply of Storrow to Theatre Protest

Unless coal can be obtained at once for the metropolitan water board, Boston's water supply will be endangered.

At present there is coal on hand sufficient to last that department only two days.

This statement was made this morning as part of the state fuel administration's answer to the theatrical managers, who protested against the 10 o'clock closing order.

The water board purifies the drinking water of all Boston and then pumps it through the city streets in the supply mains.

The fire department hydrants are on the same system, and if no coal can be obtained to furnish water to these hydrants the city would be in danger from fire.

JAN-17-1918

FIXES PRIORITY IN COAL SALES

City Public Works Come First, Hospitals Second, Homes Third

JAN 17 1918

SUPPLY ON HAND TO GOVERN DEALS

Chairman James B. Noyes of Fuel Committee A of the city fuel committee issued instructions yesterday to the retail coal dealers in Boston, prescribing the order of priority in which various classes of coal consumers are to receive consideration. These instruction set the maximum limit to which office building, manufactories and mercantile establishments may be stocked at 48 hours, and a week for apartment houses and dwellings.

Mr. Noyes predicts that there will not be sufficient anthracite during the next few weeks for the heating of homes, and declares it an imperative duty to keep the people's homes warm even if manufacturing has to be curtailed substantially.

Homes Third on Priority.

Homes, by the way, including hotels, as well as apartment and lodging houses, are third on this priority list. This is because of the necessity for insuring the operation first, of the public water and sewerage works, and next, of hospitals and other institutions for the sick and infirm.

The instructions in detail follow:

"In view of the present shortage of coal for household purposes which, on account of unfavorable weather conditions and transportation difficulties, will probably continue for some days, it is necessary that the retail coal dealers of Boston should, under the direction of the Boston fuel committee, give preference in the distribution of both anthracite and bituminous coal, for the following purposes:

"1—To insure the operation without interruption of the water and sewerage works serving metropolitan Boston.

"2—Hospitals and institutions of similar character caring for the sick and infirm.

"3—For the heating of homes, including dwelling houses, tenements, apartments, lodging houses and hotels.

"4—Restaurants, refrigerating plants, churches.

"5—Essential municipal buildings and stores.

"6—Office buildings and schools.

"7—Manufacturing plants.

Homes Must Be Kept Warm

"It will be appreciated that a classification of this kind cannot be exact, or cover all cases which should receive preferential treatment, but it is sufficient to furnish a guide to the dealers which, if used with good judgment, will conserve the limited supply of coal on hand for the best interest of the public as a whole.

"It is clear that there will not be a sufficient supply of anthracite during the next few weeks for the heating of homes, but it is of supreme importance that when a householder comes to a retail yard, he should be able to obtain some coal which will keep his family warm; at least soft coal, if there is no hard coal to be had. It is our imperative duty to keep people warm in their homes, even if it leads to substantial curtailment of manufacturing.

"Under no circumstances should any coal dealer deliver coal to any office building, manufacturing or merchandising institution which has a forty-eight (48) hour supply on hand, nor should a supply for more than forty-eight (48) hours be delivered. Until further notice delivery should not be made to any apartment house or dwelling which has in excess of a week's supply, nor should any delivery exceeding a week's supply be made to any apartment house or dwelling.

JAN-14-1918

An Opportunity of Years

JAN 14 1918

The federal government's operation of the railroads must be utilized to secure, if possible, some measure of co-ordination in the transportation facilities of Boston. This is the unanimous opinion of our business organizations, and it is a matter upon which they should join hands with Mayor-elect Peters immediately after his inauguration. The situation today presents opportunities which have not been open for many years, and no time should be lost in making full use of them.

Why has Boston been gradually losing its rank as a great commercial centre during the last few years? Why is it that ports far to the south of us are forging ahead, though we have superior harbor facilities and are from twelve to twenty-four hours nearer to Europe than any of them? There are two principal reasons for this unfortunate situation. One is to be found in the dependence of the port of Boston on three railroads, of which one is merely a subsidiary of a great system, with its main terminal in New York city, while the other two are in financial difficulties, unable even to pay dividends, much less to take any substantial part in schemes of commercial development for Boston. Federal operation of the railroads has, however, entirely altered this situation. Money will now be available for the co-ordination and improvement of our import and export facilities if Director McAdoo and his advisers can only be persuaded that this is an advantageous thing to do.

Another handicap under which Boston has been laboring for some years is the complete absence of any team play between our commercial organizations and the executive branch of the city's government. Here, again, is where a great opportunity now presents itself. Mr. Peters enjoys to an unusual degree the confidence of the national administration. He is a former associate of Mr. McAdoo.

TRANSCRIPT JAN 14 1918.

CURLEY'S CAMPAIGN COST $46,748.66

TREASURER O'CONNELL FILES STATEMENT OF $40,707.86 IN RECEIPTS, WITH EVERY CENT EXPENDED AND $6040.80 IN DEBTS

Mayor Curley's campaign for reëlection cost $46,748.66, according to the sworn statement filed at the office of the city clerk this afternoon by Joseph P. O'Connell, treasurer of the mayor's campaign committee. The receipts totalled just that amount and the liabilities are reckoned as $6040.80.

Mayor Curley's request for contributions throughout the city departments netted $3229, as they are set forth in the statement, but personal contributions from some of the most prominent city officials are itemized in other portions of the statement of income. These receipts did not amount to the sum believed to have been contributed from City Hall, some of the mayor's opponents beleiving that at least $10,000 came from that source.

Receipts by departments as detailed are:

Building Department, friends, $750.
Water Department, friends, $380.
Collecting Department, friends, $735.
Election Department, friends, $100.
Park Department, friends, $380.
Health Department, friends, $205.
Public Works Department, friends, $500.
Schoolhouse Commission, friends, $144.
Wire Department, friends, $335.

Personal contributions from city officials as listed amounted to several thousand dollars. Among them are the following.

Charles O. Power, the mayor's secretary, $200.
Joseph Mellyn, chief clerk, mayors' office, $300.
William E. Cuddy, believed to be the assessor, $200.
Joseph Cohalen, believed to be a clerk in the registry, $50.
E. F. Murphy, believed to be the head of the Public Works Department, $500.
John Grady, believed to be fire commissioner, $250.
P. E. O'Hearn, believed to be Patrick O'Hearn, building commissioner, $500.
Frank Selberlich, election commissioner, $300.
Standish Willcox, editor of the City Record, $200.
E. P. Murphy, believed to be the election commissioner, $500.
William J. Hennessey, believed to be the schoolhouse commissioner, $200.

Mayor Curley contributed $2000 and among his personal friends who contributed $1000, the largest contributors, were: Marks Angell, Daniel H. Coakley, Patrick Bowen, Joseph P. Collins, John J. Kiley, Francis L. Daly, Joseph P. O'Connell, John F. McDonald, Joseph Crotty and A. E. Perrin. Among the expenditures are the following:

Pathescope Company, films, $2881.77.
Tomer Advertising Company, publicity, $10,400.
Libby Printing Company, $2504.29.

JAN-12-1918.

MAY REDUCE LICENSE FEES

Licensing Board Has Appeals to Lower Cost of Fourth-Class License—Big Reduction in Revenue Expected for Next Year

R1

JAN 12 1918

That the city of Boston is likely to suffer a heavy reduction in its revenue from licenses for the sale of liquor next year is clearly indicated by the trend of the business. The estimated revenue from this source, for this year, was $1,042,000. Next year there is likely to be a reduction of more than $250,000, and the new administration will be forced to take that severe loss into serious consideration in its plans for financial disbursements.

While no general reduction in fees has been officially acted upon by the Licensing Board, one member favor it. There has been a demand from holders of the fourth-class license, the grocers, that the fee of $1400 be reduced to $1200.

Before Fletcher Ranney took his position as chairman of the board, the fee for the fourth-class license was $1200 and each holder of that license was obliged to take out an additional license of $1500 to provide for the bottling of ale and beer. The board went to the Legislature with a bill for a special bottlers' license, but this was refused. The board then abolished the fifth-class license. This meant a loss of $40,000 a year in revenue, and, in order to make up a part of the deficiency, it was decided to increase the fee for the fourth-class license by $200.

R2

Because of the additional tax on liquor and the gradual decrease in consumption the liquor dealers are in severe straits. The Board realizes their plight and believe that conditions here may resemble those in New York, where many saloons have been forced to the wall and others are tottering. The conditions in the next few weeks may result in reductions in fees. There is practical certainty that fewer licenses will be asked for in May.

R3

JAN-23-1918.

NEW BACK BAY STREET PLAN

No Objection Before Street Commissioners to Plan of Christian Science Church for Extending Dalton Street and Discontinuing Norway Street

JAN 23 1918

A project advanced several months ago by the directors of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, for the extension of Dalton street, from Falmouth street to Huntington avenue, and the discontinuance of Norway street, between the same points, was again before the Street Commissioners today for a formal hearing demanded by law.

The Commission has been committed to this project practically since it was first presented, and there has been no objection fro mthe public. Today, former Governor John L. Bates, representing the Church, spoke of the project as one that would not only improve traffic conditions in that locality, but increase real estate valuations. It would enable the Church to enlarge its park, between Huntington avenue and Norway streets, and erect two buildings, one an administration building to be located on the eastern side of the park and the other an office building on the north side of Dalton street as extended.

Mr. Bates told the board that the titles of property in the way of the improvement have been canvassed and it had been discovered that the fee of the land in Norway street is vested in the city. Generally the fee to the middle of the street is owned by abutting property owners. In thi scase it will merely be necessary to secure a release from the city, and the next step in the improvement rests with the church directors and the law department.

To carry out the improvement three buildings must be removed, between Falmouth street and Huntington avenue, but these buildings have been secured by the church and, with the land, they will be released to the city, with no damages. All the expense that will fall on the city for the entire improvement is that of street construction, estimated at $4000.

JAN-28-1918.

NEW MAYOR IN OPPOSITION

To Civil Service Control of Heads of Departments

John A. Sullivan Pledges Peters to Legislature

Would Continue Responsibility of Mayor

Predicts Improvement in Next Four Years

JAN 28 1918

John A. Sullivan, formerly corporation counsel for the city of Boston, appeared before the Committee on Public Service today in opposition to a recommendation of the Civil Service Commission which would give that board greater control over heads of departments in Boston.

When members of the committee asked Mr. Sullivan if he knew what would be the attitude of Mayor-elect Peters on the measure, he replied that he has known the new mayor for fourteen years and that he is sure Mr. Peters wants the situation left as it is and that he will oppose the bill to take away his power to appoint and remove heads of departments at pleasure.

Mr. Sullivan said he appeared in his private capacity. He was a member of the commission which framed the present charter, and he said the purpose was to give the mayor of Boston absolute responsibility in the matter of appointment and removal. He said there is not another mayor in the United States who has so much power in selecting his heads of departments as the mayor of Boston. He can take them from any part of the United States. But to give him due power, he can also remove any head of department at once, without giving a reason. This is necessary for the efficiency of the system. If the pending bill is passed, the persons put at the head of departments will be under the protection of the service and the mayor would not be able to protect the efficiency of the departments as he can now. He admitted that civil service conditions in Boston had been bad for the last eight years, but he felt sure that they would be different the next four years and that the civil service commission would not feel as it now feels about the situation.

The bill to extend the civil service law to counties was opposed by several representatives from different counties, each of whom held that there is no abuse now in county service. hat the present county officers are better qualified to select suitable subordinates than any civil service system, and that the long terms of county incumbents prove their efficiency and that their superiors protect them in the service. Speakers against the bill included Senator Halliwell of New Bedford, who also put on record against the bill all of the representatives of New Bedford; Francis N. Balch, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which wants the matter left to the constitutional convention; Sheriff John R. Fairbairn of Middlesex County; Representative Wadleigh of Merrimack; Sheriff Henry S. Porter of Plymouth County; Representative Andrew P. Doyle of New Bedford; Representatives Tarbell of Brookfield, Baldwin of Brockton, Bartlett of Brockton and Steison of Yarmouth; County Commissioner John F. Merrill of Norfolk and others.

RECORD JAN 11-1918.

PETERS URGED TO SWING AXE AT CITY HALL

Record 1/10/18

Matthews Charges Inefficiency

Drops Bomb at Reception to Incoming Mayor at City Club Gathering

Ex-Mayor Nathan Matthews, declaring that "at least two-thirds of the present heads of city departments should be replaced" was easily the sensation of the Boston City Club reception to Mayor-elect Peters last evening. As the former Mayor sees it "today there is utter inefficiency due partly to heads of departments, and possibly to the disloyalty of those immediately subordinate."

Co-operation was urged by Mayor-elect Peters, who was presented as "Boston's go-getter" and who was given a tremendous reception by the 500 members present, including four former Mayors.

Mr. Matthews asserted that "the city is top heavy with officials of all kinds who are doing little of the work for which they were supposedly engaged; inspectors who do not inspect and superintendents who do not superintend. The trouble is not so much with laborers as with the salaried men.

"There is no more room for a slacker in the city government than there is in the army. The city is no place for Bolsheviki, who will neither work nor fight."

While declaring that economy should be the keynote of the coming administration, confronted with the tremendous requirements of war, he expressed the view that Boston harbor and the railroads coming into Boston should be given special consideration.

Defended by Fitzgerald

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, replying to Mr. Matthews, asserted that at least 95 p.c. of the executives are efficient, and obtained their positions through the civil service list.

Joining in the tribute to the Mayor-elect were four former chiefs at City Hall, Thomas N. Hart, now 82 years old; Josiah Quincy, Nathan Matthews and John F. Fitzgerald, all of whom promised their co-operation to Mr. Peters in his forthcoming administration.

Mr. Fitzgerald, introduced as "the sweet singer of Israel," added to his own assurance a message of support from Mr. Gallivan, "whom we nearly put over the top." And Mayor Curley, prevented from attending by illness, tendered his services "in any manner that may be beneficial to the public and the city which we all feel honored in serving."

The two salient features of the occasion were the remarks of Mr. Matthews and the frank address in which the Mayor-elect took the citizens into his confidence and made a telling appeal for their aid.

Mayor-elect Peters received an enthusiastic welcome. Introduced as "a member of the Boston City Club, a splendid fellow personally, a man who has our warmest friendship," Mr. Peters won his second round of applause by declaring that he regarded his election, not as a personal triumph, but as "a step forward in the civic life of the city."

CURLEY HITS BACK AT CRITICS

Traveler 1/11/18

Matthews Self-Appointed Headsman—Fitzgerald Court Jester

FILES REPORTS ON WORK OF CITY HALL

Mayor Curley last night made a reply—52 typewritten pages long—to former Mayor Nathan Matthews, who, in a speech delivered at a dinner in honor of Mayor-elect Andrew J. Peters, at the City Club last Thursday night, advised that three-quarters of the present heads of municipal departments and of the important boards be removed for the good of the service.

The mayor, in his statement, calls Mr. Matthews a self-appointed mentor and headsman, and he terms former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald a court jester, a Pied Piper of Hamelin and the bard of Dorchester. Fifty-one pages of the reply comprise reports made by heads of city departments, at the mayor's request, giving data tending to prove that the various departments have been conducted with notable efficiency during the present administration.

Characteristic Comments

The other page contains the mayor's introductory statement and characteristic comments regarding the complimentary banquet tendered to Mr. Peters.

He declares that, though the public was led to believe during the mayoralty campaign that autocratic rule should end and democracy replace it, events at the City Club dinner showed conclusively that a real autocracy was to supplant democracy.

"In fact," the statement continues, "nothing was lacking, either in kingly power or mirthful entertainment.

"The two leading characters who in ancient autocracies have commanded deepest interest, if not most profound respect, were present, the role of headsman being filled by the practical politician whose services to Boston are best remembered by the size of the bill submitted for services that were unnecessary in connection with the establishment of a metropolitan water system, the Hon. Nathan Matthews; and the court jester, who, like the Pied Piper of Hamelin, led astray the unthinking.

"It must indeed have been a source of genuine merriment to the hundreds assembled, few, if any, of whom had ever voted for the bard from Dorchester, to note the pleased expression on his countenance and the volume of applause which followed the conclusion of his mirthful contribution, despite the fact that each individual, before applauding, either whispered or nudged his neighbor.

No Proof, He Says

"It is proposed by the self-appointed mentor and headsman of the incoming administration that three-fourths of all department heads and a large percentage of clerks and others be removed as incompetent, despite the fact that no specific charge of incompetency has been made and proven against any department head.

"Assuming the test of competency be represented by the intelligence, honesty, ability and efficiency with which departmental work is administered, I take this occasion to present a record of the services rendered by those men in charge of municipal departments. Their services range from 30 to five years and in every case they have served the city prior to my election as mayor.

"I had assumed that obligations to political patriots had been discharged upon election night when payment had been made for services rendered, but the declaration of former Mayor Matthews makes it appear otherwise."

The report from Commissioner of Public Works Edward F. Murphy states that the following improvements have been accomplished in his department during the past four years:

"Standardization of wages, automatic increases of yearly salaries, awarded 98 per cent. of contract work to lowest bidder after competitive bidding, standardized street paving, studies and estimates of the collection of all garbage and ashes by day labor, studies and estimates of yards and shops in order to release labor for other work, consolidated street cleaning and sanitary service, improved methods of snow removal, established 'white way' lighting, strengthened the high service water distribution system, effected a saving of $300,000 in installation and more than $20,000 a year maintenance in high pressure fire service, eliminated many dangerous and customary foot grade crossings and promoted men actually doing the work to positions occupied by rubber stamp officials."

Standard of Efficiency

City Auditor J. Alfred Mitchell reported that notwithstanding the great increase in the work of the department caused by the adoption of the segregated form of budget, as well as by natural increases, the standard of efficiency has been fully maintained.

Dr. James J. Minot, executive head of the Consumptives' Hospital department, told of the erection of three new buildings and of there being nearly 1000 more patients than during the previous four years.

The city clerk's department, not under the direct control of the mayor, was conducted last year with three less employes than in 1913, and the expenditures were $3000 less, although the work has increased about 10 per cent.

Chairman John J. Toomey of the election commissioners reports that there has been a constant increase in efficiency and conditions in his department in spite of the record registration in 1916, and the extra duties necessary in conducting a primary and special election last year for the constitutional convention.

HERALD JAN-13. 1918.

Continued 2nd page.

(1) HERALD - JAN - 13 - 1918.

JAN - 11 - 1918

City Collector John J. Curley, in his general report, several pages long, says: "The collecting department for a number of years prior to your administration had been the football of politics, and I assure you it had been no easy task to make some of the older employes understand that a new era had dawned and that honest, efficient service was required of them and wah the only method of advancement and appreciation."

Collector Curley told of eliminating the men who held jobs through political preference, but did little work; decreasing the cost of collection and of notable savings in the cost of operation and in time. He suggests that instead of holding the collector responsible for uncollected taxes, more efficient work could be obtained from the deputy collectors if they were held responsible in their districts for the amount of taxes assessed in their districts.

Wants Better Co-operation

Collector Curley states that there must be better co-operation between the assessing department and his department, in order that tax bills and manuscripts may be delivered at an earlier date. "I also feel," he continues, "that if the poll bills, together with the manuscripts, were delivered to the collector in the month of June the collection of poll taxes would increase at least 15 per cent. over past yearly collections."

Chairman John H. Dillon of the park and recreation department states in conclusion of his report: "I will state that, comparing with the cost of maintenance in 1913, this department can show a saving of more than $600,000 during this administration, and the department conditions are superior to what they were then."

Chairman Edward H. Daily of the board of assessors, in his report says: "The valuations in 1917 show an increase in real estate over 1914 of $67,172,300, but, owing to a change in tax laws, which took away from the assessors all intangible personal property, which was returned to the state—the tangible personal property to be taxed locally—it resulted in a loss of personal valuation from 1914 to that of 1917 of $141,357,600. Were it not of this loss on intangibles to Boston, there would have been considerable gain over the previous years in total valuation."

There are similar reports from the heads more than 20 other departments.

Honest Admiration

We have received a letter from Eustacia Drummond complaining about the verbal license of men on the sidewalks. "Yesterday on Boylston street two rough looking workmen, as they passed, looked at me with anatomical eyes, if I may so express myself, and one said to the other, 'Isn't she a peach!' I am sure that they turned to look back, but of course I kept on walking. There was not a policeman in sight. Is it no longer possible to walk in frequented streets of Boston without being insulted? I hope that Mayor Peters will bring about a reform."

Miss Eustacia, let us tell you a little story. That noble and beautiful dame, Mme. de Montbazon—she died long ago—once remarked that nothing gave her more pleasure than compliments addressed to her in the street, however brutal they were. "I have more pleasure," she said, "in hearing a workman, who sees me go by, call out 'Look, there's a handsome woman,' than in listening to a learned man name all my perfections in Greek, Latin or French. It is the force of truth that makes the workman speak, while flattery enters into labored praise."

The time will come—alas, the fleeting years!—when workmen, mashers and gay elderly gentlemen will not look at you admiringly, Miss Eustacia, much less extol your beauty audibly.

URGES PETERS TO OUST CURLEY REGIME MEN

Nathan Matthews Tells the Mayor-Elect People Wish Such Action

AMONG SPEAKERS AT CITY CLUB

Incoming Chief Executive Asks Co-operation of All Citizens

Addressing nearly 500 members of the Boston City Club who gathered at the home of the club last evening for a reception and banquet in honor of Mayor-elect Andrew J. Peters, former Mayor Nathan Matthews took the part of an adviser to the next city administration by stating that the condition of the executive departments at City Hall is practically as bad as it can be, and that the incoming mayor should bring about a thorough reform of the public service.

Mr. Matthews declared that to accomplish the necessary changes in policy and methods, three-fourths, possibly, of the present heads of departments and members of municipal boards must be retired. "And the sooner this is done the better," he added.

Defended by Fitzgerald

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, replying to Mr. Matthews, asserted that at least 95 per cent of the executives are efficient, and obtained their positions through the civil service list.

Joining in the tribute to the mayor-elect were four former chiefs at City Hall, Thomas N. Hart, now 82 years old; Josiah Quincy, Nathan Matthews and John F. Fitzgerald, all of whom promised their co-operation to Mr. Peters in his forthcoming administration.

Mr. Fitzgerald, introduced as "the sweet singer of Israel," added to his own assurance a message of support from Mr. Gallivan, "whom we nearly put over the top." And Mayor Curley, prevented from attending by illness, tendered his services "in any manner that may be beneficial to the public and the city which we all feel honored in serving."

The two salient features of the occasion were the remarks of Mr. Matthews and the frank address in which the mayor-elect took the citizens into his confidence and made a telling appeal for their aid.

George S. Smith, president of the club, led the speaking and had near him at the head table Mayor-elect Peters, the four ex-mayors, Wilfred Bolster, George H. Ellis, Carl Dreyful, H. I. Harriman, C. J. Martell, W. B. Munro, G. W. Reynolds, H. R. Wellman, John White, Jr., Max Mitchell, J. F. Mallery and C. L. Burrill.

Letter from Mayor Curley

In opening the after-dinner proceedings President Smith read the following letter from Mayor Curley, addressed to the mayor-elect: "I regret that illness prevents me being present at the reception tendered you as mayor-elect by the Boston City Club. The most essential aid to successful administration is co-operation by all agencies interested in the welfare of the municipality.

"You are to be congratulated that all agencies are united in the work of assisting and promoting the success of your administration. The war has created new problems the equitable solution of which will tax both mind and body, and the spirit of the hour being service and sacrifice, I beg to tender my services in any manner that may be beneficial to the public and the city which all should feel honored in serving."

After calling for an applauding vote of welcome to the ex-mayors, President Smith gave hearty welcome to the mayor-elect in the name of the club.

"We are going to keep these home fires burning," he said, "because we believe that Mr. Peters is going to give to Boston a great administration, and because we wish they may attest to him our loyalty and following interest in him and his work as members of the Boston City Club, also in order that he may feel this club to be his social, his official home.

Peters a "Go-Getter"

"During his 10 years in Washington he was a 'go-getter' for Boston. When mayor of Boston he is going to present, in a dignified and forceful way, those great projects, the realization of which Boston so sorely needs."

Nathan Matthews, whose address is printed on the editorial page of the Herald and Journal, was then introduced amid a round of applause from the members. He spoke for half an hour, in a talk, many passages of which had the effect of deliberate emphasis.

Mayor-elect Peters received an enthusiastic welcome. Introduced as "a member of the Boston City Club, a splendid fellow personally, a man who has our warmest friendship," Mr. Peters won has second round of applause by declaring that he regarded his election, not as a personal triumph, but as "a step forward in the civic life of the city." He went on to say:

Mr. Peters's Address

"I wish to thank the members of the Boston City Club for their kind hospitality in tendering me this dinner, and particularly for their very cordial greeting to me as the guest of the evening. While I have had the opportunity of speaking to you on several occasions, I have never before had the opportunity of speaking to you under precisely these circumstances.

"One of the great objects of the creation of the club was to promote and encourage a spirit of higher civic ideals in our community, and the great success of this club and the erection and maintenance of this dignified clubhouse are eloquent testimonials of the spirit of progress and civic responsiveness of our city of Boston.

"No country and no people stand still. Either they must go forward to better ideals and a sounder progress, or they sink to lower standards. At no time in the history of our country more than at the present is there a need to appeal to the citizens is just that spirit of democracy which the City Club and its members represent, and to voice again that appeal which has brought to the support of this club so generous a response from the citizens of our city.

Continued next page

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First Appearance Since Election

"As this is my first appearance since my election as mayor of the city of Boston, it will not be inappropriate for me to express my appreciation of the honor which has been conferred on me by the citizens, and to tell my many friends here how deeply grateful I am for the loyal and vigorous support which I received. That I am sensible of the personal honor conferred, I do not deny.

"I fully recognize the fact that my election as mayor is something much better than a personal triumph, and is the result of a demand on the part of the citizens of Boston for a more progressive and enlightened municipal government. Personal victory can mean but little compared to a real awakening of the civic spirit of a city.

"The campaign is over, and I shall say nothing to awaken any of its issues. I have been elected by the people and mean to be mayor for all of the people of our city, without distinction, and I hope and expect to have the support for our city of all of our citizens.

"That a spirit of co-operation and helpfulness exists among the citizens of Boston cannot be denied. We see it in the loyal services given many of our civic bodies. We see it in the services of our local citizens' associations, which exist all over the city. We see it in the feeling which has drawn together the members of this club. We see it in the support given to the Chamber of Commerce, representing the commercial interests of our city. But it seems to me that in the past this spirit has not been well used to serve the common cause, and these bodies have not acted sufficiently in co-operation with the mayor of Boston, so that he could feel that he had the general backing-up and support which these associations and their members should give him.

Not Always Helpful

"Too often have organizations which ought to be working with the mayor to help the city been pulling against it. Too often have we seen the chief executive of our city and some of our commercial bodies striving in competition to obtain some public service. Too often has this lack of unity of purpose led to a total failure of any accomplishment.

"In my experience at Washington I have often seen commercial bodies from Boston and the mayor at cross-purposes. This I hope to end, and I shall try to bring together in a spirit of co-operation and helpfulness the citizens and big commercial bodies of our city. I need your help—I want your help; Boston needs it; and when I call in her name for the support of the citizens of Boston, I expect to get it.

"Many problems intimately affecting our citizens will come before the mayor for his solution, problems both of internal management of our city, and of outside relationship with the state and national governments.

"To establish relationships between the mayor and the people there must be, first of all, confidence, a confidence based on frankness and direct dealings. This relationship I purpose to establish. That I shall make mistakes, I do not doubt, but no progress is ever made without them. The health, appiness and development of a community depend in no small manner on the success or efficiency of the municipal government. For my assistance, I shall hope to receive the best suggestions of the community, and have as a standard of service one which knows only the interests of the people.

All Problems Affect People

"The local problems, the problems of our parks, of our housing and building, of our public health, of our fire department, of our streets and their lighting and cleaning, all bring the municipality in contact with the people. The highest standards of efficiency and competency should be maintained in this work.

"There are the problems of our transportation, of our docks and commerce, which involve co-operation with our national and state governments, and I hope in all these problims alike to have the assistance of civic bodies and public-spirited citizens, to the end that progress may be made for the interests of our city and its people.

"Gentlemen, you don't expect me to be explicit at this time, with my inauguration but a short time away. But I feel that I must refer to the financial situation which besets us. Conservation is the watchword of the hour. We are hearing it almost every moment of the day. We are enjoined to get along with less wheat and less meat and save all we can to buy Liberty bonds. That is all very well, but we must carry our conservation into every phase of private and public life.

"As the new mayor of Boston this injunction comes as a demand. We are not all students of finance and perhaps we pay too little attention to the figures that count in city, town and state affairs. I confess that I am amazed at the discoveries of conditions which will face me at City Hall during the coming year.

Faces Reduced Revenue

"It is the case, gentlemen, that at a time when Boston needs thousands and thousands of additional revenue to meet the demands of the hour, the city will start upon the financial year with less revenue than it had during the preceding year. The new state law which imposes the collection of taxes on intangibles by the state, for the first time in force this year, will mean a reduction based on city valuation of the amount that may be appropriated according to law, for strictly city purposes, of $174,036.76. That may not seem to you a serious handicap, but with a freer analysis of the conditions, keeping in mind the fact that Boston's total expenditure this year has been $36,000,000, and that all that the mayor has power over from the tax levy is about $16,000,000 and that of $16,000,000 more than $10,000,000 must be used for payrolls, pensions and annuities, you are apt to sense the situation, and to appreciate my difficulties.

"For centuries people struggled for political freedom, for an opportunity to work out their own happiness under that form of government which would seem best to the majority. Only after years of struggle and bloodshed has a democratic form of government been developed.

"You cannot legislate a good government on to the people, and cannot rise above the ideals which they maintain. The stream can go no higher than the spring which is its source. We must remember that a democratic form of government is based on the idea of sacrifice by the individual. The advantages and independence of a democratic form of government cannot be obtained unless its responsibilities are assumed as well. Too frequently do we find among our citizens an attitude that the government is something from which they are to take everything they can in the way of protection, or of help or service, but to which they have no obligations to render anything, and to which they do give only with deep reluctance.

"A democratic form of government is founded on the assumption of voluntary public service, and it can only exist for the people if they give to the city or to the state in return for the privileges of such government such services as are needed when called for. We cannot take as a matter of course the blessings which our government gives to us and feel that they are things which we are bound to get without requiring any thought or attention on our part, or for which we owe no return in service to its community.

Must Meet New Conditions

"Never again are we going to see this country as it was before the war. New conditions will arise, both social and economic, and we must be prepared to meet them both at home by an intelligent and efficient service in our city, and abroad by making our city felt as an effective force in the co-operation with our state and national governments. To this new future for our city I look with confidence, and ask your help and co-operation to the end that we may carry forward our city to a future rich in promise to a happy people."

At the close of the mayor-elect's address former Mayor Hart expressed his unbounded confidence that Mr. Peters would make good, but assured the mayor-elect that he would not find it an easy office.

Josiah Quincy, after commenting on the political elements which had elected Mr. Peters, described him as a man whose intentions were high and patriotic from the standpoint of both nation and city.

"I look forward," said the speaker, "to see him give as successful an administration to the city as it is possible for it to receive."

And Fitzgerald Sang

John F. Fitzgerald, who sang "Sweet Adeline" during the progress of the dinner, brought it to a close by pledging his hearty support and that of James A. Gallivan to the mayor-elect.

"At City Hall," he said, "it is a question of leadership. The men there are going to be loyal to the city, and I think Mr. Peters is going to have the most loyal band of workers around him the city has ever known."

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WHAT OUR NEW CITY HALL REGIME SHOULD STAND FOR

From an Address at the Boston City Club Last Night by Former Mayor Matthews in Honor of Mayor-Elect Peters

JAN 1 1 1918

No public address in these times can be regarded as fitting the occasion without some reference to the great war which is absorbing the thoughts, activities and money of all of us, and the lives of some. The duties of our cities, in particular, in this great struggle of the human race for law, liberty and order, are becoming more and more obvious. We must all do our part as individual citizens, and our cities must do their part as municipal corporations. But they cannot do so if new state or municipal burdens are imposed which will overwhelm the community, or if the machinery of administration is incapable of transacting its business. Our cities cannot be effective instruments in the winning of the great war for democracy if the resources of their inhabitants are crippled by excessive taxation, or if the administration of the public funds and revenues is paralyzed by official incompetency or disloyal indifference.

The war may last for several years, perhaps throughout the new municipal administration; and it is difficult to foresee the exact nature of the special problems that will arise. We can, however, congratulate ourselves that we are to have as chief executive of this city a man who will not give constant utterance, as so many of our public men do, to hasty and unfriendly criticism of the national government, a man who is on good terms with the federal administration, and who will not seek to make of Boston a modern Laodicea, blowing hot and cold, mistaking peace for war. The next mayor of Boston will be one who will not forget that Massachusetts was founded by men who, to quote the motto on our state shield, sought the blessings of peace, but sought them with the sword.

We must not forget that the burden of the necessary taxes for war purposes imposed by the nation and sure to increase as the war goes on, will make an enormous drain on both capital and labor. These difficulties will be increased to the breaking point if new and unnecessary municipal burdens are imposed. Every municipal project, therefore, that is unnecessary, or that can be deferred until the war ends, must be set aside. All appropriations must be scrutinized with the greatest care, and every dollar of expenditure must be made to yield its full measure in useful service. Loans should be limited to objects presently and imperatively required. No ordinary improvement should be undertaken unless the urgency is great or the cost insignificant.

There is, however, one subject of paramount importance to this community in times of peace, and of actual necessity in time of war. In its larger activities Boston has for many years been falling behind the other great cities of this country; and its natural advantages have not been utilized. Millions have been spent for harbor improvements, with practically no results, and the military and naval advantages of our natural facilities have been ignored. This situation in great measure arises because our commercial and water front prosperity depends largely on the railroads, and these through incompetent management, unintelligent criticism and popular unwillingness to realize that the price of transportation cannot remain stationary when the cost of everything else in rising—have been brought to a state of virtual stagnation. With the railroads in the hands of the federal government, and a far seeing man of sound financial sense at the head of the city government, it may be easier to solve our harbor and railroad difficulties now than ever before. The union and physical reformation of our local railroad system is the greatest need of the community, and the new administration cannot put in too much work in seeking to bring this reform about, in order that Boston may reap the full advantage of its "strategic position," both for war and peace.

Coming now to matters of ordinary administration, we must not forget that a municipal corporation is not so much a business company as a social organization; that the dividends are represented by service rather than by money; that the problems are social, economic and political in a broad sense rather than purely financial. The object, therefore, of a sound municipal administration is

pledges in appointments to office. We also know that you will keep your pledge not to use the great powers which have been vested in you for the next four years for personal or partisan advantage. We feel that you will regard yourself, not so much as elected to fill the first political office in New England, but rather as conscripted to perform its duties.

And so I say, voicing I think the confidence of 60,000 voters, God speed Andrew Peters, our coming mayor, and the honest, conscientious, patriotic and hard-working administration that we believe he will give to the city.

JAN - 10 - 1918

FROTHINGHAM MUTE ON GOVERNOR YARN

Declines to Discuss Obvious Plan to Sidetrack Run for Congress

Aspirants for the Republican congressional nomination in the 14th district set in motion the story yesterday that Louis A. Frothingham was going to run for governor and not for Congress. Their motive in this is clear: They want him out of the way, since it is measurably clear that if he decides to take the nomination the Republicans of the district will be only too glad to give it to him, and so the chances of the other possibilities depend, first of all, on his getting in another field.

But Mr. Frothingham is saving wood. More specifically, as a brigadier-general of the state guard, he is giving all his time to drilling his men and otherwise doing his bit. Questioned as to this reported preference of his for the governorship, his only reply was that his interests just now related to war preparations rather than to those of politics. He declined to make any statement.

JAN 1 0 1918

Opinion still prevails that when the time comes he will take the congressional nomination, and that Calvin Coolidge will have that for Governor without opposition—unless Gov. McCall sees fit to make him trouble—and that Edwin U. Curtis will have the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor if he wants it, and that if he refuses there will be a merry race between the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House, with perhaps Guy A. Ham, former councillor, also in the running. There may be others.

JAN - 12 - 1918 -

Of Course!

Why should the newspapers regard the advice of former Mayor Matthews to his latest elected successor in office, that he should make a pretty clean sweep of City Hall, as anything surprising or sensational? Of course, Mr. Peters will separate from their attachment to the payroll those petty chiefs and sinecurists whose incompetency, or worse, has brought discredit on the city. Our municipal house-cleaning should include human material. We believe public sentiment will fully sustain the in-coming mayor in a substantial overturn in our official roster, as well as in a diminution of its cost.

JAN 1 2 1918

Nor should smug respectablity suffice to keep a man in a prominent municipal office, so long as he has given of his influence and energies to the perpetuation of the disordered conditions here from which we have happily been delivered. Too many sinecurists reason that they can hold office through every decent administration on the civil service reform theory, provided they are only respectable, and can keep in when the other crowd is in power by giving to it actual and potent support. It is time to let such place-holders know that we are not as a municipal corporation "quite so easy as that."

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NEARLY 100 SCHOOLS TO STAY CLOSED

JAN 11 1918

Will Not Open Until Assured of Sufficient Coal

170, HOWEVER, TO REOPEN MONDAY

School Board to Designate Which Schools Are Affected Tomorrow

One hundred and seventy of the Boston schools will open on Monday. The remaining 98 schools of elementary grades will remain closed indefinitely until the authorities can obtain sufficient coal to ensure their being warm for the remainder of the winter, according to a statement issued by the school committee.

The names of the schools to remain closed are to be announced by the school committee tomorrow.

The following announcement was made last night:

"The orders to the superintendent are to open the schools as rapidly as possible; that is, as soon as sufficient coal is obtained to warrant such action," said Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools.

Enough Coal for Two Weeks

"How long could all the schools in Boston be operated with the present supply of coal on hand?" was asked Schoolhouse Custodian Mark B. Mulvey.

"Less than two weeks," replied Mr. Mulvey.

Mr. Mulvey exonerated janitors from blame for damage to school property through frozen water pipes.

"It is very easy to say, 'drain the buildings,'" he said. "That was done whenever possible. But in a complicated water system, such as there is in every big school building, there are sometimes sagging pipes that hold the water, freeze, and back up the water back of the sag. Cases like these need the attention of plumbers and there was a shortage of that kind of help during the cold snap."

An odd feature of the coal supply is that one school stands alone in preparedness, with sufficient coal to keep it warm for three months. Mr. Mulvey smiled when asked the name of this school.

"I guess I won't tell you that," he said. "I don't think it would be advisable, do you?"

"The day schools will open on Monday, January 14, 1918, at 9 A. M. in such buildings as have coal enough to warrant keeping the school open for the week of January 14. This will include about 170 of the 266 school buildings in the city. The names of those buildings that will not open on Monday will be given in Saturday's paper.

"In conformity with the suggestion of case of Mary Driscoll Linnehan, assistant in the kindergarten in the Sherwin district, who married James A. Linnehan of the 101st regiment, Camp Devens, in December.

A request from Representative William H. Hearn that a modern school building be erected in Orient Heights, to replace the portable buildings now in use there, was referred to the superintendent.

Other routine business was transacted. All five members of the committee were present, Frances G. Curtis presiding. Superintendent Dyer, Custodian Mulvey and other school officials, besides several parents of school children, also were present.

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JAN 11 1918

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Joining in the tribute to the mayor-elect were four former chiefs at City Hall, Thomas N. Hart, now 82 years old; Josiah Quincy, Nathan Matthews and John F. Fitzgerald, all of whom promised their co-operation to Mr. Peters in his forthcoming administration.

Mr. Fitzgerald, introduced as "the sweet singer of Israel," added to his own assurance a message of support from Mr. Galvan, "whom we nearly put over the top." And Mayor Curley, prevented from attending by illness, tendered his services "in any manner that not so much to keep the expenditures and taxes down as to make them go as far as possible in effective service; but this means, just as much in the case of a public corporation as in that of a private one, the elimination of waste, extravagance and fraud. The present condition of the executive departments of the city of Boston is about as bad as it could be. They have been allowed to sink into utter inefficiency, due principally to the incompetency of the heads of departments and to the indifference and disloyalty to the city of their immediate subordinates. The departments are top-heavy, over-manned with deputies, assistants, clerks who have nothing to do, inspectors who do not inspect, and overheaed charges out of all proportion to the work accomplished. The city government has been administered as if its sole object was to obtain everything possible for the practical politicians, and as if its motto had been: After us the deluge. The trouble, as I see it, is not so much with the laborers in the lower grades of employment as with the salaried officials in the higher grades; but the employes of the city as a whole must cease to regard themselves as a privileged class and must join in the efforts and sacrifices which all classes in the nation must make if we are to succeed in preserving the ideals of American democracy. A slacker in the city's service must be made to feel the same reproach as a slacker in the military or naval service. We are a community of working American citizens, not a band of Bolsheviki who will neither work nor fight.

As the mayor is responsible for the administrative part of the city's business, the new incumbent of that office will be expected to effect a thorough reform of the public service. The present charter gives him full powers and the public expect him to use them. There can be no revival of efficient city administration until the policy of recent years has been completely revolutionized, and radical changes made in the higher administrative offices. To accomplish the necessary changes in poyicy and methods, three-fourths, perhaps, of the present heads of departments and members of municipal boards must be retired—and the sooner this is done the better.

The aim of the new administration should also be to lay the foundations of honest government so deep and firm that succeeding administrations may build to even greater heights of efficiency.

This is not all, however, or even half, of the work that awaits the coming mayor. Speaking not merely from personal experience, but from a close observation of other administrations during the past quarter of a century, I can assure him that his chief duty is a consiant, never tiring attention to the details of administration and expenditure? His work must be performed at his office desk, not upon the public platform. The business office is a more prosaic scene of action than a public hall; but it is the only place where the duties of the office of mayor can properly be performed. This is the only way. Mr. Peters, for you to fulfill your promise to be the mayor of all the

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people. The program is one of hard work, but the honor of the office and its opportunities for useful service are commensurate with its difficulties. We have every confidence that you will perform these duties in the only way in which performance can be full or adequate; and that you will think and work before you talk or act. Your job will be a hard one; but we expect you to do it, and to do it well.

The recent election means, not only that you have been chosen mayor by a handsome plurality, but that two-thirds of the voters of this city have expressed their emphatic condemnation of the methods of mal-administration by which the city business has been conducted. The people have recorded their desire for a change in the men and methods of the last four years. The election is, therefore, a mandate to you, Mr. Peters, to reform those methods, and to remove the men who have brought the city government into its present condition of inefficiency and disrepute.

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G. G. A. HAS $2000 DEFICIT

JAN 11 1918

Treasurer James Jackson Sends Out an Appeal for Funds

The Good Government Association, facing a deficit of $2000, has begun a drive for funds to meet expenses for the current year. For that reason appeals for support are being issued to all of those whose names appear upon the books of the association as members, and it is believed that the response will cover the deficit. The appeal, issued by James Jackson as treasurer, is as follows:

"Dear Sir: In spite of the fact that the Good Government Association has been successful in both the mayoralty and councilmanic campaigns, it faces a deficit of over $2000 in the amount required to meet its expenses for the current year. It is of vital importance that the work which the association is doing to conserve the resources of the city of Boston should be carried on during the war.

"Contributions may be sent to me as treasurer, at 33 State street, Boston, Mass., or to any members of the finance committee, and will be acknowledged."

TO BANQUET MAYOR IN SYMPHONY HALL

Symphony Hall has been engaged by the committee which has in charge the reception and banquet which is to be tendered to Mayor-elect [illegible] by [illegible] friends on the evening [illegible]. An augmented orchestra of 50 pieces will play and a vaudeville entertainment is to be provided by professional players who are friends of the mayor. Daniel J. McDonald is the chairman and Edward F. McLaughlin is the treasurer of the committee of 200 that has the affair in charge. Arrangements are being made, it is declared, to accommodate fully 2000 at the banquet tables and the galleries will be reserved for ladies.

SWAN WILL BE GIVEN TO FRANKLIN PARK

JAN 16 1918

The population of the bird house at the Franklin Park Zoo will be augmented today when Thomas F. Birney, deputy game warden of Lynn, presents, without formality, a white swan picked up in Marblehead harbor Monday afternoon by John G. Gilbert while he was hauling up his trawls. The swan, having a wing-spread of more than seven feet, apparently is the last of a family of six which during the summer had disported in a park pond at Manchester. They disappeared several days ago.

The bird was nearly exhausted from hunger, for when Gilbert threw overboard a few pieces of cracker it came to the side of the boat. Gilbert took the swan aboard, headed for the town wharf at the foot of State street and notified Birney. The latter said that a few weeks ago a swan disappeared from Manchester and probably swam to Marblehead, a distance of more than 30 miles.

CONCRETE SHIP TO BE BUILT HERE

Mayor Curley has received information to the effect that a corporation is preparing plans for a plant to build concrete ships, on land not far from the Cow Pasture pumping station.

A petition has been received by the street commissioners for the laying out and acceptance of Mt. Vernon street, which leads down over the peninsula, in order that a spur track may be built for the shipbuilding plant.

The mayor sent an order to the city council this afternoon for a loan of $125,000 for the building of a new police station, in West Roxbury, on Washington street, near the corner of Metropolitan avenue.

JAN - 14 - 1918

LECTURES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

JAN 14 1918

As a result of the continued closing of the schools many requests for lectures to school teachers and pupils have been made to the Children's Museum authorities. Today it was announced that at 10:30 on the forenoons of Jan. 15, 16, 17 and 18 practical talks on nature study will be given by Miss Margaret Tucker.

The subjects of these talks will be "How to Get Acquainted with the Trees," "Geographic History of Boston," "Grasshoppers, Butterflies and Moths" and "Building Stones."

On Jan. 14, 15, 16, 18, at 2:30 P. M., lectures for children on the subjects of "Snakes and Their Relations," "The Raccoon" and "When Boston Looks Like Greenland" will be given at the Museum by Miss Tucker.

Barry Can Beat Mayor; Says so Himself

"What's that? Mayor Curley going to run for Governor? Hm!"

Edward P. Barry of South Boston, former Lieutenant-Governor, was speaking. He spake further:

"Well, if Fred Mansfield should not run again for the Democratic nomination for Governor, I may run myself. All I would have to do to defeat the mayor would be to place my name on the primary ballots and sit back. I would beat him 5 to 1."

Now to hear from the mayor.

JAN - 16 - 1918

NOMINATES TWO FOR FIN. COM.

JAN 16 1918

Courtney Guild and Walter B. Grant Are Named

Courtney Guild and Walter B. Grant were today nominated for the finance commission by Gov. McCall, who sent their names to the executive council.

Guild is named to succeed Charles L. Carr, who has been a hold-over since last August; Grant is nominated to take the place of James P. Magenis, also a hold-over, who resigned because of poor health.

The Governor's failure to reappoint Carr caused considerable comment. The only explanation forthcoming from the Governor's office was that Carr's term had expired and the Governor had named a man believed to be better equipped for the office.

Mr. Magenis has offered his resignation several times, but has been prevailed to remain on the commission. His latest resignation was accepted. He has been a hold-over for more than a year.

Walter B. Grant is a Boston attorney, who has long been a political admirer of Gov. McCall as well as a personal friend. His only elective office was as delegate to the Republican national convention of 1916, when he and his colleague, J. Waldo Pond, were known as strong McCall men.

Courtenay Guild is a brother of the late Gov. Curtis Guild and, though always more or less prominent in political affairs, never aspired to high office. He is a publisher of the Commercial Bulletin and has been a close social friend of the Governor's for many years.

BOSTON FORUMS CANNOT COMBINE

The recommendation of the state fuel administration that forums consolidate their activities will not, it appears, affect the forums now being conducted in this city.

George W. Coleman, director of the Ford Hall meetings, the forum which has the largest attendance of any in Boston, said last night that consolidation of those meetings with some other forum would not be possible.

"You doubtless know that our Sunday night meetings are attended by so many people that we have to close the hall doors before 8 o'clock," he said. "The Union Park and Temple Israel forums also are crowded. In other places throughout the state, where conditions are favorable, it may be possible to merge the meetings, but not at Ford Hall. The only thing we could do would be to discontinue the meetings."

HERALD - JAN - 11 - 1918 -

WORK AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR WORDS

In his address at the City Club last evening, Nathan Matthew pointed out a fact which the Traveler has emphasized on several occasions, and it is one that Mr. Peters will hardly ignore.

JAN 11 1918

The work of a mayor, the important and effective work, is at his desk in his own office, taking charge of the municipal plant, supervising municipal business and making the men under him do their share of the work as it should be done.

It is not part of the duty of a mayor to intervene in international controversies; the United States has a President and Congress to care for national business, and the officials of the commonwealth have a consistent habit of doing as they see fit, regardless of the oratory and demands of any Boston mayor.

It is a great temptation for the chief executive of the first city in New England to spend his evenings on the public platform and his afternoons in preparing for the platform, and it is a temptation to which more than one mayor has yielded without a struggle. But that is not what he is hired for, and that is what an efficient mayor would not and could not do.

JAN - 15 - 1918 -

WHAT BOSTON HAS LOST

JAN 15 1918

James Oneal, the eloquent state secretary of the Socialist party, who recently made a very creditable attempt to obtain 500 votes for mayor of Boston, has announced his war plans. Usually in Boston it is the successful candidate for mayor who immediately begins to take prominent part in international discussions and conflicts, but Mr. Oneal has improved on an old-time method. He doesn't wait to win, and in outlining his international policy, he remarks:

> "They sent Nicholas Romanoff up to Siberia to hoe potatoes. We are going to send Billie Hohenzollern up there to keep him company. And when the war is over I hope we will be able to send Teddy Roosevelt along with him."

What a mayor Oneal would have made for this city! But probably it is too late to apply to the courts for a new election, based on the fact that Mayor-elect Peters has publicly stated that he intends to let the President and the Governor take care of their own duties. Mr. Oneal would have said nothing so reactionary as that.

JAN - 9 - 1918 -

AN UNNECESSARY EXPENDITURE

Some time ago the Traveler called attention to the necessity for economy this year in the expenditure of city and county funds. Apparently there are those in and near City Hall who accept economy, in the abstruct, as highly desirable, but they positively refuse to consider it when its application runs contrary to their personal desires.

JAN 9 1918

There can be nothing more unnecessary, in considering the expenditure of county funds in 1918, than the erection of a new home on the grounds of Charles street jail for the sheriff of the county, who is also the county jailer. It is true that the present official residence is not of modern type, but neither is the jail, and there is far more reason for modern facilities in the jail than there is for modern luxuries in the jailer's home.

The late Sheriff Quinn lived comfortably and happily in the old building, and his family was so large that at one time its size was attacked in the city council by a Roxbury member. It is highly probable that the present sheriff will be able, without a great deal of sacrifice, to make the structure serve him until the end of his term of office.

JAN - 15 - 1918

CITY HALL GOSSIP

JAN 15 1918

"SOMEBODY fouled the ballot box," observed Councilman James A. Watson when, as chairman of the committee on balloting for constables in the meeting of the city council yesterday, he undertook to "proceed to the fulfilment of his duties." A pained expression stole over his countenance, as, thrusting in his hand, he extracted, besides the ballots, a cud of chewing tobacco, three pens, with jagged points, and some moisture. The spectators in the gallery, overlooking the council, snickered.

Chief Justice Wilfrid Bolster of the municipal court appeared before the finance committee of the city council yesterday to explain why the judges recommended an all-around $200 increase for the 15 or 16 male probation officers and $300 increases for the nine female probation officers.

The judge enjoys a hearty laugh as much as anybody, and his advent afforded one which was pretty general, for the knob of the door came off in his hand.

"You'll find the screw on the floor," observed his honor, joining in the jocularity and addressing City Messenger Leary.

"Yes, provided the judge hasn't got it in his pocket. I make a motion that the messenger be instructed to take an inventory of the furniture of the room," sallied Councilman Watson.

The word was passed around last month that Councilman Attridge, despite his vote for the one day off in three for firemen, is disposed "to be good" from the point of view of the G. G. A. this year, but Councilman Ford might be watched for a possibility of kicking over the traces. Yet yesterday it was Councilman Ford who made the motion to lay on the table the order to jump the salaries of 15 male and 9 female probation officers. "We shall be creating a precedent for general raising of salaries, if we put this through now. Let us wait for the budget, and give due consideration to all demands," he advised. And the other councilmen, who a moment before had apparently been willing to let the order slide along, recognized the danger of the charge of favoritism and followed Ford.

Mayor Curley was back at City Hall yesterday, "after eight days in bed," he said, "and I'm going back home this afternoon. I don't know where I got that cold, but it was a corker."

SMALL STORES TO DEMAND A RULING

Proprietors of hundreds of small stores in residential and suburban districts dealing in a miscellaneous assortment of wares are in doubt as to how they are classified under the new ruling. Many of these dealers do a large percentage of their business in the evening and have been accustomed to keeping open until a late hour.

If the small establishment is considered a variety store, it must close every evening at 7 o'clock, except Wednesday and Saturday, when it may remain open to 10 o'clock. If classed as "other retail businesses," it may remain open until 10 o'clock, if such has been the previous practice.

C. S. MONITOR - JAN - 11 - 1918

NEED OF SERVICE FOR BOSTON URGED

JAN 11 1918

Speakers at Boston City Club Dinner in Honor of Mayor-Elect Say That there Should Be New Men at City Hall

Service was the keynote repeatedly struck at the dinner and reception given by the Boston City Club on Thursday evening in honor of Mayor-elect Andrew J. Peters. "A democratic form of government is founded on the assumption of voluntary public service, and it can only exist for the people if they give to the city or to the state in return for the privileges of such government such services as are needed when called for," declared Mr. Peters in his address.

Former Mayor Nathan Matthews, who with former Mayors John F. Fitzgerald, Josiah Quincy and Thomas N. Hart, were guests of honor along with Mr. Peters, discussed some of Boston's municipal problems and declared that to render Boston the sort of service that is needed, three-quarters, possibly, of the present executive chiefs and members of municipal boards should be replaced. Former Mayor Fitzgerald, in turn, insisted that at least 95 per cent of the city department heads are efficient.

A letter from Mayor Curley in which he promised his services to the incoming city administration was read.

Mr. Peters said he realized that his election as Mayor meant that the people of Boston demand a more progressive and enlightened municipal government. He said he hoped that between the Mayor and the people the fullest extent of mutual confidence would exist during his administration.

"You cannot legislate a good government on to the people, and cannot rise above the ideals which they maintain," said Mr. Peters. "The stream can go no higher than the spring which is its source. We must remember that a democratic form of government is based on the idea of sacrifice by the individual. The advantages and independence of a democratic form of government cannot be obtained unless its responsibilities are assumed as well. Too frequently do we find among our citizens an attitude that the government is something from which they are to take everything they can in the way of protection, or of help or service, but to which they have no obligations to render anything, and to which they do give only with deep reluctance."

Referring to the financial problems of the administration, Mr. Peters said that conservation was the watchword of the hour. He alluded to the operation of the new state tax on intangibles, which, he said, would mean a reduction of $174,036.76 in the fund which may be appropriated for strictly city purposes in Boston.

He said that of the $36,000,000 odd expended by Boston the present fiscal year, the Mayor had control of about $16,000,000 from the tax levy and that of this more than $10,000,000 is used for payrolls and pensions. He said the war would and is bringing new problems, social and economic, and that the people and their servants must be prepared to meet them.

JAN - 11 - 1918

SERBIAN MISSION TO BE WELCOMED

Boston to Entertain the Visiting Delegation With a Breakfast and Other Events

JAN 11 1918

Boston will extend a welcome to the Serbian War Mission tomorrow in appreciation of the work Serbia has done for the Allies, and the members, Dr. Milenko R. Vesnitch, M. Michallovitch, General Rasnitch, and Dr. Sima Lasonitch will come from Washington, D. C. accompanied by representatives of the Department of State. The members will be met by a committee which will include a member of the Governor's staff, and will be escort
ley Plaza Hotel where br st will be served.

JAN 11 1918

Other plans for the day include a visit to points of interest in and about Boston, with luncheon served at the home of Mayor Curley. A reception for the members will be held later at the State House, and in the absence of Governor McCall the mission will be received by Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge. At 1 o'clock, there will be a luncheon at the Boston City Club, complimentary to the Chinese Mission now visiting the United States, and Crawford Vaughan, formerly premier of South Australia, and which will be attended by the Serbian Mission.

In the afternoon the guests will visit Bunker Hill, Concord, and Lexington, after which they will proceed to Harvard University where President Lowell and the faculty will tender them a reception.

At 5:45 o'clock a reception will be given to all Serbians in Boston at the Copley Plaza Hotel, where later in the evening the Mission will be dinner guests of Mayor Curley, additional guests including many who have been active in the Serbian relief work.

FIREMEN ARE APPOINTED

Mayor Curley today appointed 23 probationary firemen, from the civil service list. He said that he would like to appoint 70 men, but the 23 were all who had been listed by the commission. The Mayor explained that these additional men were needed to fill vacancies caused by enlistments, and also to keep the force filled when the one day off in three schedule becomes effective next Friday.

1918

JAN-10-1918

STREET RAILWAY LEGISLATION PLANS

JAN 10 1918

H 1

Question of Remedial Laws for Massachusetts Systems Assume Importance Comparable Only With Prohibition

JAN 10 1918

Remedial legislation for the Massachusetts street railways has assumed an importance in the Legislature this year comparable only with that of federal prohibition ratification, and while the railways throughout the State are gradually obtaining 6-cent fares, and the service-at-cost-zone-system is meeting with some favor, reactionaries seek to require uniform prices for the sale of pubic service throughout metropolitan Boston.

Probably not unrelated to the agitation in the capitol at Albany, for municipal ownership of the New York traction lines, is a movement in the Massachusetts State House to take the operation, at least, of certain trolley roads from the hands of the corporate interests and to place them under management of the public authorities.

Another element in Massachusetts, controverting the trolley owners' argument that the roads will pull through financially if granted abatement of franchise taxes, higher fares, or jitney bus regulation, insists that if the State Street group on Beacon Hill saves the street railways from public ownership at this stage, the day is not far distant when such a result likely will be accomplished.

As the street railway program develops in future hearings by the street railway committee, it is likely that equal activity will be displayed in the judiciary committee on the question of uniform prices for Boston. A bill with this in view, a modification of a measure defeated on third reading last year, was placed with the judiciary committee after the Senate had refused to let it go to the street railway committee.

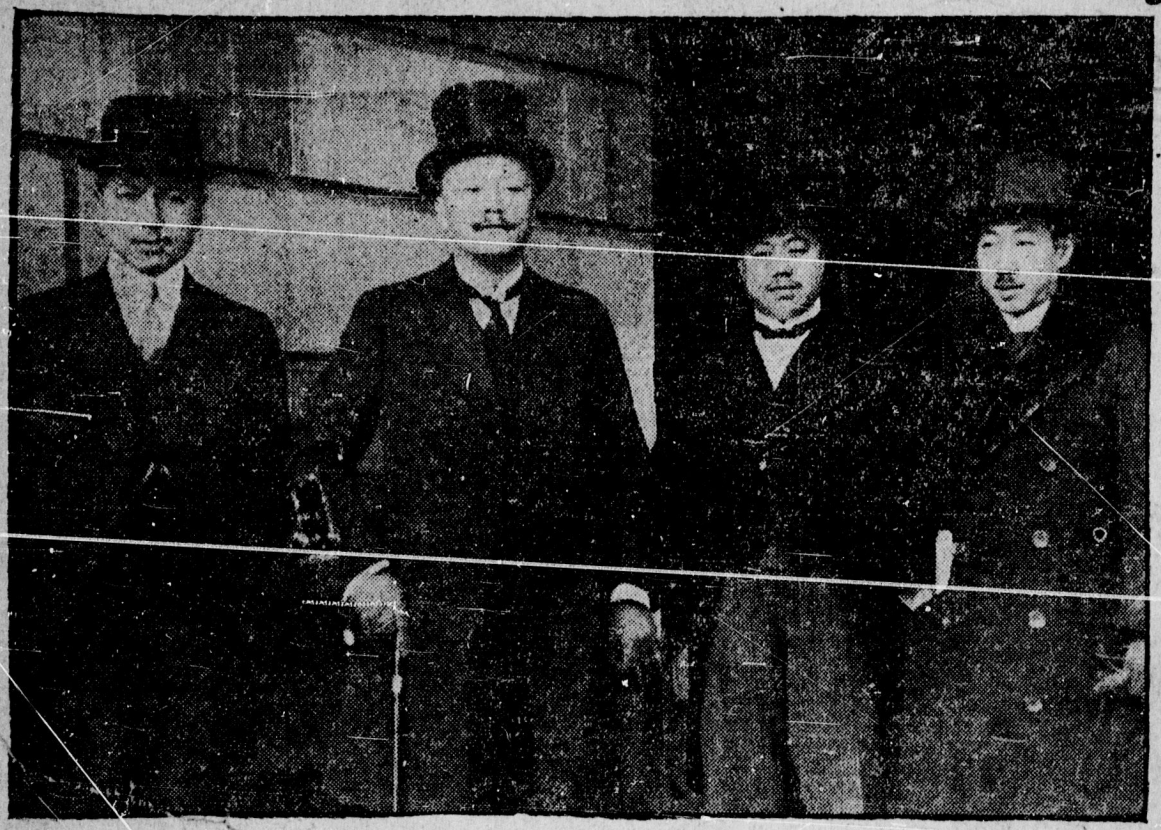
H 2

This measure, introduced by Representative Martin of Hyde Park, would establish equal prices throughout Boston for street car and telephone service, as well as for gas and electric light and power. Hyde Park is now paying $1.15 for gas, as compared with 80 cents in Boston, and 11 cents for trolley service into Boston, as against the uniform nickel fare elsewhere in metropolitan Boston.

The probable basis of whatever trolley legislature is agreed to this session will be the report to be made within the next week by the street railway investigation commission which sat during the legislative recess. The report was due early in the month, but in order that the committeemen might get nearer together on the proposition, an extension was granted until Jan. 26.

HERALD - JAN - 12 - 1918 -

Chinese Mission Are Guests of State and City



Left to right—Col. C. T. Tacheng Hung, Lt.-Gen. Chiang Ting Tzu, Maj.-Gen. L. C. Han and Consul Yang Yu Ying. Photographed today at the Copley-Plaza.

JAN 12 1918

The Chinese mission, composed of army and navy officers of high rank, in Boston for the purpose of visiting the munitions plants, today called on state and city officials and later were guests at luncheon at the City Club.

The mission, headed by War Minister Y. A. Ying, left the Copley-Plaza at 11:30 in three automobiles and proceeded to the State House. There, in the absence of Gov. McCall, they were received by Lt.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, who extended the greetings of the commonwealth.

After being escorted through the building by Adjt.-Gen. Jesse F. Stevens and Gen. John J. Sullivan of the state guard, Lt.-Gov. Coolidge presented War Minister Ying with photographs of Gov. McCall and himself.

Visit City Hall

The party then went to City Hall, where they called upon Mayor Curley. Dr. John C. Ferguson of Pekin, formerly a resident of Newton, and now advisor to the President of China, acted as interpreter.

The members of the mission are War Minister Y. A. Ying; Yang Yu Ying, Chinese consul; Maj.-Gen. L. C. Han, Lt.-Gen. Chiang Ting-tzu, Col. C. T. Tacheng Hung, T. F. Chin, Chilinchiang, Char K. Nien, John M. Bechtold, Dr. Josn C. Ferguson and Dr. Vi Kyuin Wellington oKo, the Chinese minister at Washington. On account of another engagement, Dr. Koo was obliged to omit his visit to the State House. Capt. J. L. Crittenden, U. S. A., and J. M. Bechtold of the federal department of commerce, are acting as federal escorts to the party.

City Club Luncheon

George S. Smith presided at the City Club luncheon at 1 P. M., and Robert Luce was toastmaster. Among those who spoke were Crawford Vaughan, former premier of New South Wales; Dr. Koo and Gen. Chiang.

The mission, which is making a tour of the principal cities of the country, arrived in Boston yesterday morning, and before leaving for Bridgeport next Thursday will visit the Boston Navy Yard, United Shoe Machinery Company's plants, the Fore River plant, the Springfield arsenal and other industries. All the members spoke in high praise of the city and said they were astounded at the volume of war work being done in this country.

paper, is headed by Juan T. Burns, said to have been former Mexican consul-general at New York, where he was indicted, it is said, for connection with passport frauds and liberated on $10,000 bonds.

He is quoted as having said: "Yes, it is true, we constitute a mission of Mexico to Japan. Call it a secret mission if you like. You have undoubtedly been informed that we are to conclude a treaty and to buy munitions. But I refuse to discuss the matter further, as my explanation of the nature of the mission will surely be misconstrued and misunderstood by the United States."

JAN - 16 - 1918 -

SUPT. DYER TO FINISH TERM

JAN 16 1918

Admits He Leaves Sept. 1 —Will Not Divulge His Plans

Boston will not lose its present superintendent of schools until the completion of his term, Sept. 1, 1918, according to Dr. Franklin B. Dyer himself.

"You may say for me that the rumor that I am about to resign is without foundation. I am not going to resign now. I shall do so when my present term is completed, and until then I do not care to divulge my future plans."

This denial came as a result of the publication of a news dispatch from Cincinnati, O., to the effect that Dr. Dyer, former Cincinnati school superintendent, had been approached by Ohio school authorities as a possible candidate for superintendent of education in Ohio and would give up his Boston position at the end of the present school term.

HERALD - JAN-12-1918

EXPLAINS LAW OF TAX RETURNS

Chief Deputy Collector Murphy Tells How to Avoid Penalties

JAN 12 1918

INCOME PROBLEMS FULLY EXPLAINED

John D. Murphy, chief deputy collector of the internal revenue office, Boston, opened last night in the College of Business Administration of Boston University a course of lectures on "Problems of the War and Income Tax." His talk related to individuals and began with a general survey of the new situation.

"Since the incidence of the first income tax law imposed March 1, 1913," he said, "a comparatively small portion of the population have been subject to income tax in Massachusetts. Approximately 32,000 people have made returns during 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916.

The Government View

They have been individuals who, if unmarried, had a net income tax in excess of $3000, and if married a net income tax in excess of $4000. Now that we are at war it became necessary to raise greater revenue and Congress on Oct. 3 last passed the so-called war revenue bill, which was signed by the President. That law says in effect we have been taxing a portion of the population whose incomes were in no case under $3000. Now in this time of emergency we will dip down and reach the men and women who have considerably less. So they lowered the exemption to $1000 in case of unmarried individuals and $2000 in case of those married.

"That means, of course, that millions of people who had never before paid income tax to the federal government would now pay a tax. They went farther and said, 'Having reached down to the individual on a comparatively low salary, we must increase the taxes on those who are receiving greater salaries or incomes,' and so they increased heavily what are called the additional or surtaxes imposed on salaries larger than the average individual receives. The war revenue bill imposed additional taxes on incomes at graduated rates until they reached the individual whose net income is in excess of $2,000,000, and the rate of tax on that income is 50 per cent. of the entire net income in excess of $2,000,000. In the past we have had about 32,000 people making income tax returns, and we estimate that because of the lowered exemption we shall this year have 320,000 individuals making such returns.

Heavy Burden on Collector

"A tremendous burden has been placed upon the collector, John F. Malley, and I assure you he is carrying that burden in wonderful fashion, working far into the night and on Sundays that the returns may be carried successfully through this year. Because of the liability of errors in the returns the collector had the foresight last August to submit a plan for handling the income tax, and the internal revenue department has adopted it for the entire country. That plan is to carry the office to the people by means of trained income tax men, and here in Massachusetts we have about 100 men under 18 captains scattered in different zones, and the returns are already coming in from those men. We are aiming wherever possible to have them make out returns for the individual, see that they are correct and that he is neither overtaxed nor undertaxed, settle his doubts and answer his questions.

"In this way we shall attack errors at their source and obviate a tremendous amount of claims for abatement and for refunding of taxes. This will be a success if we receive the co-operation of the people of Massachusetts, and we have no doubt of that.

JAN-12-1918

GAS AND WATER FAMINE FEARED

Present Supply May Fail for Lack of Fuel and Oil —Use Has Increased

JAN 12 1918

COAL MOVEMENTS TO N. E. ARE HEAVIER

Movements of coal for New England by water, as reported yesterday, were particularly heavy. Including arrivals in Boston harbor and steamers and strings of barges on the way or reported as loading and about to sail as soon as weather conditions permit, they aggregated in the neighborhood of 75,000 tons, chiefly soft coal, but including some consignments of anthracite.

Train movements eastward inside the New England gateways of the New Haven, Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany railroads totalled 484 cars, averaging about 40 tons to the car, or 19,360 tons, representing hard and soft coal in about equal quantities.

Good News and Bad

Good and bad news reached the New England fuel administration yesterday from Washington.

The bad news was that the federal fuel administration had ordered to Cuba a steamer with 3700 tons of soft coal and consigned to Mr. Storrow.

The good news was that the federal administration had turned over to the New England administration the steamer Achilles, due at Hampton Roads today, to bring to Boston another cargo of 12,500 tons of soft coal. From this cargo Mr. Storrow hopes to take care of many of the schools that are now without sufficient fuel to warrant them being reopened.

Marine observers of the Boston Chamber of Commerce reported yesterday afternoon that 15 barges in tow, loaded with 20,000 tons of coal, passed Chatham at 5 P. M. About one-fourth this amount is hard coal, the rest bituminous. The barges are from Philadelphia and are expected to arrive today, although there is a possibility that threatening weather may force them in at Provincetown.

Water arrivals yesterday included the steamer Matoa, from Sewall's Point, Md., with 3140 tons of bituminous coal, consigned to the Boston & Maine. The collier was taken to Mystic Wharf and a large part of the cargo will be rushed to industrial centres of northern New England. The steamer Indian, from Norfolk brought 2200 tons of soft coal arrived in the bay with three barges of coal, the consignments including 1533 tons of anthracite for Salem, 1251 tons of anthracite and 1100 tons of bituminous for Boston.

Due with 6000 Tons Coal

The steamer Coastwise, which has been frozen in at Baltimore, is due today with a cargo, presumably for the Boston & Maine, of 6000 tons of soft coal. The steamers Hampden and Inland, with bituminous cargoes aggregating 11,000 tons, and the steamer Transportation, with 6000 tons of the same grade for Portland, have left Baltimore, the two former being due to arrive in Boston harbor by the first of the week.

Three tugs started south yesterday with nine empty barges [illegible] there was some delay on account of scarcity of seamen. Capt. Arthur Crowley, government director of coal-carriers, is returning barges as rapidly as possible and expediting movements of ocean tugs. Where possible the tows are made up by local craft and turned over to powerful tugs which stop in port only long enough for supplies.

Five steamers are held at this port because of inability to provide them with bunker coal in quantities carying from 100 tons to 500 tons. The delay will be indefinite unless fuel arrives in large quantities. The Norfolk has been unable to proceed to a southern port although cargo was discharged fully a week ago. Another steamer has been held up five days. A British steamship at Commonwealth pier temporarily stopped work unloading yesterday when coal for the steam winches gave out. Electric winches belonging to the pier were requisitioned and local agents of the ship are in search of a supply of coal that will enable the discharging of merchandise to proceed expeditiously.

Stalled Craft Proceed

All colliers reported as having been stalled at Vineyard Haven by ice and bad weather had proceeded at noon yesterday. Among these were four tows of probably two barges each with anthracite consigned to various local dealers in Boston. The barges will probably average 1200 tons each.

Eight barges were reported to the New England fuel administrator yesterday by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal Company as being loaded with anthracite and awaiting an improvement in ice conditions to leave their berths in the Delaware river for Boston. Their cargoes are from 1200 to 1500 tons each. A steamer is being loaded at New York with 5000 tons of hard coal, most of which is likely to reach the coal yards of Boston and Lynn.

A bargeload of 2200 tons of soft coal left Hampton Roads yesterday morning consigned to Lynn, to be distributed by the Lynn fuel committee. The Lake Oneida was taking aboard 3500 tons of hard coal at New York yesterday, and Mr. Storrow hopes that Lynn will get at least 1000 tons of that. Lynn will also get 10 cars of a solid train of hard coal consigned to Boston by the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal & Iron Company.

Fall River got 2400 tons of soft coal aboard the barge Wulfkin from Hampton Roads yesterday afternoon. Newport reported that a tow of four barges of hard coal passed yesterday afternoon, 800 tons being for Bristol, R. I., 500 for Fall River, 500 for New Bedford and 400 for Taunton.

The fuel administration announced yesterday that 114 carloads of hard and soft coal--approximately in equal quantities--moved locally during the forenoon from Mechanicville, via the Boston & Maine railroad, for the following points: Eight for Woodsville, two for Westboro, 25 for Newport, Vt.; three for Bellows Falls, two for Springfield, one for Keene, one for Huntsdale, five for Manchester, one for Contoocook, one for Franklin, five for Enfield, three for

Continued next page

HERALD - JAN-12-1918.

(1)

for the Metropolitan Coal Co., and the H. H. Brown, also from Norfolk, had 4200 tons of bituminous coal from the Darrow, Mann Co., whose pockets are on the Mystic River. The steamer Walter D. Noyes brought 6600 tons of soft coal for the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. The tug Henry Brooks written to the Metropolitan Coal Company, offering 100 tons of soft coal, purchased last summer, to be distributed as occasion demands. If sold the price is to be as of time of purchase in the summer. If the poor are suffering for lack of anthracite, however, he instructs the coal company to give the coal away. Coke used as a substitute, for household purposes.

JAN 1 1918

Work in North End

The Boston Equal Suffrage Association, through its Americanization committee, has been doing effective work in the North end during the coal crisis. The first coal sent to the relief of that district was sent in charge of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, chairman of that committee, which has been working among the Italian women of that quarter. She solicited coal from churches not one of which refused to help. She obtained trucks for delivery and furnished a number of workers for coal stations. New Year's day she and other members of the committee distributed coal among families known to be in need. In the "coal lines" they recognized women whom they had interested during the fall in the study of English, and they noted how proudly these women, who had been unable until recently to write a word in any language, asked to be allowed to sign their names on the application slips.

Advance in Bituminous

A further advance in the maximum price of bituminous coal to $9.85 a net ton, delivered, and 40 cents extra for basketing, is announced by the Boston fuel committee with the authorization of the Massachusetts fuel administrator.

Demurrage is piling up, the committee states, making the advance in price necessary. The committee further states:

"The trade in bag coal ought to be encouraged as that gives the greatest relief to the largest number of people for the quantity of coal involved, and as the present price is inadequate to accomplish its full purpose the following prices therefore are established:

"Fifteen cents per bag of 25 pounds domestic anthracite coal, including pea, at the yards and wharves.

"One cent more per bag for delivery to customers, e. g., smallware dealers, grocers, newsdealers and others who retail the same, and 3 cents more per bag for selling and delivering the same to their customers.

"Or to put it in a form more graphic:

"Anthracite coal in 25-pound bags at yards or wharves, 15 cents; delivered to retailers, 16 cents; delivered by distributors in bags, 19 cents."

Has Moved Quarters

The branch of the city fuel committee devoted to supplying householders requiring coal in lots sufficient to heat rather large-sized residences, lodging houses and the like, has been moved from 15 Beacon street to room 65 in City Hall, where applications for such supplies should be made. George A. Whitten, recently [illegible] assistant sales manager of the Metropolitan Coal Company, has joined the staff at work at that office, which is seeking to co-ordinate the work of supplying the coal in bag lots and in the larger quantities. Mr. Whitten hopes to impress upon the people, even those asking assistance of the committee in getting coal, the fact that they must aid themselves all they can, especially in the matter of transportation.

The committee is arranging to establish three stations in South Boston and at least two in East Boston, and hopes to estabish one at Roxbury Crossing. Preparations have been made to have one station at the city coal yard in Commercial street, next North End Park, which is expected to be in operation Monday. The North Grove street station is reported as doing excellent work, taking care of the people in its immediate vicinity of the West end.

Concord, one for Plymouth, N. H.; one for Suncook, one for Conway, one for Nashua, four for Greenville, two for Hudson, seven for Fitchburg, one for Waltham, one for Orange, one for Athol, one of Statford, Ct.; one for Cliftondale, one for Portland, Me.; one for North Somerville, one for Arlington Heights, one for Melrose, one for St. Johnsbury, one for Groveton, one for Berlin, one for Piermont, one for Williamstown, one for West Hopkinton, one for Troy, one for East Jaffrey, one for Gardner, one for Peterboro, five for Worcester, 14 for Ayer, one for Graniteville and one for Cherry Brook.

Movement to Jan 10

Up to midnight, Jan. 10, 210 cars had been moved east by the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad from its gateway at Maybrook; and up to the same time the Boston & Albany railroad had moved east 180 cars of coal from its gateway at Albany. Both these movements covered anthracite and bituminous shipments.

Both gas and water famines are among the possibilities of which the Boston people were warned yesterday as incidents of the coal shortage.

Vice-President Edgar N. Wrightington of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company said yesterday that the present gas supply would last under present conditions only a short time—a matter of weeks, not of months. If the gas plant cannot get more coal and oil soon the present supply of gas may be exhausted before long. People have been using a tremendous amount of gas for heating, particularly by means of gas ovens, during the recent cold wave. This use made serious inroads into the reserve supplies of gas and materials at a time when it was impossible to replenish the latter. Mr. Wrightington predicted that the company might have to stop furnishing gas at all if the government takes over more of the shipping for war purposes.

Congresman Alvan T. Fuller has based on frankness and direct dealings. This relationship I purpose to establish. That I shall make mistakes, I do not doubt, but no progress is ever made without them. The health, happiness

JAN-11-1918.

STEAM ROLLER DECREE BLOCKED

The full bench of the supreme court today reversed a decree of the industrial accident board awarding Bridget O'Toole, widow of Patrick O'Toole, $10 a week for 400 weeks from the city of Boston, for his death from coasting down a hill, Dracut street, Dorchester, on a steam roller.

JAN 1 1918

It was on Aug. 4, 1915. He was employed by the public works department in spreading cracked stone on the surface of Dracut street. The steam roller belonged to an independent contractor.

He entered the cab of the steam roller during lunch hour and a heavy rain storm. While he was talking with the engineer the roller started down hill out of control and smashed into the piazza of a house at the foot of the street. O'Toole died from his injuries.

JAN-12-1918-

WILL CLOSE 92 SCHOOLHOUSES

Board Names Buildings for Which No Coal Supply Available

WILL REOPEN 169 SCHOOLS MONDAY

JAN 13 1918

The school committee announced the list last evening of 92 buildings which will remain closed until a sufficient supply of coal can be obtained to keep them warm.

The committee has decided to open 169 schools Monday. The buildings which will not open Monday on account of lack of coal are as follows:

JAN 12 1918

CITY PROPER.

English High, Mechanic Arts High, Andrews, C Columbus, Dwight, Hancock, J. J. Williams, Pierpont, Tyler Street, Wells, Girls' High, Abraham Lincoln, Brimmer, Continuation (La Grange street), Franklin, Horace Mann, Mayhew, Prince, Trade School for Girls, Winchell.

SOUTH BOSTON.

Capen, John A. Andrew, Samuel G. Howe, Clinch, John Boyle O'Reilly.

EAST BOSTON.

Commodore Barry, Plummer.

ROXBURY.

High School of Commerce, High School of Practical Arts, Aaron Davis, Asa Gray, Ellis Mendell, George Putnam, Hyde, Lowell, Samuel W. Mason, Sherwin, Winthrop Street, Normal Group, Roxbury High, Abby W. May, Dillaway, Farragut, Hugh O'Brien, Jefferson, Martin, Sarah J. Baker, William Bacon, Wyman.

DORCHESTER.

Dorchester High, Benjamin Cushing, Harbor View Street, John G. Whittier, John Winthrop, Marshall, Mather, Old Gibson, Phillips Brooks, Richard C. Humphreys, Roger Wolcott, Walnut Street, Benedict Fenwick, Edward Everett, Henry L. Pierce, John L. Motley, Lyceum Hall, Martha A. Baker, Minot, Old Mather, Quincy E. Dickerman, Roger Clap, Savin Hill, William E. Russell.

CHARLESTOWN.

Copley, Oliver Holden.

BRIGHTON.

Brighton High, Thomas Gardner Annex, Thomas Gardner.

WEST ROXBURY.

West Roxbury High, Bowditch, Chestnut Avenue, Longfellow, Agassiz, Charles Sumner, Germantown, Robert G. Shaw.

HYDE PARK.

Hyde Park High, Prescott, Elihu Greenwood.

Buildings which will not open because of damage to apparatus follow:

City proper, Skinner.

Dorchester, Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Brighton, North Harvard street.

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FRIENDS WILL HONOR MAYOR

Reception and Banquet on February 6

JAN 12 1918

A testimonial, reception and banquet will be tendered to Mayor Curley by his friends at Symphony Hall on Wednesday evening, Feb. 6, according to an announcement made last night by the press committee of which Theodore A. Glynn is the chairman.

Friends of Mayor Curley from Washington, Chicago, New York, Rochester, Syracuse, Buffalo, Cleveland and other cities have signified their intention to be present.

The banquet will be arranged for 2000 friends of the Mayor. The balconies will be occupied by the women guests of the Mayor's friends.

JAN-12-1918

FIRST BIDS ON CITY BONDING

Proposals Show Little Saving Can Be Made

JAN 12 1918

For the first time in the history of Boston, bids were received yesterday from bonding companies and agencies on the total surety bonding of all city employees, the aggregate of all bonds being about $1,000,000. Although the proposals have not yet been totalled, on account of their complicated form, it is certain that the saving to the city by this attempt at promoting competition will amount to very little, if anything.

Last night it appeared that the low bidder is the Hartford Accident & Indemnity Company, through its general agent, John Paulding Meade & Co., 99 Milk street. Meade quoted a flat rate of $2.50 per $1000 on bonds for the bulk of the city employees, excepting those of the treasurer's and collector's offices, the disbursing officers and wardens and superintendents of the penal institutions department. Even this low bid will not mean much of a saving to the city, it is estimated, because seven-tenths of the bonding done by the city is in the case of employers and of the treasurer's and collector's offices, where all companies bidding agree on a $4 per $1,000 rate.

JAN-12-1918

WIDOW LOSES $10 A WEEK

Allowance Taken Away by Court Decision

JAN 12 1918

Mrs. Patrick O'Toole, by a decree of the Supreme Judicial Court, yesterday lost the award which the Industrial Accident Board gave her of $10 a week for 400 weeks following the death of her husband in August, 1915.

O'Toole was employed by the city of Boston in the public works department spreading cracked stone on Dracut street, Dorchester. He entered the cab of a steam roller used upon the work and owned by an independent contractor. The roller ran away with O'Toole in the cab and crashed into a house at the foot of Dracut street. O'Toole died of the injuries he suffered in the accident.

The court yesterday found that O'Toole's injuries were not received in the course of his employment and ordered judgment for the city of Boston.

JAN-13-1918.

SCHOOLS STILL SHORT

Seven More Will Be Unable to Open Tomorrow, Including Fenway High Group—Others Will Be Opened When They Have Week's Supply

JAN 13 1918

Seven more schools were added yesterday to the list of 90 which, on account of the coal shortage, will not open tomorrow. Two others which were expected to remain closed will open on schedule time.

The masters of the various schools have been instructed to keep in touch with the janitors, and as soon as any school has a supply sufficient for at least a week, it will be opened.

The following schools have been added to the list of those which will not open tomorrow:

City Proper—Public Latin, Hancock Annex, Cushman, Eliot, Wells Annex. Roxbury—Girls' Latin, English High Colony and Normal Group.

Repairs have been sufficiently completed at the Germantown School in West Roxbury and at the Oliver Holden School, Charlestown, these schools will open tomorrow instead of remaining closed as previously announced.

JAN-13-1918

FREEZE COSTS CITY $50,000

Heavy Damage Done to Plumbing of Schools

JAN 13 1918

The damage done by bursting water pipes in the schools of the city during the holidays may amount to $50,000, according to the report on the recent emergency filed by the Schoolhouse Commission with the School Committee.

Between Dec. 31 and Jan. 2, inclusive, breaks were reported in the plumbing systems of 109 schools and in the heating plants of 73. The heating and plumbing engineers and all available steamfitters and plumbers have been at work night and day to make repairs in time for the opening of some of the schools tomorrow.

"So far as we are concerned," said Acting Chairman William J. Hennessey of the Schoolhouse Commission, last night, "practically all the buildings are ready for occupancy."

JAN-16-1918.

SEVEN MORE SCHOOLS TO OPEN TODAY

JAN 16 1918

Several Others to Have Coal and Open Next Week

With the arrival of sufficient coal to last them at least a week, seven schools which have been closed since the beginning of the mid-winter recess will reopen this morning.

The fuel administration has promised early delivery of enough coal, with what was already in the bins, to last the South Boston, Brighton, East Boston, Hyde Park and West Roxbury schools three weeks, and those of Dorchester one week.

OTHER SCHOOLS NEXT WEEK

The other schools in these districts will not, however, open before the beginning of next week. Even if the coal should be placed in the bins today, it would not pay to run them for half a week for the first session, since it takes two or three days to dry out the buildings and heat them up for occupancy.

The schools which will open today for the first time since the holidays are: South Boston, Samuel G Howe, Capen; Dorchester, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Florence Nightingale; West Roxbury, Bowditch; Hyde Park, Hyde Park High, Elihu Greenwood.

JAN-18-1918

TABLE PAY BOOST FOR PROBATION OFFICERS

An order to increase the salaries of male and female probation officers of the municipal courts was laid on the table at the motion of Councillor Ford at yesterday's meeting of the City Council. He argued that the matter should be held up pending discussion of the budget.

Through this order the male officers would have their salaries increased from $2000 to $2200 and the nine female officers would be increased from $1500 to $1800.

JAN 18 1918

JAN-15-1918.

Order for New Police Station in Roslindale

An order calling for an appropriation of $125,000 for the erection of a new police station at the corner of Washington street and Metropolitan avenue, Roslindale, was sent to the City Council yesterday by Mayor Curley. The building will be station

JAN 15 1918

AMERICAN JAN-12-1918

92 SCHOOLS IN BOSTON STAY CLOSED

JAN 12 1918

Frozen Pipes and Other Damage Follow Fuel Shortage; Some Buildings Open Monday

As a result of the coal shortage, ninety-two of Boston's public schools will remain closed when the other schools open on Monday. In some of these school buildings there are frozen water pipes and there is other damage due to lack of fuel. The schools which will not open are:

City Proper—English High, Mechanic Arts High, Andrews, C. Columbus, Dwight, Hancock, J. J. Williams, Pierpont, Skinner, Tyler-street, Wells, Girls' High, Abraham Lincoln, Brimmer, Continuation (Lagrange street), Franklin, Horace Mann, Mayhew, Trade School for Girls, Winchell.

Charlestown — Copley, Oliver Holden.

Brighton—Brighton High, Thomas Gardner annex, Thomas Gardner.

West Roxbury — West Roxbury High, Bowditch Chestnut-avenue, Longfellow, Agassiz, Charles Sumner, Germantown, Robert G. Shaw.

Hyde Park—Hyde Park High, Trescott, Elihu Greenwood.

South Boston—Capen, John A. Andrew, Samuel G. Howe, Clinch, John Boyle O'Reilly.

East Boston—Commodore Barry, Plummer.

Dorchester—Dorchester High, Benjamin Cushing, Harbor View street; John G. Whittier, John Winthrop, Marshall, Mather, Old Gibson, Phillips Brooks, Richard C. Humphreys, Roger Wolcott, Walnut street; Benedict Fenwick, Edward Everett, Henry L. Pierce, John L. Motley, Lyceum Hall, Martha A. Baker, Minot, Old Mather, Quincy E. Dickerman, Roger Clapp, Savin Hill, William E. Russell.

Roxbury—High School of Commerce, High School of Practical Arts, Aaron Davis, Hyde, Lowell, Samuel W. Mason, Sherwin, Winthrop street; normal group, Roxbury High, Abby W. May, Dillaway, Farragut, Hugh O'Brien, Jefferson, Martin, Sarah J. Baker, William Bacon, Wyman.

COAL SPECIAL IS DUE IN HUB TODAY

Theatres Are Granted Permission to Keep Open Until 10:15 P. M.

A total of 9,543 tons of coal arrived in Boston yesterday by water and there are fifteen barges headed through Nantucket Sound with coal, aggregating about 20,000 tons more, expected to arrive today.

The barges, under tow, left Vineyard Haven yesterday morning. In addition, a "Storrow special," comprised of 27 cars of about 45 tons each, is expected to arrive in the New Haven freight yards this morning.

This special, it was announced last evening, brings coal that is additional to the sixty cars daily received over the New Haven rails for consumption in Boston.

IRON WORKS CLOSES.

The Fall River Iron Works, one of the largest cotton mills in Fall River, closed last evening, throwing 5,000 persons out of employment, because of lack of fuel. There is a shortage of coal at a number of munition plants, especially in Lowell.

Administrator Storrow said that he had received orders from Washington to furnish coal to the Springfield Armory, but that he is unable to comply with the order because he has not the coal. He said that one munition plant which is making supplies for the French government has been shut down for a week owing to lack of fuel.

The Boston Fuel Committee yesterday authorized an increase in coal prices, the committee statement reading that it is necessary to raise the maximum price of bituminous coal to $9.85 per net ton, delivered, and 40 cents extra for basketing it. The trade in bag coal, the statement read, ought to be encouraged.

15 CENTS AT WHARVES.

More specifically, the statement read that anthracite coal at yards or wharves is to sell at 15 cents for each 25-pound bag; 16 cents, delivered to retailers, and 19 cents, delivered by distributors.

Theatres have been granted permission to keep open until 10:15 p. m.

In the case of big shows like "The Riviera Girl," which is coming to the Colonial Theatre on Monday night, trial is to be made of the plan of giving a complete performance with a minimum loss of time, closing as near to 10:15, the new time limit, as possible.

Manager Rich of the Colonial says that the big Klaw & Erlanger production will be given exactly as it was in New York, but with the new opening hour, 7:45, and the shortening of intermissions the performance will not go much beyond the alloted two hours and a half.

MAY SEIZE PRIVATE COAL.

David A. Ellis of the City Fuel Committee declared at the State House yesterday that seizure of private hoards of coal in the bins of factories and none-essential industries will follow the report of a committee working on the project.

"Stringent measures are necessary in the interest of the common welfare," he said "and as soon as the committee reports on where there are private hoards they will be seized and distributed.

"We have about reached the point where we may have to refuse coal to desirable industries.

"Only 4,000 tons of coal are being allowed Boston by the fuel committee today, whereas the normal amount consumed at this season is 20,000 tons a day."

New regulations for closing the theatre were made by Mr. Storrow at a meeting at his office of the members of the fuel administration and forty theatre, moving picture and dance hall managers.

ONE RULE FOR ALL.

Under the new plan all theatres must raise their curtains at 7:45 p. m. and must close if possible at 10 o'clock. They must absolutely close at 10:15 p. m.

In the case of long shows it was indicated that although they could ask for a special dispensation they would probably not get it.

"Don't ask for a dispensation," said Storrow.

All moving picture houses must close at 10 p. m.

Mr. Storrow put the theatre managers on their honor to observe these rules. After hearing of the seriousness of the situation as told by the fuel administrators, the managers said they were satisfied.

The ruling is effective for sixty days from next Monday.

At the hearing besides Storrow were David A. Ellis of the City Fuel Committee and J. F. O'Hare, representing labor.

Several theatre men and members of labor organizations of stage hands and other employes made stirring appeals to the Fuel Administrator not to put them out of business.

REALIZE REAL DANGER.

They were supported by dance hall managers. F. W. Estabrook, manager of Mechanics Building, declared that the regulation would drive the dance hall business out of existence.

Business Agent Dempsey of the Theatrical Employes' Union pleaded with Mr. Storrow to consider the 2,000 employes involved. "We are just as important as factory employes," he said.

P. J. Sheehan, president of the Stage Hands' Union, also prayed the administrator not to put the members of his craft out of business.

Following the conference Edward J. Smith, manager of the Shubert, Plymouth, Majestic and Wilbur theatres, and Fred T. Wright of the Park Square said that they both would support the fuel administration.

"We realize now what Storrow is up against," said Smith, "and we will stand by the ship. The conditions under the new plan aren't the most ideal, but we are satisfied."

ADVERTISER JAN-12-1918

LARGE SUPPLY OF COAL FOR RELIEF HERE

JAN 12 1918

9,543 Tons Arrived Yesterday—20,000 Tons on Way in Barges

C. S. MONITOR-JAN-12-1918

SERBIAN MISSION AGAIN REASSURED

Dr. Vesnitch, at Meeting With Newspaper Representatives, Recounts Examples of Tyranny Inflicted by the Teutons

JAN 12 1918

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Prof. Voyslav M. Yovanovitch on Friday gave a luncheon at Rauscher's to Dr. Milenko Vesnitch and the members of the Serbian war mission, to meet the representatives of the press in Washington. In addition to Dr. Vesnitch there were present Prof. Sima Lozanitch, Gen. Mihailo Rashitch, Col. Mihailo Nenadovitch, Capt. Milan Yovitchitch, Mr. Vladislav Martnatz, members of the mission; Mr. Alexander Georgevitch and Mr. George Todorovitch, secretaries of the Serbian legation; Dr. H. Hinkovitch, member of the Jugoslav committee; Lieutenant Armstrong, of the United States Army, and Mr. Louis Nieman.

At the conclusion of the luncheon, Dr. Vesnitch spoke. After thanking Professor Yovanovitch for giving him the opportunity to meet the members of the press in Washington, he begged them to express the gratitude of himself and the other members of the mission to the President and Mrs. Wilson, to the Secretary of State and his staff, the members of the Cabinet, the Vice-President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for their kind and cordial reception.

President Wilson, he stated, had assured him that from the very beginning of the war the sympathy of the United States was with Serbia, a victim of an unjustified act of aggression on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The scope of the war mission, he said, was to express the thanks of the Serbian King, Government, and people for the aid and support of the Government of the United States, and to supply it with all information regarding Serbia's aims and aspirations.

Dr. Vesnitch then referred to the problem of Jugoslavia and described in moving terms the martyrdom of the southern Slav population under the Austrian yoke. For centuries the Croats and Slovenes, like their Serbian brothers, have struggled for the freedom and the unity of the Jugoslav race. The enemy of the Serbs was the Turk and the Bulgarian, while the enemy of the Jugoslav is the Teuton and the Magyar. But all the excesses of the Turk pale before those of the Austrian Germans and the Magyars. The calvary of Jugoslavia can have but one end, its liberation from the yoke of its oppressors, and in this it counts confidently on the support and sympathy of the United States.

The speaker then cited certain striking examples of Hapsburg tyranny, notably the famous political trial of Zagreb (Agram), where an attempt was made to indict a whole nation, and where the defendants were held criminally responsible for articles regarding their aims, even those appearing in the press of the United States.

Frank B. Noyes, replying to Dr. Vesnitch, spoke in praise of the marvelous fortitude and courage shown by the Serbian people and army in its long and unequal struggle against the Central Powers, and assured him that Serbia could count on the wholehearted sympathy and support of the American people until the final triumph of its just cause.

JAN-14-1918

PUBLIC LICENSE HEARINGS SOUGHT

Measures Filed in Massachusetts Legislature Would Have Bearing on Opening of Saloon in Residential Districts

JAN 14 1918

Another step in the efforts of Boston suburbanites to halt the extension of open saloons to residential districts is seen in two petitions relating to the Boston Licensing Board and the Massachusetts liquor laws which have been filed with the Massachusetts Legislature. Citizens in the outlying districts have loudly protested against what they have recognized as a continuance of the policy of the Licensing Board to transfer liquor licenses to locations near their homes, and now they have taken legal steps designed to correct what they consider an abuse of the licensing system.

One of these measures filed by the Dorchester No-License League, would require that the books of the Licensing Board should at all times be open to public inspection, while another measure would require the board to grant a public hearing, at the request of 10 registered voters, before a liquor license were granted.

Under the present statutes the Boston Licensing Board is not compelled to grant public hearings, and in more than one instance when the board has seen fit to hold hearings in residential sections, it has been declared that the overwhelming public opposition to granting the license has not kept the saloons away from the vicinity of the people's homes.

The charge has been made that the board, in advance of such hearing, has made general promises for recommendations to an applicant for a license, regarding location or obtaining a building suitable for a saloon. The no-license workers also have charged that licenses have been sold with the knowledge and recognition of the board, although a liquor license is not supposed to have value.

JAN-7-1918.

BOSTON SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENCY

JAN 7 1918

Four Men Are Prominently Mentioned for Position at Head of System at the Retirement of Dr. Franklin B. Dyer

With the personnel of the new Boston School Committee settled, the question of a new superintendent is coming to the front. The present superintendent, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, positively refuses to allow his name to be considered. It has been definitely known for the last two years that he has had no intention of returning to the Boston schools when the period of his appointment had expired, coming here for the one term only.

Four names are prominently mentioned in connection with the new appointment. They are Jeremiah E. Burke, supposedly favored by the Roman Catholics; Frank V. Thompson, favored by a large body of citizens both Roman Catholic and Protestant; Augustine L. Rafter, favored by Roman Catholics, and Miss Mary C. Mellyn, also favored by Roman Catholics and believed to be by Michael H. Corcoran, newly returned to the School Committee. The final rejection of all of these because of inability to come to agreement on any one of them or the withdrawal of Mr. Thompson, and the election of a fifth from somewhere in the United States is believed to be a possibility.

With the election of Mr. Corcoran and Richard J. Lane to the School Committee it was believed, before election, that the superintendency would fall to Mr. Burke. Mr. Burke, Mr. Rafter and Mr. Thompson, each was advocated for the superintendency when the last vacancy occurred six years ago. Since that time Mr. Burke has been accorded special honors by those affiliated with his party, with a view, it has been said, to proving his special fitness for the superintendency when the time should come to push it.

The candidacy of Miss Mellyn seems to have been quietly gaining impetus for some time. It is thought to be a plan to put her forward as a compromise and to spring the election before any plan can be made to combat it.

Neither Mr. Rafter nor his friends is supposed to be making any particular effort to secure the position of superintendent, but it is understood he stands in line for it.

Appointment by Mr. Thompson is advocated by business men and others who have in one way or another been connected with the Boston schools.

RECORD - JAN-12-1918.

BIG BUSINESS MEN PROTEST CLOSING PLAN

Scheme Nothing Short of Calamity, Says Hood Rubber Manager

This is what some Greater Boston business men say of the new closing orders:—

Frederick C. Hood, general manager Hood Rubber Co.: "The order is nothing short of a calamity."

Ezra C. Fitch, president Waltham Watch Co.: "The order is a most drastic one and will be keenly felt by our 4000 employees who will be forced to loaf."

Former Mayor Fitzgerald: "It is a pity that the country is caught in such a situation. It is too bad we haven't got one big man who could grasp the bigness of this country."

John B. Schoeffel, pres. Theatre Managers' Assn.—"Personally I am very sore. However, we will take no action in the matter and will conform to the rulings."

Sees Confusion

George F. Washburn, Pres. Mass. Real Estate Exchange.—"The new ruling will only add to the confusion already evidenced in the business world."

Henry M. Sanborn, Pres. N. E. Hardware Dealers' Assn.—"The order is not a good one and will not result in a saving of coal commensurate with its deterrent effect upon business. The order is too stringent."

Mayor Curley—"It's up to every good American citizen to accept any recommendation of the Fuel Administration. I have nothing further to say."

Henry I. Harriman, president Boston Chamber of Commerce—"It is very drastic and will work many hardships on the laboring classes. I am very much surprised."

Thomas F. Anderson, secretary N. E. Shoe and Leather Assn.—"The situation is much more serious on account of the apparent lack of necessity for such action."

P. W. Elliott, secretary N. E. Stove Mfrs. Assn.—"It would be better to get to work and mine more coal. I don't see any object to be gained by the order."

Charles W. Henderson, ice-Pres. N. E. Iron & Hardware Assn.—"I am not in favor of the measure. If it is necessary as a war measure the public should know why."

Col. Charles Pfaff, Pres. Mass. Brewing Co. "I prefer not to comment upon the order. It will result in great damage to our goods in process of manufacture."

Charles L. Edgar, Pres. of Edison Electric Illuminating Co.—"I look for very little reduction of light by this new order."

Henry C. Brine, Pres. N. E. Dry Goods Assn.—"The measure is a very drastic one, but the commission would not make such a ruling unless it were necessary."

Gov. McCall—"I am not in a position at this time to say anything for publication on the matter."

Mathew C. Brush, Pres. Boston Elevated Co.—"I have no view to express at this time. We will work in full co-operation with Mr. Storrow, of course."

Bernard M Wolf, Clothing Merchant—"It will hurt business very much to have Monday declared a holiday for 10 weeks."

R. M. Saltonstall, director Ipswich Mills.—"It is very lamentable, very unfortunate and will bring hardship to many."

Edward S. Underwood, Pres. Lynn Chamber of Commerce.—"Lynn will not be affected so much as other cities as the majority of Lynn factories are running only 25 hours a week."

Augustus S. Hemenway, Shoe Manufacturer.—"The hardship will be greater on employees than manufacturers and will mean a great loss of business."

Gen. Manager Fish of the General Electric Co.—"I cannot believe that this news is authentic. It seems incomprehensible that this order should be put into effect so suddenly."

Oscar E. Nutter of the Saco-Lowell Machine Shop of Newton Upper Falls—"There will be a reaction. Already some of my men are talking of cashing their Liberty Bonds. They cannot make both ends meet and have holidays forced upon them."

William H. Rankin of the Boston Mfg. Co.—"It is devilishly foolish. If the Government stops all production, I don't know where we'll be at."

Joseph Walker, former Representative from Brookline.—"There seems to have been bungling somewhere. If not, the country would not be in the condition it is with reference to coal."

Daniel J. Daley, former Brookline assessor.—"It is unfortunate for teh laboring class in particular. The people are willing to help the boys at the front, and the Government should help the people at home."

Councillor James A. Watson of Brookline.—"It is unfortunate that the order was necessary It will doubtless entail much hardship."

Walter D. Allen, secretary, Brookline Board of Trade.—"It looks like hard times. Merchants may be forced out of business."

"Coal the Remedy"

Victor A. Heath, chairman Boston Public Safety Committee—"Get more coal about the country and the question will be answered. Coal is the remedy."

Elmore E. Andrews, former Pres. Everett Board of Trade—"Employees will suffer in more ways than one. Their homes are without coal and they will have no place to keep warm on the enforced holidays."

Marquis M. Converse, Pres. Congress Leather Co., Malden—"The Monday holiday closing is a serious matter to us. Tons of material will dry and spoil. We could accept the five-day closing order graciously, but the Monday holiday is a calamity."

JAN-12-1918.

At the Mayor's Gate

Members of the Prison Committee of the City Council accompanied by representatives of the press, paid their annual visit to the Charles St. jail yesterday afternoon, where they were entertained at luncheon by Sheriff Keliher. Following the luncheon the visitors made a tour of the jail and the sheriff's home. At present the sheriff's house is unoccupied, Sheriff Keliher preferring to live outside, rather than tenant the big 16-room building that goes with his job.

On the tour of the jail the councillor found nothing to criticise either about the jail itself or the manner in which it is being conducted.

A few necessary improvements were noted, and appropriations for them will probably be made at an early date.

During the visit to the jail the representatives of the press inspected the sheriff's house. At present the building is in a dilapidated condition, the wall paper being torn from all the rooms and the plaster being destroyed in a number of places. Only one room on the ground floor is now being occupied. This room is used by the sheriff as an office.

There is now a strong demand that this building be remodelled into a hospital for us at least at the close of the war. Definite action on the matter is expected to be taken at the next meeting of the City Council.

Former Mayor Fitzgerald's defense of the majority of the city employes at the dinner tendered Mayor-Elect Peters at the City Club Thursday night brought grateful smiles to the lips of those city officials in attendance. Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald rose to the defense of the employes after former Mayor Matthews had advised Mayor-Elect Peters to "clean out two-thirds of the City Hall."

By diplomatically refusing to take sides in the Fitzgerald-Matthews controversy, Mayor-Elect Peters left a lot for reflection.

JAN 12 1918

Old-timers at City Hall are now remarking the unusual suddenness with which Curley buttons disappeared from the lapels of the Curley men at City Hall following the recent election. As a rule even the supporters of a defeated candidate are wont to display their buttons as a mark of undaunted loyalty for several weeks after the election is over. Within 2 hours after the last election, however, Curley buttons began to vanish from view and today they are even scarcer than coal.

POSM JAN-13-1918.

CURLEY DEFENDS HIS FOUR YEARS

JAN 13 1918

Apparently Enraged by Matthews Proposal for Discharge of City Workers, He Tells of Work

With the inauguration of Mayor-elect Peters next month, real autocracy will supplant democracy at the City Hall, in the opinion of Mayor Curley. Apparently enraged over Nathan Matthews' proposal at the Peters dinner Tuesday night, that three-fourths of the city officials be discharged for incompetency, the Mayor issued a statement last night on the "real" facts of the situation, together with 53 extra long typewritten reports by heads of all the city's departments, showing in detail what has been accomplished during their terms of office.

Mayor Curley's statement, tinged with sarcasm and pointed vindictiveness, lends a few new appellations to some of Boston's old political landmarks.

SAYS PUBLIC MISLED

"In the recent mayoralty campaign, the public were led to believe that the principal issue, in fact the only one worthy of consideration, was that autocratic rule should end," he declares.

fact that nothing was lacking either in kingly power or mirthful entertainment.

"The two leading characters who in ancient autocracies have commanded deepest interest, if not most profound respect, were present. The role of headsman was filled by that practical politician whose services to Boston are best remembered by the size of the bill submitted for services that were unnecessary in connection with the establishment of a Metropolitan water system, the Hon. Nathan Matthews; and the court jester, who like the Pied Piper of Hamelin, led astray the unthinking.

"It must indeed have been a source of merriment to the hundreds assembled, few, if any of whom, had ever voted for the bard from Dorchester, to note the pleased expression on his countenance and the volume of applause which followed the conclusion of his mirthful contribution, despite the fact that each individual, before applauding, either whispered or nudged his neighbor.

Records Presented

"It is proposed by the self-appointed mentor and headsman of the incoming administration that three-fourths of all department heads and a large percentage of clerks and others be removed as incompetent, despite the fact that no specific charge of incompetency has been made and proven against any department head. Assuming the test of competency be represented by the intelligence, honesty, ability and efficiency with which departmental work is administered, I take this occasion to present a record of the services rendered by those men in charge of municipal departments. Their services range from 30 to five years and in every case they have served the city prior to my election as Mayor.

"I had assumed that obligations to political patriots had been discharged upon election night when payment had been made for services rendered, but the declaration of former Mayor Matthews make it appear otherwise."

The long reports of the various department heads, prepared at a hurry-up call from the Mayor yesterday afternoon, give in elaborate detail the story of the department's accomplishments, in some instances for 30 years back.

What Officials Report

Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of public works, who entered the city's employ in 1887 as rodman in the surveyor's office, reports changes varying from the establishment of a "white way" to the promotion of men actually doing the work into positions occupied by mere rubber stamp officials.

City Auditor J. Alfred Mitchell, who entered the service of the city in 1875, confines his report to eight lines, instead of 8000, simply saying that notwithstanding the great increase in the work of the department, caused by the segregated form of budget and natural increase caused by the development of the city, the standard of efficiency has been fully maintained.

The city clerk's department, it was pointed out, was conducted last year with three less employees than in 1913, and eight less than in 1907. "The expenditures in 1917 were $3000 less than in 1913 and $10,000 less than in 1907; and this company has been effected in spite of an annual average increase of approximately 10 per cent in the work of the department and the installation by the city clerk of a complete system of duplicate records."

John J. Toomey, chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners, declared that considering increased work, the annual expenditures of the department have been at the lowest figure in the last four years.

John Curley's Boost

City Collector, John J. Curley, brother of the present Mayor, first entered the service of the city as deputy collector in 1910 and was promoted on June 11, 1914, to the position he now occupies. His report to the Mayor, in part, is as follows:

"The collecting department for a number of years prior to your administration had been the football of politics, and I assure it has been no easy task to make headway against the old tendencies, and it was a difficult task to make some of the older employees understand that a new era had dawned and that honest, efficient service was required of them and was the only method of advancement and appreciation.

"When I assumed the office of city collector I found inequitable salaries paid to the employees therein. I found

declares that all work of that department during the past four years, "has been done without extravagance or waste of public money, and without a breath of scandal attached to any of it."

Penal Institutions Commissioner Shaw states that on entering the penal institution department in 1915, he found lax and disordered conditions, no system being in vogue in any of the details, except the bookkeeping department.

At the present time, he says, the department is so administered as to win the highest praise from public officials and judges of the courts of the Commonwealth.

Charles B. Wooley, sealer of weights and measures, says that the now thoroughly disgusted high-price paying public are daily increasing their complaints to him and that he is doing his best to see that they are pacified, protected, sympathized with and helped in their worries.

The other reports give in detail routine matter which in all cases reflect credit on the heads of the respective departments.

JAN-13-1918.

Committee's Decision

"The school committee finds itself compelled to direct the superintendent to issue an order closing all public schools, both day and evening, until Monday, Jan. 14, because of its absolute inability to obtain sufficient coal to open the schools and to keep them open.

"As the school committee has previously stated, it has exhausted every means in its power to keep the public school system in operation. It can do no more, and must rely entirely upon the fuel administration to furnish at the earliest possible date sufficient fuel to keep the school system in operation.

"The school committee realizes that this action will impose a great hardship upon the school children of the city, and will cause an educational loss that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to make up in the future.

"The school committee fully appreciates the great responsibility resting upon the fuel administration, and the difficulties it has to face; nevertheless, the school committee's own duty to the public demands that it shall insist upon the fuel administration furnishing the means by which the public schools can be reopened at the earliest possible date."

POST JAN-13-1918

SAY SEWER CANNOT BE COMPLETED

Russos Want Contract With State Rescinded

JAN 13 1918

Fearing that they may not only lose the $10,000 which they expended in an effort to construct a sewer in West Roxbury and Dedham, but may also be forced to reimburse the State to the extent of $150,000, Michele Russo and Thomas Russo of Boston have petitioned the Legislature to rescind a contract which they entered into with the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board July 13, 1916.

A combination of quicksands and boiling springs proved the Waterloo of the Russos, according to their claim.

JAN 1 2 1918

UNFORESEEN CONDITIONS

In the bill filed in the Legislature on their behalf by Representative Butler of Lawrence, the Russos state that the reason they aim to have the contract rescinded is because of the fact that the work is practically impossible of fulfilment. They claim that conditions unforeseen were responsible for their failing to fulfil the contract.

They claim that they were assured that there was no quicksand or springs at the point where the sewer was to be constructed. Basing their figures on the belief that this was true they bid $55,000 for the contract and it was awarded to them.

Quicksands and Springs

They started to work constructing the sewer and found that it was impossible to dig a trench because of the presence of quicksand and boiling springs. A section of the pipe would be laid and would soon sink out of sight. A section 30 feet long sank in the sands and broke up so that the material became useless.

They spent $10,000 in an effort to construct the sewer, all to no purpose, they say. After they had been on the job for some time they were notified by the commission that their progress was unsatisfactory and later that the commission would do the work itself. Under the terms of the contract the contractors would be obliged to reimburse the commission for any expense that it was put to over and above $55,000, the amount of the contract.

Job Still Unfinished

The commission took charge of the construction work and have been operating upon it since Oct. 1, 1913, having expended in the vicinity of $200,000 and being still unable to complete the job.

The contractors express the belief that it would be unfair for the State to force them to live up to the letter of their contract and reimburse the State to the extent of approximately $150,000. They ask that they be relieved from the contract and that the $10,000 which they expended be returned to them.

JAN-17-1918

COLLECTOR CURLEY DENIES BEING SUED

JAN 17 1918

To the Editor of the [illegible]

Sir—Replying to the headline and statement in opening paragraph of a news story which appeared in this morning's issue of your paper stating that suit had been brought against me as city collector for failure to collect taxes, and charging neglect of duty, I beg to say that this is not so, as I have done everything within the law to collect all outstanding taxes. Many accounts are now in the hands of the city's law department, where judgment has been found or where suit is now pending. The balance of these taxes are now in the process of abatement before the Board of Assessors, and in no way have I failed to perform my duty. You can verify these facts by consulting the law and assessing departments. In all fairness, I believe that you should give this statement the same prominence that you gave to the headlines in this morning's issue of your paper. Respectfully yours,

JOHN J. CURLEY, City Collector.

JAN-17-1918

SERB MISSION COMING TO HUB

Will Be Guests of City Tomorrow

JAN 17 1918

Members of the Serbian War Mission will leave Albany tonight and will arrive in Boston tomorrow morning at 7:30 o'clock. They will be entertained here throughout the day by State and city officials.

The mission, with an escort of government officials from Washington, will drive from the Huntington avenue station to the Copley-Plaza, where an informal breakfast at 9 o'clock will mark the beginning of the day's activities. Mayor Curley will preside. A luncheon will be held at the City Club at noon and a banquet at the Copley-Plaza in evening. The rest of the day will be occupied with sightseeing and in receptions at various Boston homes.

In the afternoon the visitors will be the guests of Mrs. Everett Morss, Commonwealth avenue, and of President Lowell of Harvard. The Mayor and Mrs. Curley will also entertain at their Jamaicaway residence. The mission will leave for New York at midnight.

JAN-18-1918.

Schools Open Today, Closed Mons. and Sats.

There will be no vacation in the Boston schools today, except those in which the Christmas vacation still continues. Fuel Administrator Garfield's five-day closing order is held not to apply to the industry of school children.

The Monday holiday will, however, be strictly observed. Until further notice there will be no school on Saturdays and Mondays, and only half-day sessions will be held in elementary schools on other week days.

Four more schools will be opened Tuesday morning. They are:

Dorchester—High, John Greenleaf Whittier, Harbor View.

Brighton—High. JAN 18 1918

Dr. Payson Smith, State commissioner of education, said last night that he should advise local school authorities to observe Mondays as holidays, but that he found nothing in the fuel administrator's order to prohibit the holding of school sessions on Saturdays, the supply of fuel permitting. How Saturday sessions would conserve coal he did not explain.

JAN-16-1918.

ENDURING LESSON

JAN 16 1918

Mayor Curley Pays Tribute to Major Gardner's Life in Message to Mrs. Gardner

Mayor Curley addressed the following telegram of sympathy yesterday to Mrs. Augustus Peabody Gardner:

"May I beg you will kindly accept my message of sympathy in this hour of your life's sorrow. A brave and fearless man has passed, who gave his life for his country, and whose devotion to duty leaves a lesson and example that will forever endure."

AMERICAN JAN-13-1918

CURLEY OUT WITH BLAST AT CRITICS

JAN 13 1918

Mayor Answers "Headsman" and "Jester" at Dinner to Peters

DEPARTMENT HEADS EFFICIENT, HE SAYS

And Just to Prove it, He Submits Their Reports on Their Work

Mayor Curley, who is soon to retire from the City Hall, fired a blast yesterday of such highly charged volume that it is hard to see what will be left for him to say when it comes to delivering his valedictory—assuming that he will deliver one.

The Mayor's eruption was in the nature of a reply to the criticisms made of his administration at a dinner given last Thursday night at the City Club in honor of Mayor-elect Peters. Mr. Curley was not present. He sent word that he was prevented from attending by "sudden illness." Had he overcome his indisposition and gone to the dinner the speeches he would have heard were not of the sort to have soothed any invalid.

For instance, Nathan Matthews told Mayor-Elect Peters that the present administration was full of incompetent men. "There is utter deficiency in the City Hall," said Mr. Matthews, "due partly to heads of departments and possibly to the disloyalty of those immediately subordinate." He wound up by asserting that "the city has no place for the Bolsheviki, who will neither work nor fight."

NEXT WE HAVE SONG.

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald not only spoke but he sang. All of which drove Mr. Curley to issue a statement which he supplimented with reports from all his heads of departments. The Mayor's reply and the accompanying reports of his aides make fifty-three long typewritten pages. However, the reader has no occasion for getting nervous. The reports will not be tacked on to this story. They will be summarized. The tone of one is the tone of all, which is to say that each one tells of good work done in the department in question.

"In the recent mayoralty campaign," says Mayor Curley in touching off the fuse, "the public was led to believe that the only issue worthy of consideration was that autocratic rule should end and that genuine democracy would replace it. To any individual familiar with the history of autocracies, a perusal of the reports of the recent banquet tendered Mayor-elect Peters could form but one conclusion, namely, that a real autocracy was to supplant democracy. Nothing was lacking, either in kingly power or mirthful entertainment.

"The two leading characters who, in ancient autocracies, have commanded deepest interest, if not most profound respect, were present, the role of headsman being filled by that practical politician whose services to Boston are best remembered by the size of the bill submitted for services that were unnecessary in connection with the establishment of a metropolitan water system, the Hon. Nathan Matthews, and the court jester, who, like the Pied Piper of Hamelin, led astray the unthinking.

WHISPERS AND NUDGES.

"It must, indeed, have been a source of genuine merriment to the hundreds assembled, few, if any, of whom, had ever voted for the bard from Dorchester, to note the pleased expression on his countenance and the volume of applause which followed the conclusion of his mirthful contribution, despite the fact that each individual, before applauding, either whispered to or nudged his neighbor.

"It is proposed by the self-appointed headsman of the incoming administration that three-fourths of all department heads and a large percentage of clerks and others be removed as incompetent, despite the fact that no specific charge of incompetency has been made against any department head. Assuming the test of competency be represented by the intelligence, honesty, ability and efficiency with which departmental work is administered, I take this occasion to present a record of the services rendered by those men in charge of municipal departments. Their services range from thirty to five years and in every case they have served the city prior to my election as mayor."

Then follows the hefty mass of personal achievements. Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of public works, reports thirteen items as improvements accomplished by his department in the last four years. Among them are "the standardized wages of mechanics and laborers; yearly and practically automatic increase in salaries of those within the classified service; standardized street paving as regards materials for different kinds of traffics; improved methods of snow removal; establishment of 'white way lighting' in City Proper; material strengthening of the high service water distribution system within the City Proper; effecting of a saving of $300,000 in installation and of over $20,000 a year maintenance in high pressure fire service, which was approved by the Chamber of Commerce."

SOME OUTSIDE BOUQUETS.

J. Alfred Mitchell calls attention to the fact that "notwithstanding the great increase in the work of this department in the last four years the standard of efficiency, often favorably commented on by municipal experts, has been fully maintained."

"The City Clerk's Department, while not under the direct control of the Mayor, was conducted last year with three less employes than in 1913, and eight less than in 1907. The expenditures in 1917 were $3,000 less than in 1913 and $10,000 less than in 1907, and this economy has been effected in spite of an annual average increase of approximately 10 per cent. in the work of the department and the installation by the city clerk of a complete system of duplicate records."

Chairman John J. Toomey of the Board of Election Commissioners points with pride to the fact that "this department has gradually in the last four years reduced the number of booths on public highways, and increased the number of schoolhouses used for voting, which means greater efficiency in the work, better opportunities for the people, and for the future a great reduction of expenses."

City Tax Collector John J. Curley announces that the city has increased in valuation each year and "yet despite this, in my term of office the cost of collection has decreased each year, so that in 1916-17 it has cost but 341 thousandths of one per cent. to collect $40,556,371.18." The collector also says that he has cut off an expenditure of $2300 a year for overtime work and that all the work now is done in regular hours.

"From 1914 until now," says Charles H. Slattery, city treasurer, "the standards of this office have been fully sustained and methods have been improved as experience suggested."

REPORT TO SHOW PROFIT.

Acting Superintendent Toomey of the printing department asserts that "the year closing February 1, 1918, will show a profit creditable to the department with transfers of $8,603.74 to other departments of the city.

"The last four years have been trying in the department and extraordinary demands have been made. Wages have had to be increased while stock and material have increased over 30 per cent., but in spite of all this 'efficiency' has been the watchword."

The high-light on the report of Patrick O'Hearn, building commissioner, is the creation last year of his "Hazard Division," which looks for such conditions in all classes of buildings "as are a menace to the safety of persons and property." More than 6500 examinations of buildings to this end have been made to date.

"The efficiency of the department, in certain directions, during the past four years, is made manifest when it is known that the number of cases of death and injury from elevator accidents has been materially decreased," Mr. O'Hearn adds.

BOSTON'S GOOD HEALTH.

The following sentences from the report of Dr. F. X. Mahoney, health commissioner, are interesting:

"The infant mortality-rate has been reduced to the lowest figure ever reached here, and typhoid fever has been reduced to almost a minimum; the general death-rate for the last year is one of the best the city has ever experienced.

"Food inspection is now maintained on a higher scale and more scientific plane than ever before. The market sections of the city are cleaner and the food sold is wholesome and clean. Restaurants have improved as well as all places where food is manufactured or sold

"The dairy inspectors have been trained in the microscopical examination of milk, and now, in addition to the physical examination of the cattle, barns and dairies, also make bacteriological examination of milk at the place where it is produced.

"Great improvement has been made in the housing conditionns in Boston. More playgrounds and air spaces have been provided by the demolition of ells and old buildings."

AMERICAN JAN-13-1918

CROWLEY PLACES BAN ON COASTING

Dirt and Ashes Ordered to Be Sprinkled on Boston Hills

JAN 13 1918

Because of the unusually large number of fatal and serious coasting accidents during the past week, Police Superintendent Crowley directs all places where children have been allowed to coast to be covered with dirt and ashes. This applies to all sections of the city, and the police will do the work. Usually these streets are taken care of by the Public Works Department, but on account of the seriousness of the situation the police have taken action.

In the streets where coasting is not authorized by the street department, the police are ordered to stop every attempt by children to coast, and to bring offenders into court.

Superintendent Crowley asks parents to keep their children away from streets where the danger lies.

The closed schools and good coasting have caused many mishaps.

JAN-13-1918

DYER TO SERVE HIS WHOLE TERM

JAN 13 1918

Reports from Cincinnati, Ohio, state that Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of the Boston Public Schools, intends to resign to take a similar position in some Ohio city.

In response to a query, Dr. Dyer said: "It is impossible for me to divulge my plans at this time. I intend to finish my term here in Boston; that is until September."

Council Orders Gas Company to Save Lights

JAN 14 1918

An order calling on Fuel Administrator Storrow to compel the Boston Consolidater Gas Company to turn off the street lights that have been burning night and day since the city lamp lighters went on strike, was passed by the City Council today. The order was introduced by Councillor Daniel McDonald, and will be referred immediately to the fuel administrator.

McDonald alleges that many lights throughout the city have ben left burning steadily, and that in view of the threatened gas shortage, the company should be forced to take some action.

The Welsbach company, which sublets the lighting contract from the Consolidated Gas Company, has ben having trouble with employes for several months.

JAN-14-1918.

75 MORE CITY SCHOOLS WILL REOPEN

Announcement that seventy-five additional schools would open this week because of the receipt of a consignment of bituminous coal was made at City Hall today.

The coal was delivered to schools which are equipped to burn soft coal. Additional hard coal is hourly expected, and other schools having hard coal-burning furnaces will open on receiving it.

Through the fuel administrator's office several cars were obtained yesterday. Dealers about the city were given the supply with specific instructions as to which schools were to get the coal.

James Noyes of No. 141 Milk street, who is on the committee caring for the schools and public institutions, said this additional supply would keep some schools going three weeks, others two and a few only one week. He was optimistic, saying that after this pinch he felt that the schools could possibly be kept running on regular schedule.

JAN 14 1918

ANTHRACITE EXPECTED.

"This soft coal that the administrator obtained came in several cars," he said. "It was immediately distributed to dealers about the city. They were given orders to put it in the schools. Lists were supplied.

"There is a barge of anthracite expected any time now. This coal will go into the buildings burning hard coal."

William T. Keough, business agent of the School Committee, stated that the schools that had coal and were scheduled to open today did so, about ninety-five remaining closed.

He stated that only three high schools opened today, East Boston, Charlestown and South Boston.

LIST OF CLOSED SCHOOLS.

The following is the revised list of schools that did not open today:

City Proper—Public Latin, Hancock Annex, Cushman, Eliot, Wells Annex, English High, Mechanic Arts High, Andrews, C. Columbus, Dwight, Hancock, J. J. Williams, Pierpont, Skinner, Tyler street, Wells, Girls' High, Abraham Lincoln, Brimmer, Continuation (Lagrange street), Franklin, Horace Mann, Mayhew, Prince, Trade School for Girls, Winchell.

South Boston—Capen, John A. Andrew, Samuel G. Howe, Clinch, John Boyle O'Reilly.

East Boston—Commodore Barry, Plummer.

Roxbury—Girl's Latin, English High Colony and Normal group, High School of Commerce, High School of Practical Arts, Aaron Davis, Asa Gray, Ellis Mendell, George Putnam, Hyde, Lowell, Samuel W. Mason, Sherwin, Winthrop st., Normal group, Roxbury High, Abby W. May, Dillaway, Farragut, Hugh O'Brien, Jefferson, Martin, Sarah J. Baker, William Bacon, Wyman.

Dorchester—Dorchester High, Benjamin Cushing, Harbor View street, John G. Whittier, John Winthrop, Marshall, Mather, Old Gibson, Phillips Brooks, Richard C. Humphreys, Roger Wolcott, Walnut street, Benedict Fenwick, Edward Everett, Henry L. Pierce, John L. Motley, Lyceum Hall, Martha A. Baker, Minot, Old Mather, Quincy E. Dickerman, Roger Clapp, Savin Hill, William E. Russell.

Charlestown—Copley.

Brighton—Brighton High, Thomas Gardner annex, Thomas Gardner.

West Roxbury—West Roxbury High, Bowditch, Chestnut avenue, Longfellow, Agassiz, Charles Sumner, Robert G. Shaw.

Hyde Park—Hyde Park High, Trescott, Elihu Greenwood.

20,000-TON SHIPMENT.

The Mayhew School of the Washington district will open tomorrow, as deliveries of coal is being made today. The Oliver Wendell Holmes School had coal, but was unable to open because of the damage done to the water pipes which froze over Saturday and Sunday.

Twenty thousand tons of coal arrived in Boston today just when the local situation had reached an alarming stage.

Several large industries have coal for only a day or two and are confronted with the necessity of closing.

While some hard and soft coal continues to trickle into Boston and other parts of New England, it fails to fill the yawning bins in homes, factories and office buildings.

So critical has the New England situation become that Fuel Administrator Garfield has sent P. B. Noyes to Boston to have a conference with New England Fuel Administrator Storrow.

Mr. Noyes has just concluded an investigation of conditions in New York.

Mr. Noyes will submit a report of conditions as they exist in New England to Dr. Garfield.

JAN-14-1918

CONCRETE SHIPS MAY BE BUILT IN BOSTON

Mayor Curley today intimated that Boston will soon be the home of an immense concrete shipbuilding plant. He said after his attention had been directed by the street commission to a request for the laying out and acceptance of Mt. Vernon street, Dorchester, for the construction of a spur track to be used in conjunction with a projected development in that section. The plant will be privately owner.

JAN 14 1918

JAN-14-1918.

ROSLINDALE POLICE STATION FAVORED

An order calling for an appropriation of $125,000 for the erection of a new police station at Washington street and Metropolitan avenue, Roslindale, was sent to the City Council today by Mayor Curley. the building will be Station 17. It will be built on city land.

JAN 14 1918

ADVERTISER JAN 14-1918

ALL BUT 92 SCHOOLS TO OPEN TODAY

JAN 14 1918.

Resume Boston Educational System After Extra Week's Vacation

$50,000 DAMAGE TO SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Advertiser

Heating and Plumbing Arrangements Injured by Cold Wave

The schools of the city resume their sessions today in all but ninety-two buildings after a recess extending from December 22, owing to a shortage of coal. Just how long the regular sessions of the schools will remain in force is still a matter that is bothering the School Committee to some extent, as the necessary amount of coal to keep the schools going on full time is not in sight.

The conditions of the school buildings, owing to the shortage of coal, causing serious damage to the heating and plumbing arrangements of the various buildings, were made public by a report issued yesterday by the Schoolhouse Commission. This commission reports that it has no funds to make any repairs and estimates that the damage already done will reach at least $50,000.

The commission asks that the [illegible] mittee transfer to the the sum of $55,805, in necessary repairs may be

Advertiser

PLUMBING REPORT.

The report of the Schoolhouse Commission is as follows:

"The Schoolhouse Commission of the City of Boston presents the following report concerning the conditions of the plumbing and heating apparatus and fixtures in the Schoolhouses of the City of Boston:

"On Saturday September 10, 1917, the opening of the school year, the heating and plumbing apparatus in all the schools of the City of Boston was in perfect condition. On the closing day of the schools prior to the Christmas vacation, December 22, 1917, the same condition existed, and not a complaint was received concerning the heating or plumbing.

"On December 21 the Schoolhouse Commission requested that notice be sent to all janitors as per the following copy of letter to Mr. Mulvey:

"'We understand that the Christmas vacation is to start from Saturday, December 22, and that the school buildings are to remain closed until Monday, January 1.

"'In order to protect the heating and plumbing apparatus in the various schools we would suggest that notices be sent to the various janitors, instructing them to draw off the water from the said apparatus to protect it from freezing during the above named period. Would you kindly send us a copy of this notice, so that we may place it in our office file?'

NOTIFIED OF TROUBLE.

"The Schoolhouse Commission had no notice of anything unusual until reports were received from various schools notifying us that the water had frozen in the heating and plumbing systems in the various schools as follows: 109 schools, plumbing frozen and in 79 schools, heating apparatus frozen.

"Since the first report our heating and plumbing engineers and all their assistants have been working day and night, and we have called on all the steamfitters and plumbers who were available to do the necessary work.

"The School Committee has entire charge of the coal supply and janitors in all completed buildings. The Schoolhouse Commission has five schools under construction, over which we have control, and for which we supply the necessary coal. In none of these uncompleted schools was any damage done.

"At the present time it is very difficult to estimate the amount of the damage, but in the opinion of the commission it may reach a total of $50,000. The net appropriation for alterations and repairs in 1913 was $453,735.52; in 1917 it was $397,930.11, a decrease of $55,805.41.

"Notwithstanding this decrease and the fact that labor and material have increased more than 40 per cent, in the meantime, we are able to meet all the regular expenditures for this year's appropriation, but will have no surplus to meet the extraordinary present conditions.

ASK FOR MORE FUNDS.

"Owing to the present emergency and the damage resulting, over which we have had absolutely no control, and having no funds available to meet the cost of these extraordinary repairs, the Schoolhouse Commission respectfully requests that the School Committee transfer to the repairs and alterations appropriation the amount named above."

AMERICAN JAN-17-1918

ROYAL SERBIAN WAR MISSION WILL BE HERE TOMORROW

JAN 17 1918

Arrangements Completed for Entertainment of Party

Arrangements were completed last night for the entertainment of the Royal Serbian War Mission that arrives tomorrow.

The personnel of the party is as follows:

Dr. Milenko Vesnitch, head of the mission. Dr. Michailovitch, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Serbia to the United States. Dr. Sima Lozanitch, General Michailo Rachitch, Lieutenant-Colonel Michailo Nenadovitch, Captain Milan Yovitchitch, Mr. Mladislav Martinatz, Dr. Niko Grskovitch.

Arriving at 8:30 the party will breakfast at the Copley-Plaza and will then visit the State House.

The program for the day will be:

11 a. m.—State House, reception by His Excellency, Governor Samuel W. McCall.

11:15 a. m.—Address, Senate and House of Representatives.

12 noon—Custom House, or Greek or Slavic reception.

1 p. m.—Luncheon, Boston City Club, President George S. Smith presiding.

2:30 p. m.—Leave for Harvard.

4 p. m.—Reception, Mayor Curley's residence.

5 p. m.—Arrive Mrs. Everett Morss', No. 115 Commonwealth avenue, to meet the Serbian Distress Fund Committee.

7 p. m.—Dinner by the city of Boston, at Hotel Somerset.

11 p. m.—Entrain.

AMERICAN JAN 15-1918.

MORE SCHOOLS IN BOSTON TO BE OPENED

Some to Be Ready Monday; Sessions Tuesday in Other Buildings

Additional public schools to open Monday and several that will be opened on Tuesday are announced by the school committee, as follows:

These open Monday:

Dorchester High (opening on regular schedule). Coal received and pipes will probably be repaired by that time; Girls' High, West Roxbury High, Skinner School in the Abraham Lincoln District; Agassiz School (sessions from 9 to 12:30).

Edward Everett School and Richard C. Humphreys School, Edward Everett district; Savin Hill School; children of the John Lothrop Motley School and annex (Edward Everett district), to be taken care of in the Savin Hill School starting with Monday from 12:45 to 3:45.

Franklin School; Children of the John J. Williams School (Franklin district), starting with Monday, to be taken care of at the Walt School in the afternoons, 12:45-3.45; Hancock School, Hancock Annex, Cushman School, Cyrus Alger School (Norcross district);

John G. Whittier School (Henry L. Pierce district); Minot School, Quincy E. Dickerman School (Phillips Brooks district); Robert G. Shaw School, Roger Wolcott School, Commodore Barry School (Samuel Adams district); Copley School (Warren district).

These open Tuesday:

Public Latin School: First and second classes (higher classes) will open from 9 to 12:30; third class from 12:30 to 4; lower classes not yet provided for.

Brighton High School, Abraham Lincoln School, Mather School, Benjamin Cushing School, Harvard School (North Harvard street—Thomas Gardner district).

C.S. MONITOR - JAN-14-1918

Injustice Alleged

JAN 14 1918

Boston Minister Protests Saloons Opening While Schools Close

An injustice is what the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, in his sermon Sunday, termed the policy of permitting the saloons to remain open while churches and schools are forced to combine and in many instances close altogether. Although the churches are willing to cooperate in conserving fuel, the sentiment prevails that to permit less essential establishments to continue, while necessary business is forced to reduce and in some instances discontinue service, is not equitable.

Throughout Massachusetts and other New England states, where the coal situation is acute, churches held union meetings Sunday; some met at the homes of members, while others reduced their number of meetings. They do not consider it fair to allow saloons to operate even on part time, while schools and churches, essential to the community, are required to close their doors.

Mr. Johnson declared that the coal situation has reached the stage where it is a question of churches, and schools or saloons and breweries. He asserted that if James J. Storrow, Massachusetts Fuel Administrator, would reduce the open hours of the saloons, say, to half a day, there would be more reason to ask the churches to make a further sacrifice by consolidation of services.

He pointed out how his church, in common and numerous others, has reduced the number of meetings, is holding services in the vestry and in general, economizing on fuel. Scarcely a community in Massachusetts has escaped the coal shortage and churches have been among the first to respond, but the saloons, professing to be loyal and patriotic, have done only what they absolutely have had to do to conserve fuel. This is not a "square deal," say clergymen.

JAN-14-1918

VOTE CHALLENGING RESTRAINT SOUGHT

JAN 14 1918

Bill Presented to Massachusetts Legislature Would Prevent Repetition of the Incident in the Boston Municipal Election

Repetition of the wholesale challenging of voters, such as occurred in the municipal election in Boston last month, would be made illegal in Massachusetts by the enactment of a law which has been proposed in the Legislature. The charge has been made that challenging intimidates the voters, who either refrain from casting their ballot or else find themselves coerced to vote for a certain candidate.

A bill presented to the Legislature on petition of Martin M. Lomasney, formerly a member of the House from Boston and a leader in municipal politics, would prohibit the challenging of any voter who has been in the employ of the State, county or a municipality for more than six months.

Many city employees were challenged last month, especially in Mr. Lomasney's ward. This action followed the advice from Mr. Lomasney that his political followers should vote for Andrew J. Peters, the successful candidate for Mayor. It was charged that the city employees were challenged in the interest of Mayor Curley, candidate for reelection. Police reserves were called in ward five to quell a disturbance resulting from the wholesale challenges, and one of the election commissioners on the scene said he was struck.

Under existing law, a challenged ballot is marked with the name of the voter, the challenger and the reason for challenge, thus it becomes possible for the city administration to have in its possession the official evidence as to how a city employee voted. The law, however, provides a prison sentence for any election officer revealing how a citizen voted.

Under the proposed law challenging of employees, in the interest of a certain candidate would be eliminated, with the result that an employee would be able to vote as he saw fit, and without any apprehension of losing his position if he failed to vote for a certain candidate.

JAN-13-1918

BOSTON SCHOOLS PLAN FOR FUNDS

Petition Is Filed With Legislature Asking for Same Proportion of Income Tax as in 1917

JAN 12 1918

Petition that the same proportion of the income tax allowed by the law for school purposes in the financial year now closing be permitted for the new financial year, plus 30 cents on each $1000 of the city's valuation, was filed with the Legislature today by Judge Michael H. Sullivan for the Boston School Committee. This is expected to cover the deficiency caused by the new income tax law and make possible an increase in salaries of teachers, supervisors, attendance officers and others connected with the schools.

"The school fund is considerably more than $100,000 less this year than last, due to the new Income Tax Law."

MR. McISAAC TO RETIRE

Daniel V. McIsaac, assistant district attorney for Suffolk County, announced last night that he intends to retire from that position on Feb. 1 and re-enter the private practice of law. He announced at the same time that he had refused Mayor Curley's offer of appointment as corporate counsel for the city of Boston.

JAN-8-1918

LOAN FOR SHERIFF'S HOUSE PROTESTED

Many Boston Taxpayers Say That No Money Should Be Borrowed for Unnecessary Improvement in War Time

JAN 8 1918

Taxpayers of Boston are protesting today against the action of the Boston City Council Monday night when it passed an order calling for the borrowing of $17,500 for the construction of a new residence for the sheriff of Suffolk County. Sheriff John A. Keliher, before the council, said that the sheriff's residence was too large. The council passed this order at the same time that it voted a loan order of $132,500 for a hospital for the jail.

The plan is to build a nine-room house for the sheriff at the Fleet Street side of the jail inclosure and remodel the sheriff's residence into a hospital and extend it to Charles Street at a height of four stories.

The Boston Finance Commission asked the City Council to delay taking action on this matter until the commission could study the proposition. Councilman John J. Attridge was the one man who voted against the $150,000 loan order. Taxpayers interested believe that some other plan could be devised for the hospital, maintaining that the erection of a new sheriff's house is sheer waste of money.

There are men who say that this is not time for this or any other city to launch large undertakings. Mayor Adams of Melrose, Monday night, in his inaugural address, took this very attitude, it is pointed out. It is held that no city should issue any bonds not absolutely necessary at this time.

The attitude of the sheriff and councilmen was that it is obligatory for the council to provide the sheriff with a residence. That the finance commission will have something to say about this enterprise, perhaps at its next meeting on Friday afternoon, is expected. The council has not been wont to ignore requests of the finance commission for reasonable delays that proposed expenditures be investigated.

Councilman Francis J. W. Ford introduced and the council passed an order asking the Mayor to install the day labor system in the collection of garbage and ashes and do away with the present contract system as soon as possible.

Councilman Ford said the system of collecting garbage in Boston, especially in Dorchester and Roxbury, had become intolerable.

The council postponed, on request of the finance commission, action of the proposition to add $40,000 to the contract of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company that the wages of the lamp lighters be raised from $2 to $3 a day. It may be acted upon next Monday. Loan orders for improvements to Ripley Playground of $27,300 and one for plans and a site for a $10,000 fire engine station in Neponset were passed.

HERALD- JAN-14-1918-

CURLEY HITS BACK AT CRITICS

Matthews Self-Appointed Headsman—Fitzgerald Court Jester

JAN 14 1918

FILES REPORTS ON WORK OF CITY HALL

Mayor Curley last night made a reply—52 typewritten pages long—to former Mayor Nathan Matthews, who, in a speech delivered at a dinner in honor of Mayor-elect Andrew J. Peters, at the City Club last Thursday night, advised that three-quarters of the present heads of municipal departments and of the important boards be removed for the good of the service.

The mayor, in his statement, calls Mr. Matthews a self-appointed mentor and headsman, and he terms former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald a court jester, a Pied Piper of Hamelin and the bard of Dorchester. Fifty-one pages of the reply comprise reports made by heads of city departments, at the mayor's request, giving data tending to prove that the various departments have been conducted with notable efficiency during the present administration.

JAN 13 1918

Characteristic Comments

The other page contains the mayor's introductory statement and characteristic comments regarding the complimentary banquet tendered to Mr. Peters.

He declares that, though the public was led to believe during the mayoralty campaign that autocratic rule should end and democracy replace it, events at the City Club dinner showed conclusively that a real autocracy was to supplant democracy.

"In fact," the statement continues, "nothing was lacking, either in kingly power or mirthful entertainment.

"The two leading characters who in ancient autocracies have commanded deepest interest, if not most profound respect, were present, the role of headsman being filled by that practical politician whose services to Boston are best remembered by the size of the bill submitted for services that were unnecessary in connection with the establishment of a metropolitan water system, the Hon. Nathan Matthews; and the court jester, who, like the Pied Piper of Hamelin, led astray the unthinking.

"It must indeed have been a source of genuine merriment to the hundreds assembled, few, if any, of whom had ever voted for the bard from Dorchester, to note the pleased expression on his countenance and the volume of applause which followed the conclusion of his mirthful contribution, despite the fact that each individual, before applauding, either whispered or nudged his neighbor.

No Proof, He Says

"It is proposed by the self-appointed mentor and headsman of the incoming administration that three-fourths of all department heads and a large percentage of clerks and others be removed as incompetent, despite the fact that no specific charge of incompetency has been made and proven against any department head.

"Assuming the test of competency be represented by the intelligence, honesty, ability and efficiency with which departmental work is administered, I take this occasion to present a record of the services rendered by those men in charge of municipal departments. Their services range from 30 to five years and in every case they have served the city prior to my election as mayor.

"I had assumed that obligations to political patriots had been discharged upon election night when payment had been made for services rendered, but the declaration of former Mayor Matthews makes it appear otherwise."

The report from Commissioner of Public Works Edward F. Murphy states that the following improvements have been accomplished in his department during the past four years:

"Standardization of wages, automatic increases of yearly salaries, awarded 98 per cent. of contract work to lowest bidder after competitive bidding, standardized street paving, studies and estimates of the collection of all garbage and ashes by day labor, studies and estimates of yards and shops in order to release labor for other work, consolidated street cleaning and sanitary service, improved methods of snow removal, established 'white way' lighting, strengthened the high service water distribution system, effected a saving of $300,000 in installation and more than $20,000 a year maintenance in high pressure fire service, eliminated many dangerous and customary foot grade crossings and promoted men actually doing the work to positions occupied by rubber stamp officials."

JAN 13 191

Standard of Efficiency

City Auditor J. Alfred Mitchell reported that notwithstanding the great increase in the work of the department caused by the adoption of the segregated form of budget, as well as by natural increases, the standard of efficiency has been fully maintained.

Dr. James J. Minot, executive head of the Consumptives' Hospital department, told of the erection of three new buildings and of there being nearly 1000 more patients than during the previous four years.

The city clerk's department, not under the direct control of the mayor, was conducted last year with three less employes than in 1913, and the expenditures were $300 less, although the work has increased about 10 per cent.

Chairman John J. Toomey of the election commissioners reports that there has been a constant increase in efficiency and conditions in his department in spite of the record registration in 1916, and the extra duties necessary in conducting a primary and special election last year for the constitutional convention.

City Collector John J. Curley, in his general report, several pages long, says: "The collecting department for a number of years prior to your administration had been the football of politics, and I assure you it had been no easy task to make some of the older employes understand that a new era had dawned and that honest, efficient service was required of them and was the only method of advancement and appreciation."

Collector Curley told of eliminating the men who held jobs through political preference, but did little work; decreasing the cost of collection and of notable savings in the cost of operation and in time. He suggests that instead of holding the collector responsible for uncollected taxes, more efficient work could be obtained from the deputy collectors if they were held responsible in their districts for the amount of taxes assessed in their districts.

Wants Better Co-operation

Collector Curley states that there must be better co-operation between the assessing department and his department, in order that tax bills and manuscripts may be delivered at an earlier date. "I also feel," he continues, "that if the poll bills, together with the manuscripts, were delivered to the collector in the month of June the collection of poll taxes would increase at least 15 per cent. over past yearly collections."

Chairman John H. Dillon of the park and recreation department states in conclusion of his report: "I will state that, comparing with the cost of maintenance in 1913, this department can show a saving of more than $600,000 during this administration, and the department conditions are superior to what they were then."

Chairman Edward H. Daily of the board of assessors, in his report says: "The valuations in 1917 show an increase in real estate over 1914 of $67,172,300, but, owing to a change in tax laws, which took away from the assessors all intangible personal property, which was returned to the state—the tangible personal property to be taxed locally—it resulted in a loss of personal valuation from 1914 to that of 1917 of $141,357,600. Were it not of this loss on intangibles to Boston, there would have been considerable gain over the previous years in total valuation."

There are similar reports from the heads more than 20 other departments.

JAN-14-1918

ALL SCHOOLS TO BE OPENED SOON

JAN 14 1918

Relief for the schools from the coal famine is in sight. Chairman James B. Noyes, 141 Milk street, of sub-committee A of the fuel committee of the city, stated at noon that owing to arrival of several cars of soft coal it will be possible to open 75 more schools within a few days.

As 97 schools were not opened today, the opening of 75 would leave only 22 closed.

Anthracite for the schools which require it is also coming in, and before the end of the week all the schools will probably be reopened. Only three high schools—Charlestown, East Boston and South Boston—opened today.

JAN-13-1918-

PETERS GUEST OF CLOVER CLUB

Mayor-elect Andrew J. Peters and members of the Chinese military and naval mission were guests of honor at the 35th anniversary celebration of the Clover Club last evening at the Exchange club.

JAN 13 1918

A letter was received from Secretary McAdoo of the treasury department expressing his regrets of being unable to be present at the dinner and wishing Mr. Peters, his former assistant, a successful administration as chief executive of Boston.

Joseph A. Coury was elected president for the ensuing year. During its 35 years of existence the Clover club has entertained many of the most notable men of the world.

HERALD - JAN - 14 - 1918

Model Fire House Is Nearing Completion

Up-to-the-Minute Station at Hyde Park Means Improved Protection in That District

JAN 14 1918



This new $35,000 structure in the Readville section of Hyde Park is fitted with nearly every modern fire-fighting equipment. It will be ready in a few weeks.

The most up-to-date fire station ever erected by the city of Boston is the one nearing completion in the Readville section of Hyde Park. It is being erected at a cost of $35,000 and is situated at Milton and Hamilton streets. It is fireproof throughout and possesses all the latest appliances.

The building is of two stories, built of red brick and lime trimmings. It is to replace the old hose house 49 on Milton street, where two men make up the company. The crew will be enlarged when the new fire station is ready for occupancy and will comprise a captain, lieutenant and 10 men.

Whereas the apparatus used in the district at the present time is horse driven, there will be installed a new $9000 motor truck combination consisting of triple combination automobile pumping engine, giving the district an engine, combination and hose wagon all in one.

The new station will be known as engine 48 of the Boston fire department and will be under the control of District Chief Joseph Dolan, whose district covers all of Hyde Park, Readville, section of Mt. Hope, Roslindale and Mattapan engine house.

District Chief Dolan says that the building will be ready in a few weeks.

JAN - 15 - 1918

MAJ. GARDNER As Others Saw Him

A brilliant and brave man and a patriot.—Gov. McCall.

A strong, broad-minded fighting man.—Ex-Gov. David I. Walsh.

A strong patriot, a man of lovable nature.—Charles Sumner Bird.

Absolutely fearless, standing firmly for his principles and by his friends.—Ex-Congressman John A. Sullivan.

One of the country's finest characters.—Mayor-elect Andrew J. Peters.

Conscientious, capable, patriotic.—Mayor Curley.

Honorable and devoid of fear.—Grafton D. Cushing.

Justly entitled to the credit of having done as much, certainly, as any other man to arouse the country to the need of military preparedness.—Senator Weeks.

A man of stalwart courage, great ability and uncompromising persistency.—Congressman Samuel E. Winslow.

The best type of manhood that America produces.—Congressman Tinkham.

Had the nation listened to him when he cried for preparedness it would have been in better condition today for the trials it is facing.—Congressman Calvin D. Paige.

DYER THINKS SINGLE SESSION TOO LITTLE

Superintendent of Schools Franklin B. Dyer, when asked last night regarding his opinion of the recommendation of State Fuel Administrator Storrow that night schools be consolidated and day schools be placed on the one-session schedule, declared that it is the disposition of the public school officials to conform very loyally with whatever suggestion the fuel conservation authorities make to meet the emergency.

Dr. Dyer is in favor of consolidating some of the night schools, but believes that a one-session basis for the day schedule would be impracticable. He said, however, that a saving of approximately 10,000 tons of coal yearly by the schedule may be made by shortening the recess periods so that instead of aggregating two hours they will total 30 minutes.

He said that some of the night schools can be united, though such action undoubtedly will result in a shrinkage of attendance, because of the further distance the pupils would have to travel.

There are 35 night schools now in this city, and he said that it would be possible to unite some of them, with the use of that consumption of the coal, and at the same time give the children their usual program or as near to it as possible."

Bunker Resigns

Announcement was made of the resignation of Alfred Bunker as secretary of the public school teachers' retiring fund, and the election of Florence A. Goodfellow to the position.

The committee waived the rule that marriage of a woman teacher automatically acts as her resignation in the result that the number would be reduced to 25.

Regarding the one-session recommendation, he stated that the one-session schedule has been in operation in Brookline for some time, the session being from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., with a half-hour for lunch.

Boston school authorities do not consider that system the better, he said, the main objection being that children having the long afternoon free would spend it on the streets, and their being out of school would entail added cares to the mothers. Also, it would mean more frequent recess periods and the bringing of lunches to school. Cold lunches are not so good as warm food, and then there would be the inconvenience to mothers of putting up the luncheon, he pointed out.

In conclusion, however, he said that it is all up to the parents of children, and that if they respond willingly the school authorities can meet the recommendation of the fuel administration.

RECORD - JAN-14-1918.

Today and Yesterday

Building Commr. Patrick O'Hearn



We don't know when his friends first began to call him "P. O.," but it may have been about the time the Yesterday picture was taken, or maybe earlier. He began making friends early and has kept at it ever since. Out in Dorchester, where he has lived since he was 18 years old, he is the friend of about everyone.

Patrick O'Hearn was born May 18, 1867, at Canning, King's County, Nova Scotia; and Nova Scotia is, as everyone knows, a populous suburb of Boston. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Cobdon) O'Hearn, came to America in the early 50's and first settled in Boston, going to Nova Scotia later. Young Patrick was educated in the pubblic school at Canning, and at the preparatory academy there for Arcadia College.

Since starting his career in Dorchester, Mr. O'Hearn has been one of the city's best known builders, and has been active in many other businesses and financial enterprises. He belongs to a number of social organizations and is devoted to his home, which stands at the corner of Melville and Dorchester aves.

Commr. O'Hearn has held a big lot of city places, all with distinction. For four years Building Commissioner, he has also performed the duties of Schoolhouse Commissioner, Purchasing Agent, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Fire Commissioner.

JAN-14-1918.

SOFT COAL FOR SCHOOL RELIEF RUSHED HERE

JAN 14 1918

And 75 More Schools May Reopen Tomorrow or Next Day

Seventy-five more schools may be reopened tomorrow or the next day as the result of the receipt here this morning of several hundred tons of soft coal consigned to the schools using that kind of fuel.

This big cargo of soft coal was rushed at the request of Fuel Administrator Storrow. It arrived in carload lots this forenoon and delivery to the various schools was at once commenced.

Administrator Storrow also informed the school authorities this morning that a big cargo of anthracite was expected here shortly, perhaps by tonight. A considerable part of this cargo will be turned over to the schools.

Thesoft coal received today is expected to keep the schools using such fuel supplied for at least three weeks.

With all but 95 of the schools reopened today Business Agent Keough of the School Committee was hopeful that early receipts of soft and hard coal will make it possible to reopen the others before the end of the week.

His chief fear was that another cold snap or a storm might tie up the big fuel cargoes now reported as being on their way to this city.

TRANSCRIPT - JAN-14-1918.

ACCUSES FORMER CHIEF

Joseph A. Rourke on High Pressure Shortcomings

Puts Blame on Engineers McInnes, Goldsmith

Declares the Work Was Beyond Their Powers

Also Finds National Board Has Worked Unfairly

Inspectors Sent When Engineers Were Needed

Hitch Suddenly Appeared Over Latest Location

Prospect for Station Now at Brightest Stage

JAN 14 1918

Responsibility for the deficiencies of the high pressure fire service installation rests on the shoulders of Frank A. McInnes, division engineer of the public works department, and Clarence Goldsmith, the engineer who supervised the installation, according to Joseph A. Rourke, present engineer in charge.

Mr. Rourke has prepared Mayor Curley a reply to the criticisms of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, in which he reviews the steps in the undertaking and declares that it was beyond the capacity of the men previously in charge of it. The report has created a sensation at City Hall, for it is the first time during the present administration, at least, that one city official has seen fit to make serious charges against another.

Mr. Rourke was formerly one of Mr. McInnes's subordinates, as a draughtsman, but is not now under his authority. Mr. McInnes was one of the seventeen men removed from the public works department one day in 1915. He with two associates carried the case to the courts and was ordered reinstated. He was then at work on an engineering job in New Brunswick, but resumed his old position at City Hall on Dec. 1 last year.

Charges Board Is Unfair

The mayor's report charges that the National Board of Fire Underwriters has not played fairly with the city in selecting men to inspect the high-pressure work who were not of engineering capabilities. Their reports from year to year were conflicting, Mr. Rourke said. He cites the report of 1911, recommending that there be no "dead ends" to the system of piping, as against the report for 1916, in which the approved plan shows 26 dead ends; and again the report of 1911, which advocated the removal of fire engines from the area to be covered by the high-pressure service, as against that of 1917, the recommendation of which, if followed, says Mr. Rourke, would not permit a single engine being dispensed with in the high-pressure district.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters based its criticism in the latest report on these points: the value of the system depends upon the pumping station, which has not been erected; that sufficient piping has not been added; that the capacity of the proposed station is too small, and that its installation has been delayed and that the present undermanning of the fire department should hasten the completion of the system.

The mayor's report emphasizes the point that the high-pressure pipes have been connected with the domestic high-pressure water service of about 95 pounds pressure, and the service has been maintained since November, 1916. The value of these hydrant streams was shown first at the Sears street fire of Dec. 27 last.

"Unquestionobly it would be of great value if direct hose streams were more frequently taken by the fire department directly from these hydrans fro fighting fires at their early stages," Engineer Rourke says.

How Piping Was Laid

"Until the pumping station was finally settled, both in size and location and following out our policy of providing a pumping station and feeders to the existing piping system within the million dollars appropriated, it was decided not to follow the feverishly hurried pipe laying of 1914 and 1915 which has been so much criticised both as regards excessive leakage conditions in the joints ano going ahead without any definite location of staion.

"It had been intended by the preceding engineer in charge to lay 3½ miles of piping in 1916, but we devoted our efforts to getting the existing lines in suitable condition to put all of the 176 hydrants in service either with fire boat delivery or domestic high service, the latter of which was finally adopted on advice from the National Board. About 2500 feet of mains were laid, however, principally in streets which were to be repaved, to furnished greater protection to Faneuil Hall and to close in bad dead ends.

"In 1917 a contract was det for about 7100 fet of mains, comprising a line in Bromfield street to protect the neighboring bad alleys, one in Merchants row and South Market street to close in bad dead ends, and the feeder lines from the system to th proposed North End location of pumping station. One of the feeder lines is completed and about 2700 feet of the second one remains to be laid. Good labor was scarce the past season, tht men finally refused to work nights. Our method of testing the lines before backfilling makes the work slower than in 1914 and 1915, and the contractor was late in starting, otherwise both feeder lines would have been completed.

"The fact remains, however, that the lines laid in 1916 and 1917 are not defective in joints or leakage under the 400 pounds test as all joints were exposed under the test for each secton, and new hydrants n these lines were immedately put in servce. We had one experience with 720 lineal feet of 20-inch main included in one test where there was no measurable elakage for the entire section."

Station in North End

Mr. Rourke quotes from the 1916 report of the public works department relating to the high pressure work, in which locations for the station are discussed, and says:

"Early in 1917 we started designs for a station in the North End paving yard, but through the solicitation of the late Mr. Peabody of the Park and Recreation Commission and the city planning board, the location was shiften across Commercial street under the Copp's Hill terrace, the roof of our station to be an extension of the existing elevated playground. We had every reason to suppose that these public bodies had knowledge that there were no legal complications to prevent its being carried out, and particularly as it was part of a comprehensive scheme for a greater area for park purposes proposed for this congested neighborhood.

"At teh end of February we submitted to the Westinghouse Company a rough draft of the specifications for station electrical equipment in this location, and intended to hasten the completion by letting out for bids the travelling crane, piping, valves, and other equipment separately. It was felt by that company finally ttha divided responsibility for the equipment might not be so satisfactory to them, so complete equipment plans and specifications were prepared.

"The service has at all times been considerably embarrassed by the existing contract with the Westinghouse Company which was approved Jan. 30, 1914, for equipment in a station under Charles street, comprising six 3000-gallon pumps (with provision for eight), each operated with two motors, respectively Elevated and Edison current machines. After plans had been prepared for this underground station building, it was abandoned, and the Westtinghouse Company noified on June 24, 1914, to stop work on the contract. We must conclude that approving a contract for equipment in this impossible location must have been intended to fasten upon the city an unreasonably large capacity, regardless of its location.

"We were just about to send along these plans and specifications for the 13,000 gallon combined electric service equipment, when the commissioner was informed by the law department that it might be unwise to proceed with the location under Copps' Hill terrace, because of possible objections from abutting owners, or some other complications, which was most discouraging and sensibly lessened our courage for awhile, because it seemed so unreasonable for anyone with an ounce of public spirit to oppose an increase of park and playground area in this neighborhood of about 27,000 square feet, as an ultimate result, even if it could be done successfully. We then returned to the paving yard, where we had to design an entirely different layout of the same equipment than that proposed under the terrace. We postponed asking for bids after our entry into the war, on account of high prices, and the general stress of necessary war preparation business in the industrial plants until a general peace might look promising. As this did not materialize by Christmas time we finally decided that conditions might not improve, and we gave the Westinghouse Company plans and specifications for the complete equipment on Dec. 24, and expect a tender on Jan. 24 for the completion and test of the station not later than Nov. 1, 1918, which will not be much later than the completion of the feeder lines, depending upon the availability of labor next season.

"We have requested of the War Industries Board in Washington a priority certificate and have received an encouraging letter from Mr. Everett Morss, a Boston member of the priority committee.

"Without a final granting of priority for our equipment it would be very foolish for the city to agree to pay the prevailing high price with uncertainty of getting the equipment within any specified time. Again, if the price submitted seems unreasonable high even for these time we would not be justified in entering into a contract even with priority. It should be borne in mind that for every $25,000 saved in pumping station we can now lay out 3000 feet of piping mains with hydrants."

Question of Insurance

The report takes up the high pressure systems of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland, Toledo, New York, Detroit, Cincinnati, Chicago and Washington and discusses at length the prospect of lower insurance rates for Boston, saying:

Continued - next Page.

JAN-14-1918 - TRANSCRIPT

(1)

"A letter of Mr. Cabot's, secretary of the local oBard of Underwriters, to the Commissioner of Public Works, doted June 20, 1916, states that it will be impossible for him to give any more definite statement of the matter than the following: 'We have agreed to remove as 15 per cent which was put on a number of buildings and their contents at the time of the San Francisco conaflgration, whenever the high pressure pumping station is completed and aproved by the National Boar dof Fire Underwriters. Owing to various other changes in rates, this reduction has already been made as far as buildings are concerned and therefore it would appear that only an allowance on contents has been provided. This charge has not been made on buildings of fireproof construction or buildings protected with sprinklers throughout, or the contents of these buildings.'

"From this it will be seen that there is very little reduction in rates coming to the city, and that the attitude of Mr. Cabo has changed somewhat since 1911, when the system as proposed by Engineer Jackson would be acceptable and insisting now upon one approved by the national board. A peculiar feature of the situation is that the national board, who attempt to dictate conditions for the local situation, naively say they have nothing to do with rates, and at various hearings before your honor, representatives of the local board, who have entire jurisdiction over rates, when questioned as to what reduction might be expected due to the high pressure system, refuse to go on record even to the extent of an approximate figure or percentage."

In conclusion, Mr. Rourke says:

"The high pressure fire service in this city has been from the start an economic and engineering problem, and beyond the capacity of those previously in charge to solve properly as the following instances clearly show:

(a) The awarding of a contract for equipment in a station ridiculously and dangerously located, and the necessary result of stopping work on it.

(b) Plunging ahead and laying pipe lines without a definite location of station, resulting in all kinds of sizes, puzzling posterity a great deal.

(c) Not testing the piping until back filled and repaved.

(d) A total of 176 hydrants only 57 of which could be utilized for fire purposes from the fireboat connection.

(e) The weakest pipe line system of any installed in other cities.

(f) A lawsuit with one of the laying contractors of 1914-15, necessitating much time and expense on the city's part

"After the existing contract for feeder lines to the proposed station is completed we shall have stock in pipes, specials, valves and hydrants to the cost value of over $125,000 on hand and for the laying of which additional money should be provided as well as for taking care of a possible shortage in the present available amount for providing the pumping station and equipment.

"For these purposes we think that authority for an additional $200,000 loan could be reasonably asked of the present Legislature, subject to acceptance of the City Council and his honor the mayor.

"We think that if at any time the present powers of the State Fire Prevention Commissioner, particularly over sprinkler equipments, are revoked or curtailed, further work on the construction and continued maintenance of the high pressure service should cease. Sprinkler equipments for fire protection are preëminent in value and the fairest to the entire community of any form of fire protection, both for life and property."

TRANSCRIPT - FEB-18-1918 -

PLAYHOUSES DENIED FUEL

...mittee Decides to Hold Them Within the Delivery Restrictions

OSTON STORES ABLE TO WEATHER THE CRISIS

...od Burning and Electric Heating Have Been Adopted by Some

) REAL SUFFERING HAS BEEN REPORTED

Poorest Classes Bear Their Share in Acquiescent Silence

...Y'S RESERVE STILL SHRINKING

...est Reports Indicate Heavier Consumption Than Arrivals

...IVERY RESTRICTIONS SAVED MUCH FIRST DAY

One-Third of Normal Went Out from the Coal Yards

G...ES STILL HELD AT VINEYARD HAVEN

...her Too Rough for Expected ...essels to Advance Toward Boston

...RROW STILL STAYS IN WASHINGTON

...nfers with Administration Officials —Returns Next Saturday

Places of amusement that cannot sustain themselves on the coal they had on hand when the delivery restrictions went into effect yesterday morning will have to close. That ruling, in substance, was made this noon by E. D. Brooks of Department D of the Boston Fuel Committee. A situation had developed that called for a ruling, as three or four of the Boston popular-priced playhouses were without fuel and applied to the committee this forenoon for an exemption from the restrictions in order that they might have coal. Their application for coal assistance was considered in a conference, in the Kimball Building, and the final decision was that no coal will be delivered to the theatres during the period of restriction.

This ruling would apply to other theatres similarly situated, but it does not necessarily lead to the closing of the houses that are so located that their heat comes from the same source that heats a restaurant or some other exempted place.

A canvass this forenoon disclosed the fact that the large stores are well supplied with fuel of some kind, that they already have become accustomed to a conservation programme that saves fuel and that the fuel on hand will carry them through the immediate crisis.

The C. F. Hovey Company, for example, uses about four cords of wood a day. In its green condition, this fuel would "sizzle" in a fireplace, but under forced draft, it burns well. At this store the temperature has been kept below the usual normal for the winter months, and there has been less sickness among the employees than for many winters past. At the Jordan Marsh store, heat, light and power are furnished by the Edison Company, through transformers in the basement of the new building. At the other big stores, moreover, the coal piles, while scanty, appear to be sufficient so that they may keep going.

Authorities in Conference

David A. Ellis, chairman of the Boston fuel committee; James B. Noyes, chairman of department B, which has charge of the distribution of coal in more than one-ton lots, and E. D. Brooks of department D, which has charge of the enforcement of the conservation rules, were in conference this forenoon over numerous problems that had developed in consequence of the latest restrictions. They were receiving reports from the various committees and agencies, from the harbor and the railroads, and from the State and Washington authorities, giving them a panorama of the immediate situation to guide them in deciding the problems that were thrust upon them. So much depended upon the coal arrivals, and upon near prospects, and upon the net results obtained by the delivery restrictions operating until tomorrow morning, that it called for frequent reports upon coal movements, far and near.

Another Restriction Period?

One of the large questions to be settled this afternoon is whether the order issued yesterday morning forbidding deliveries of coal until tomorrow morning shall be allowed to expire and unrestricted deliveries be resumed Friday at 4 A. M. If there is coal enough in the harbor or within reach on the railroad lines this afternoon to provide the office buildings until the arrival of other shipments in sight the restrictions will cease; otherwise they may be reissued for another period as they stand today, or in modified form. The committee hopes to be able to arrive at a decision in this matter in time for publication this afternoon.

Who Cry the Loudest

Continued next page

TRANSCRIPT - FEB-18-1918.

Philosophy enters into the deliberations of these fuel officials when they hear the wailings and the suggestions from the outside and try to compose a situation that is unprecedented in the history of the city. During a little noon-hour breathing spell they found time to analyze the happenings of the frosty days of the past, to wander back mentally to the crude ages when people knew nothing about anthracite and bituminous. They mulled over the crisis that the nation is passing through today because of fuel shortage, they pondered over its physical effect upon the population and classified the complaints that are poured in on them from the people in Boston.

"It amounts to this," said Mr. Ellis, finally, "the people who have suffered the most have cried the least and the loud wailing comes from the business men, and the well-to-do, who are inconvenienced by a little curtailment in their business hours. They cry for help because they are losing a little business or amusement, and I can assure you that there is very little real suffering among them. You are not hearing much from the class of men and women who go to the coal yards in the morning and stand in line in the cold weather waiting for small allowances of coal, and yet, if there is actual suffering, it is among those people. The Salvation Army and some individuals have done noble work in sending hot coffee to the coal yards to warm them where they are shivering in the open air while waiting for a chance to get a little coal. I wish there were more people willing to cheer them up with a hot drink, for it is under real hardship that they get their fuel."

200,000 Small-Lot Deliveries

Mr. Noyes figured out that since the first of January 200,000 small lots of coal have been handed to these poor people in the coal yards. It is hoped that in the near future the committee will be able to eliminate the suffering attendant upon this distribution of coal by devising a system that shall save the people from the necessity of going to the coal yards and waiting in long lines for their turn at the coal pile. A card system is being introduced gradually, and, if the extension of that system does away with the crowding at the coal yards, one of the worst forms of suffering thus far known to the committee will have been alleviated materially.

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To Ernest J. Babcock in particular the people of Boston may look for relief from this kind of visits to the coal yards. He is connected with Department B of the fuel committee which has charge of the function of distributing and supervising the distribution of coal in less than ton lots. He has had long experience in the bagging of coal for small-lot deliveries through grocery stores and other distributing agencies. Pedlers constitute an ideal agency for coal distribution in small lots, but they have not been able to convince the authorities that they possess all the virtues called for to make up absolute fairness. With a few exceptions these men, who peddle vegetables in the summer, ice cream in its season and who could make coal deliveries today, are not trusted by the fuel authorities.

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A Shrinking Reserve

Today's report on coal on hand shows that there were 21,197 tons of anthracite, 8364 tons of bituminous and 7278 tons of screenings; this is 373 tons of anthracite, 1095 tons of bituminous and 304 tons of screenings less than there was yesterday in the hands of the Boston coal dealers, and with the small arrivals of yesterday it shows that 3000 tons of coal were delivered in Boston yesterday. A normal delivery for one day in Boston is about 8000 tons, and it would have been larger than that yesterday if there had been no restrictions and plenty of coal to deliver.

From the coal that came on the Achilles the Boston fuel committee received 4000 tons, and this will be enough for the City Hospital for a week and for the fish trawlers and similar ships that must be taken care of because they are connected with the food-supply service.. Besides this the committee will have about twenty-five carloads of soft coal that is coming on the New Haven Railroad.

SCHOOL SITUATION WORSE

Total of 107 Buildings Now Closed—Normal School Goes to Charlestown

FEB 1 1918

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Though the school authorities regard the enforced closing of school buildings as critical, there is a strong feeling that conditions will begin to improve next week. There are now 107 buildings closed.

The Wyman and Lowell buildings in Jamaica Plain will reopen Monday morning, being temporarily supplied with fuel by the Thomas G. Plant Company. No other corporations have yet responded to the School Committee's appeal. It is understood that most manufacturers who had any surplus, and they were few, have already turned over all they could spare to the fuel administration.

The John Winthrop Building will be closed today. The pupils will be accommodated, beginning next week, in the Nathaniel Hawthorne Building.

The Normal School will assemble at ten o'clock Monday for classes in the Charlestown High School building. The school authorities have made a canvass of buildings closer at hand, but found none that was available.

a7

For afternoon sessions, William Cullen Bryant pupils of the Dillaway district, will be accommodated in the Norfolk Centre House; Margaret Fuller pupils, in the Bowditch district, in the Hillside School; Tuckerman pupils in the Gaston district, in the Choate Burnham School, Patrick J. Lincoln district.

FEB 1 1918

The third, fourth and fifth grades of the William Blackstone School and the second, third, fourth and fifth grades of the Winchell School are provided for in the Wendell Phillips Building. Grades four to eight, inclusive, of the Thomas Gardner School will report in their own building at 12.45 Monday for their books before transferring to the Washington Allston Building for afternoon sessions. Pupils of the third and fourth grade portables of the Germantown district begin sessions in the Germantown Building Monday afternoon.

Oak Square pupils will report Monday afternoon at the Mary Lyons Building.

An arrangement has been perfected for the High School of Practical Arts, Roxbury, whereby the pupils will resume their studies at the Boys' Trade School on Parker street. Beginning next Monday the girls of the first and second-year classes will assemble twice a week, the first-year pupils on Mondays at one o'clock, and Thursdays at 2.20 P. M. and the second-year pupils on Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 P. M.

JAN - 1918 -

MAYOR-ELECT PETERS ILL

For Most of the Week He Has Remained at Home Writing His Inaugural Message Which Will Be Delivered Monday

Mayor-elect Andrew J. Peters is suffering from a slight cold. Since Monday he has been engaged at home writing his inaugural message which will be delivered at Faneuil Hall next Monday morning, invitations for which have all been placed in the mail. No announcement has been made by Mr. Peters or his inauguration committee regarding the details of the inaugural. Details, however, with the exception of the naming of the chaplain, are supplied by the city clerk and rigidly followed.

The mayor-elect, Mayor Curley, the City Council, Chief Justice Rugg of the Supreme Judicial Court, the chaplain and invited guests will assemble in the superintendent's rom, Faneuil Hall, at ten o'clock. Fifteen minutes later the City Council and the members-elect, escorted by the city messenger, will proceed to the platform. President James J. Storrow of the City Council will call the meeting to order and appoint a committee to escort the mayor-elect and officials to the platform. Prayer will then be offered by the chaplain, following which the city clerk will read the certificates from the election department of the persons elected to the City Council. Then will follow the administration of the oath to Mayor-elect Peters by Chief Justice Rugg The city clerk will then call the roll of members-elect of the City Council, and Mayor Peters will administer the oath to Henry E. Hafian, Daniel W. Lane and James T. Moriarty. President Storrow will introduce the new mayor, who will begin the delivery of his address.

The City Council will met at City Hal at noon for its first formal meeting, and will lunch at 1.30 o'clock.

JAN - 24 - 1918 -

NEW FIRE-FIGHTERS

The city now asks of the Civil Service Commission seventy more men to fill out the ranks of Boston's fire department. That such a requisition would have to be filed, citizens have long expected. They have looked for it, indeed, ever since the ordinance was passed, allowing firemen one day off in every three. Why efforts to supply the needed men should have been so long delayed by city officials does not appear. Reaching the Civil Service Commission at this date, the request finds the board with less than enough passed and examined candidates to supply the vacancies.

JAN 24 1918

In these circumstances, the right of provisional appointment will have to be invoked and the obligation will rest on the mayor to see to it that any men so employed by the city, even though not yet examined, should be of thoroughly dependable quality, and not given places as mere rewards for political service. The presence of incompetent men in the fire houses, even for a brief period, lowers the general tone of the service and should not be tolerated at this time when the hazard from fire is in some ways exceptional.

AMERICAN JAN-15-1918

CITY OF BOSTON OFFICIALLY INDORSES CAMPAIGN TO REBUILD FRANCE

The Boston City Council has officially indorsed the Hearst newspapers' campaign to rebuild devastated cities, towns and villages of France. The vote was unanimous. The resolution was presented by Walter Ballantyne, senior member of the Council, and acting President of that body. City Clerk James Donovan read the resolution to the Council. Seven out of the nine members were present. Those who voted for the passage of the resolution were Councillors Ballantyne, Ford, McDonald, Attridge, Watson, Collins and Wellington. President Storrow and Councillor Hagan were absent. The resolution follows:

JAN 15 1918

RESOLVED, That the movement now in progress to raise money to be devoted to the rebuilding of destroyed French cities and towns meets the hearty approval of this body.

That the Boston City Council feels that they voice the sentiment of the citizens of Boston in stating that there is no more fitting way in which to pay part of the debt we owe France than by giving liberal aid to the distressed and devastated French communities.

We therefore heartily indorse this splendid undertaking and urge our citizens to contribute to its success, just as France came to the relief of our forefathers in our troublesome days.

JAN-15-1918

City Hall Employes Are Mostly Competent

The excitement which Mayor Curley exhibits over Ex-Mayor Matthews' suggestion that City Hall ought to be cleaned out is rather unnecessary. Those who know Mr. Peters are not at all inclined to fear that he may follow Mr. Matthews' advice.

Mr. Matthews himself was a pretty good "gang" Mayor when he was in the chair some years ago, and it is very doubtful whether Mr. Matthews would even now follow his own advice to Mr. Peters. Certain it is that Mr. Peters will not follow any such suggestion.

The idea that three-quarters of the city employes in City Hall are incompetent or lazy is absurd. The AMERICAN has not the slightest doubt that the city employes are as competent and industrious as the employes of any great corporation, and they are far more competent than the employes of public service corporations paying the salaries that the city pays.

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald promptly replied to Mr. Matthews with the assertion that the city employes are 95 per cent. efficient. He may have been enthusiastic in his view of the large percentage of efficiency in City Hall, because it is doubtful if there is any great business which is 95 per cent. efficient, but not even Mayor-elect Peters will find any such conditions there as were depicted by Mr. Matthews; and, moreover, Mr. Peters is not the kind of a man to seek an undeserved reputation for economy at the expense of honest and faithful public employes.

JAN 15 1918

JAN-18-1918

SERB MISSION WELCOMED BY GOV. McCALL

Dr. Vesnitch Depicts Outrages His Nation Suffers at the Hands of Barbarians

The royal Serbian mission to the United States was today officially received for Massachusetts by Governor McCall and the Legislature at the State House.

JAN 18 1918

After an informal reception in the Governor's office the official greetings of the Commonwealth were offered the foreign diplomatists at a joint session of the House and Senate in the Hall of Representatives. Governor McCall spoke for the State and Dr. Mileko Vesnitch for the visitors.

"We greet the representatives," said Governor McCall, "of that nation small in stature, but mighty in spirit, upon which the fury of the barbarian first broke. Trying to prevent war, this nation yielded to many demands, but would not yield to a demand that was vital to its life. Serbia has suffered, even as much as Belgium, but is still undaunted."

In the course of an address which was received with great enthusiasm by the legislators, Dr. Vesnitch said:

"They destroyed our homes, pillaged our factories, murdered our brothers, violated our sisters, our mothers, yes, even our grandmothers. They have destroyed our bodies, but they have not been able to reach our hearts or our souls. They attempted to correct us by proposing a separate peace, but we have never known that language."

An informal reception to members of the Legislature followed in the Hall of Flags. Those comprising the Serbian mission are:

Dr. Milenko Vesnitch, Dr. Michailovitch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States; Dr. Sima Lozanitch, General Michailo Bachitch, Lieutenant Colonel Michailo Nonadovitch, Captain Milan Yovvitchitch, Mr. Mladislvv Martinats and Dr. Diko Grokovitch.

JAN-17-1918

SERBIAN MISSION HERE TOMORROW

Members of the Serbian War Mission will arrive in Boston tomorrow morning. With an escort of government officials from Washington, they will drive from the Huntington avenue station to the Copley-Plaza, where there will be an informal breakfast at 9 o'clock. A luncheon will be held at the City Club at noon and a banquet at the Copley-Plaza in evening.

JAN 17 1918

In the afternoon the visitors will be the guests of Mrs. Everett Morss, Commonwealth avenue, and of President Lowell of Harvard. The Mayor and Mrs. Curley will also entertain. The mission will leave for New York at midnight.

C. S. MONITOR - JAN-15-1918.

BOSTON COUNCIL DELAYS SPENDING

JAN 15 1918

Proposals to Raise Salaries and Erect Building Are to Be Investigated Thoroughly Before Action Is Taken

P1

Close inspection of all projects involving expenditure of the public funds, with particular reference to improvements, for which loans would have to be negotiated, was a future policy indicated by the Boston City Council at its meeting Monday afternoon. Judge Wilfred Bolster, chief justice of the Municipal Court, asked the council to give his men assistants in the court a $200 increase in their salaries and the women a $300 increase, each. Something over $5500 would be involved. The council decided to delay action on this proposition until the budget for the next year is under consideration when all proposed salary raises will be reviewed.

Mayor Curley sent in an order asking the council to approve the borrowing of $125,000 through an issue of bonds for the building of a new police station in West Roxbury, where, it is declared, the present structure is in an unsatisfactory condition. Without prejudice, the council referred the proposition to its committee on finance for a thorough inquiry.

Councilman Francis J. W. Ford declared that he believed the council should remember the fact that Andrew J. Peters' administration will have to wrestle with all the financial problems raised at this time. He said that he did not want to embarrass the incoming administration and hence he thought the council should go slowly in providing for the expenditure of money at this time.

Investigation of the proposition that the city of Boston borrow $17,500 with which to build a new residence for the sheriff of Suffolk County is continued by the members of the Boston City Council who, on Jan. 7, passed the measure on first reading. Councilman John J. Attridge, an attorney, says that he has conducted a long search and can find no law which places the council under the slightest obligation to build a sheriff's house. There are not lacking councilmen who say that the present sheriff's house would make an adequate hospital and the scrutiny of the proposition continues with several councilmen admitting that they are changing their views.

Daylight burning of street gas lamps was declared against by the city council. it passed an order calling upon James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, to compel the Boston Consolidated Gas Company to extinguish during the daylight hours its street gas lamps in the interest of saving fuel. Some of the lamps, it was said, have been burning day and night ever since the lamplighters who are employed by the Welsbach Street Lighting Company, quit work on a strike for $3 a day, instead of $2. The Welsbach Company under a contract does the lamp lighting for the gas company.

The council passed an order directing the Commissioner of Public Works to investigate the street lighting conditions in Boston. It asked him to report as to the advisability of declaring the gas contract terminated for alleged violation of its terms. This contract was approved on June 12, 1914, with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company by Mayor Curley.

JAN-15-1918

Boston School Opening

JAN 15 1918

One More Building Is Opened and More Are to Follow

Boston school openings went along comparatively well Monday. Some classes were dismissed because of insufficient heat but except in one instance, the Everett Street School in the Mary Hemenway district, Dorchester, where the coal sent was too soft to give the required heat, this condition is expected to be overcome today and several more schools opened. In some buildings pipes burst after the fires were started and had to be closed until repairs are made. These buildings included the James A. McDonald, Prescott district, Charlestown; the Cyrus Alger, Norcross district, South Boston, and the Lafayette School, Hyde district, Roxbury.

The Mayhew School in the Washington District, West End, opened today and the Capen School in the Thomas N. Hart District, South Boston and the Bowditch School in Jamaica Plain will open tomorrow. For the present, day elementary and grammar schools will open at 8:45 o'clock and close at 12:15. High schools will hold to their regular schedule. Programs in the elementary and grammar schools are being rearranged by masters and teachers to fit the changed conditions, the secondary subjects giving way to the major.

JAN-16-1918

ASH COLLECTION SYSTEM CRITICIZED

JAN 16 1918

Householders in Dorchester District Complain of Situation Which Contractor Says Is Due to Men Who Put Out Cans

That the weekly collection of ashes in Dorchester is on an average not more than one day behind the schedule is asserted by Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of public works; Joseph J. Norton, superintendent of street cleaning and oiling; and John Loonie, the contractor who has the work in that section of the city of Boston. In answer to the statement that many householders in Dorchester are complaining of lack of system in the collection, Commissioner Murphy insists that Dorchester is getting the best service he can remember in this line of work. What is more, Mr. Loonie said that he intends to bid for the contract for removal of ashes next year in Dorchester.

Despite the assertion of commissioner, superintendent and contractor that ash collections in Dorchester are very satisfactory to themselves, and that few complaints come to the department in the City Hall Annex, the people do ask that a better system be established and that the inspection be sharper. An instance in hand is one where at a place in Dorchester on Tuesday the collectors took away the contents of one barrel of ashes and left another untouched because its contents had frozen and it would have required a little extra effort to dump it.

Contractor Loonie was asked about the complaints that some householders in Dorchester cannot tell just when his ash-collecting teams would come. He declared that he knew this and that there are men employed by a former ash-collecting contractor who make it a business to visit houses and carry the barrels and garbage cans from the cellar to the yards for five or ten cents a barrel or can. He said that some of these men, to get work, say that the ash collector is coming next day. The collector, of course, does not come and the complaint arises that there is no fixed schedule and ash barrels litter up the front and back yards of hundreds of Dorchester homes.

Contractor Loonie declares that it is hard to get responsible labor at $3 a day. He advertised last week in three papers and got seven men. He admits that mistakes are made, but says he wants to rectify them and to do his work right. He has 65 men at work in the south district of Dorchester, an auto truck of 12 cubic yards capacity and a half dozen ash wagons with five yards capacity. William Clark of the street cleaning service is the inspector in charge. In the north district of Dorchester Mr. Loonie said that he has 17 double teams and four auto trucks of 10 cubic yards capacity at work. His contract with the city pays him $5970 a month and he says he is losing money on it in the winter months. He says he expects to pay even $4 a day next year for men if he can get the contract as he cannot get men, he says, at the present prices who will stick to their task. His bonding company, Mr. Loonie said, is the American Fidelity Company.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE-MONITOR JAN-15-1918.

Municipalities and Mayors

THE recent mayoral contests in many of the cities of the United States have emphasized more than ever the desires of communities to secure for themselves sound civic government. Indeed, citizens everywhere are placing on record their convictions that the unprofessional, untrained type of city head, selected by the ward bosses and the party politicians, is no longer desirable. Yet even now many a mayor has no more real equipment for his onerous post than would a callow youth taken from the football field and placed at the head of a great steel corporation. He often covers up his ignorance of his duties by following the famous Mr. Bumble's example and terrorizing his subordinates. He not infrequently meets the catastrophic fall of the said Mr. Bumble, with whom Oliver Twist has made us familiar, and "sells" himself, though not in Mr. Bumble's ironic matrimonial style, for "six teaspoons, a pair of sugar tongs," and other household gods.

JAN 15 1918

It is an inexplicable fact that, although more than a century has elapsed during which chartered cities have existed in the United States, municipal government has not advanced much beyond the empirical stage. No two American cities are quite alike in their governmental forms, while the ideal arrangements as to the number, kind, and selection of city officials, and the methods of city management, have yet to be discovered. Theoretically, the council makes the ordinances, and the mayor is directly responsible for their execution, and for the appointment of the administrative officials. A change of mayor thus implies a disorganization of business by a change of the administrative staff, and it is not surprising that "log-rolling" and the "spoils" system should flourish like the green bay tree. In short, the charge, so often heard, that a city government is being run for the benefit of politicians and of contractors in alliance with politicians, is often only too true. Yet the American idea in itself is sound enough, so far as it goes: the mayor is given well-nigh plenary powers in order that one person may be held responsible for results, and that efficiency may be secured. There is, perhaps, little to be said against this idea. But there is a great deal to be said against a system which permits the election of inexperienced and untrained men under the influence of ward bosses, to direct the manifold and complicated affairs of an entire community, only to relinquish the duties a few years later, it may be, in obloquy and failure.

If we turn for instruction and enlightenment to European cities, more especially to those of the Old Country from which America drew her earliest models for city government, two salient facts will arrest our attention: the mayor is rarely, if ever, elected by the people, but is the nominee of the city council or aldermen, and he possesses no such autocratic authority as that bestowed upon American mayors. The powers of the city are usually lodged in the city council, and in England the mayor is merely an unsalaried figurehead, with little more than titular authority. But the position still carries with it that distinction and dignity of which nearly every child has caught a glimpse in the picturesque story of Dick Whittington, "thrice Lord Mayor of London." It cannot be denied, moreover, that the concrete results of civic administration in English cities provide an admirable model for transpontine communities. But when we look at the two antipodal systems, English and American, more closely, we see that both possess the same inherent defect: the mayor himself is not a technically trained expert. Obviously, city control ought not to be so much a matter of local patriotism as of sound business and technical capacity. A system which holds an irresponsible man responsible defeats its own ends. Many cities of Continental Europe have long since recognized the cardinal fact that a perfect city government requires a perfected system. Mayors should be carefully trained civil servants. This is the reason why those cities, for instance, are in many senses successfully governed. In spite, too, of imperial or state interference in civic matters, through the exercise of the veto, or of powers for suspending mayors, there is admirable cooperation of patriotic and able citizenship. The mayor of a typical continental city is indeed usually the best expert to be found for the office.

It is obvious that if any country is to have a perfect form of city government, the round man in the square hole must disappear. Commission government is a happy American experiment with this object in view. Each civic department gains inestimably by the employment of persons who have specialized for their duties. The mayor becomes a civil servant who has risen through the departments, by meritorious service, to the post of highest honor. He undergoes his qualifying tests like any other civil servant.

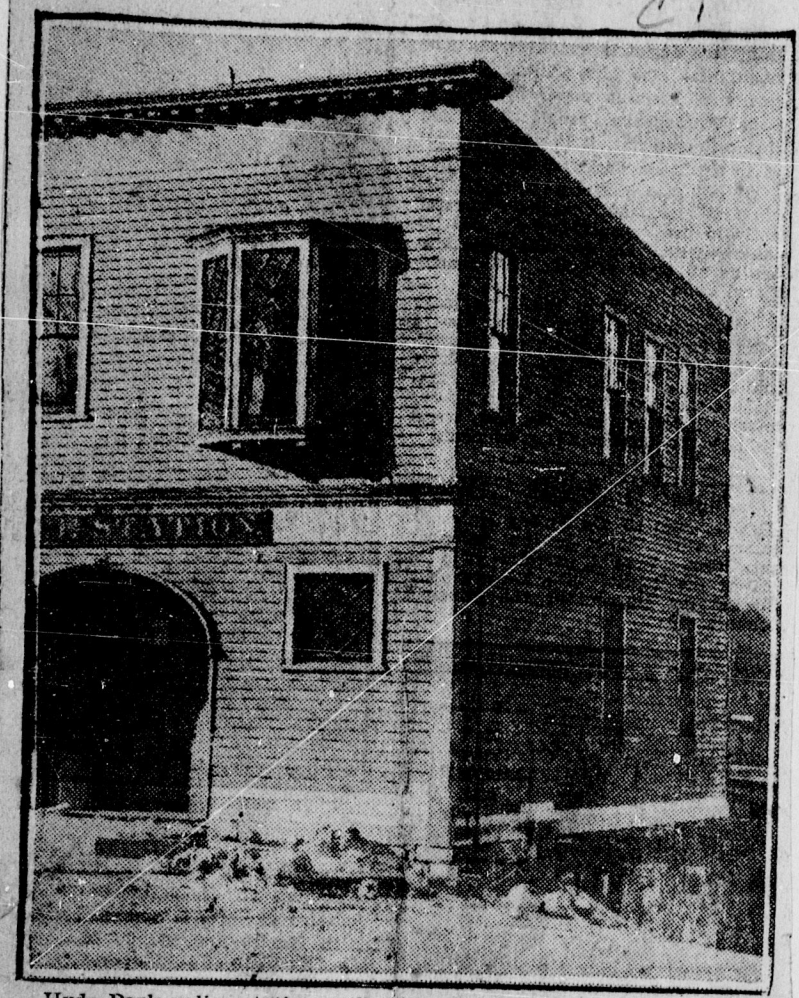
In a positive sense, the European plan of city government has proved conclusively that the character of a city's power for good is manifestly dependent upon the prevailing character of its governors. By avoiding the bureaucratic defects of the continental system, and adapting its main ideas to Anglo-American institutions, a perfect system might be evolved for the governance of English-speaking municipalities. We should then hear no more of ward bosses and other forms of municipal corruption, and we should probably see at the helm patriotic men who, to the task of guiding a community along the upward paths of civic destiny, bring to bear the highest experience, inspiration, and idealism.

HERALD- JAN-15-1918-

Hot Under Collar Over Police Station

JAN 15 1918

Hyde Park Citizens Indignant Over the City's Failure to Make Building Habitable for Officials—Too Cold for Officers to Sleep



Hyde Park police station, still without foundation walls, after being moved back to permit of widening the avenue. The building is without heat and water.

The conditions existing in the Hyde Park police station during the recent cold "spell" are said to be "outrageous" and have been the cause of talk throughout the district.

This old building was moved back 20 feet three months ago in preparation for the widening of Hyde Park avenue. It has been allowed to remain jacked up, the city authorities holding back orders to have the building put in proper shape or at least in as good condition as it was before moving.

The foundation was not replaced and the result was that the coal burned in the furnace was wasted, the pipes failing to carry the heat through the building. During the zero weather the pipes finally burst with the result that there was no heat at all and it became necessary for police officers to give up sleeping "in nights" as heretofore, and it became necessary to borrow oil heaters from local merchants to keep from freezing. Finally two extra oil heaters were sent to the station from the police supply department.

Long before the pipes burst the sanitary conditions were bad, the water pipes were disconnected at the time the building was moved and remained that way for some weeks, the officers carrying water from nearby buildings to wash with.

Arrangements were made in advance for prisoners, but no provisions were made for the police officers. All prisoners are only booked at the police station now and then taken in the automobile patrol to station 13, Jamaica Plain.

For several years a police station has been promised to the district during the administration of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald and Mayor Curley, but nothing was done about it. Committees from the Business Men's Association have waited on the mayor, and scores of petitions signed by the residents of the district were sent to City Hall in behalf of a new building.

JAN-17-1918-

Open the Schools

Of all inexpedient methods of saving coal the closed schoolhouse seems to us the most conspicuous. It is now taking one-third as much coal to keep the buildings warm enough to save the plumbing as it would take to heat them for occupancy. Moreover that one-third heating makes them so much warmer than the homes of the poor in many quarters of this city that parents are actually sending their children to the schoolhouses to while away the day, without instruction or other benefit.

JAN 17 1918

How much does it cost a day to run the schools of Boston? Here is a simple question in arithmetic: Divide the annual budget of the school establishment by the number of days on the calendar, excluding week ends, holidays and vacations, and you will find that each day's operation stands for a very tidy sum and one that the community should not jauntily cast aside. Of this total the cost of fuel represents an exceedingly small fraction. What other product that costs the city so many thousand dollars a day would we disregard with equal complacency?

We are, accordingly, glad to see that Judge Michael H. Sullivan, the dominating spirit of the new school committee, is eager to get the schools running at full blast, through insisting on their deserving priority of a high degree. He is right. More power to him.

JAN-14-1918-

POLICE BOAT TO RESUME PATROL

JAN 14 1918

Watchman, Sunk by Leak, Raised, Repaired and Ready for Duty

The police boat Watchman, sunk in Roxbury channnel when her hull was pierced by a huge cake of floating ice, will soon resume her work about the harbor. Last night she was raised by the Scott Wrecking Company and towed to Batchelder's wharf, where the damage was repaired. Today she is getting up steam to resume her work of breaking up harbor ice.

The Watchman was in the middle of the channel, which is an arm of the Fort Point channel, and not far from the Dover street bridge, breaking ice so that tugs could get to Batchelder's wharf. Suddenly it was noticed she had sprung aleak. Pilot Lawrence H. Dunn turned her head toward the city wharf and ordered the emergency pumps started.

When a few feet from the wharf the water had gained so the crew of three was forced to the top of the deckhouse, and jumped to the wharf just as the Watchman sunk.

HERALD - JAN-15-1918.

COUNCIL AFTER GAS COMPANY

JAN 15 1918

Calls for Extinguishing of Street Lamps Left Burning All Day

ALSO SEEKS LIGHT ON CONTRACT WITH CITY

The city council yesterday unanimously passed orders offered by Councilman D. J. McDonald calling on Fuel Administrator Storrow to compel the Boston Consolidated Gas Company to extinguish the street lights which have been burning all day as well as night, and directing the commissioner of public works to make an investigation as to whether the terms of the contract with the city for street lighting have been violated.

The first order is as follows:

"That the fuel administrator be hereby requested to compel the Boston Consolidated Gas Company to take the necessary steps to remedy the great waste of gas, and necessarily fuel, caused by their neglect to extinguish street lights."

Deadlock Over Strike

The second order reads:

"That the commissioner of public works make an investigation forthwith as to the advisability of declaring terminated, for violation of its terms, the contract, approved by the mayor June 12, 1914, with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for lighting with gas a portion of the public streets.

The special reason for the meeting of the council was the desire to help out the striking lamplighters. It had been understood by at least a majority of the council that if the city would find the $40,000 a year necessary to increase the pay of the lamplighters from $2 to $3 a day, and turn it over to the gas company, the latter would take back the strikers and pay the money over to them.

But Councilman McDonald, who had been supervising the negotiations, reported a complete deadlock. It has become apparent that the company has no intention of discharging the new men it has taken on, and if the city appropriated $40,000, it would not go to the strikers.

Chief Justice Wilfred Bolster of the municipal court appeared before the finance committee to advocate an all-around increase of $200 each for the 15 male assistant probation officers, and a $300 increase for the women, also advancing the salary of Probation Officer Francis A. Dudley from $2200 to $2400, and of Mary L. Brin from $1800 to $2000, the remaining men to receive $2200 and women $1800.

Judge Bolster explained that in the case of women they were cut from $1700 to $1550 some years ago; therefore the present increase to them is in part a restoration of what they had before been paid.

As for the men, they have received no increases in a decade, and there has been urgent pressure for several years upon the municipal court judges. Now that the superior court has raised salaries the pressure has increased and the tendency has been for the best officers to endeavor to obtain transfers.

Councilman Watson inquired as to why it would not be a good rule, in view of the tendency of the times, to make the pay equal for both sexes, since women are taking men's places in industrial plants.

"Equality as a war measure has not been considered by the judges," replied Judge Bolster. "Of course, the old rule of supply and demand governs, and the supply of women is greater than that of men."

Judge Bolster admitted, however, in reply to further questions, that there is no lack of candidates for positions as male probation officers.

The council finally decided, on motion of Councilman Ford, to lay the increased salaries order on the table, in order that no favoritism may be shown, as wholesale requests for more pay are expected.

Mayor Curley's loan order for a $125,000 police station in West Roxbury at Washington street and Metropolitan avenue was referred to the committee on finance.

The council appropriated $1000 for the proprietors of the Social Law Library.

CITY HALL GOSSIP

MAYOR CURLEY controls the Democratic ward committees of 16 of Boston's 26 wards, so that he can still name the president of the city committee for 1918. In view of the loyalty of Senator Edward F. McLaughlin, the present president, to his chief, and of how hard he worked to re-elect Curley, there is no question that Senator McLaughlin can take another year in the presidency if he wants it.

Martin M. Lomasney controls six ward committees, and the remaining four are split among various factions.

Judge Thomas P. Riley of Malden has spent considerable time of late "sitting in" with Senator McLaughlin, talking over prospective legislation affecting the Boston city charter. Judge Riley has a room at the Quincy House, and Good Government Association leaders and other charter guards wax wroth over the judge's alleged active interest in the municipal affairs of a city other than his own.

Many sit on the anxious seat in City Hall, these days, at the time approaches when they must sever their connection with their official jobs. There is much curiosity as to whether Mayor Curley will "take care of" any of his official staff, by tucking them away in safe niches, as some mayors as well as some Governors have done on retiring from the head of affairs.

Election Commissioner Frank Seiberlich is not worrying over the coming changes in the administration at City Hall. He is down in Florida, at Miami, just at present, and writes that he is going in bathing (temperature of the ocean 74). His visit is a part of his annual cycle, which includes Palm Beach.

City Collector John J. Curley, asked if he had any place for his future after the departure of his brother, the mayor, replied with a smile: "I'm not out yet. No, I have no plans. I'm not crossing bridges till I come to them."

The mayor has appointed two more men to the fire department, William J. McDonald and William E. Keenan, both of East Boston.

JAN-13--1918

COLD DAMAGED SCHOOLHOUSES

JAN 13 1918

Commission Asks $50,000 to Repair Pipes Burst by Freezing

SAYS JANITORS NOT INSTRUCTED

JAN 13 1918

The schoolhouse commission presented a report to the school committee yesterday in which it says that in its opinion the damage caused in school buildings as a result of the recent cold spell may reach a total of $50,000.

The commission cites the fact that the school committee has entire charge of the coal supply and janitors in all completed buildings, and that on Dec. 21 the commission requested that notice be sent to the janitors instructing them to draw off the water from the plumbing and heating apparatus in the various schools to prevent it from freezing.

JAN-15-1918

MORE SCHOOLS ARE TO OPEN

There Are 90 Closed at Present, but Coal Is Coming

JAN 15

One more school, the Mayhew, opened today, and four more will reopen tomorrow—the Hyde Park high, the Capen (South Boston), the Bowditch and the Elihu Greenwood.

There are 90 still closed, but James B. Noyes, chairman of sub-committee A of the fuel committee, said at noon that a consignment of anthracite will be distributed to schools burning hard coal within 48 hours, so that more schools may be opened before the end of the week.

JAN-15-1918

DYER TO RESIGN AS CITY SCHOOL HEAD

Superintendent of Schools Franklin B. Dyer intimated yesterday that he will soon sever his connection with the local school department.

JAN 15 1918

Word reached Boston yesterday from Cincinnati, where Mr. Dyer was formerly superintendent of schools, that he had decided not to accept another term as superintendent in Boston, and that he has been urged to become the head of the state education system in Ohio.

Dr. Dyer refused to say whether he had been asked to take that position.

HERALD - JAN - 16 - 1918 -

SUES COLLECTOR CURLEY FOR TAX

Atty.-Gen. Attwill Starts State-Wide Drive to Enforce Collections

JAN 16 1918

ACTION BROUGHT ON OFFICIALS' BONDS

The $75,000 suit brought by Atty.-Gen. Henry C. Attwill against John J. Curley and the National Surety Company on account of uncollected taxes in Boston is part of a campaign being carried on throughout the state in an effort to have collectors clean up accounts due from delinquent taxpayers.

William H. Hitchcock of Mr. Attwill's office said last night that, under the law, it is the duty of the attorney-general, on request of Tax Commissioner Trefry, to bring suit against tax collectors on their bond.

Action Is Not Unusual

He added that such action brings in the collector and requires him to show why he has not collected certain delinquent accounts. Mr. Hitchcock said he had no personal knowledge of a suit against Mr. Curley, but there would be nothing unusual about such an action, inasmuch as tax collectors quite generally have been sued. He said that Boston being a large city, the amount involved might appear to be larger than would perhaps be the case in a smaller city. Such actions, Mr. Hitchcock was careful to explain, are really suits on the collectors's bonds.

City Collector Curley said in reply to questions yesterday:

"Yes, so far as I know, this is the first time a suit has been brought against a collector while in office here, but a year or two ago similar suits were brought against former City Collectors Courtenay Crocker, Bowdoin S. Parker, Garrett W. Scollard, Nat Taylor and Charles E. Brown.

"The total amount of uncollected taxes for the year 1914 is between $52,000 and $53,000, but when I took office in 1913 there were uncollected tax bills running as far back as 1895—that is, $408 in that year, $3202 for 1905, and, coming down nearer to the present, $18,036 in 1910 and $269,734 for 1911.

Doing His Best to Clean up

"For the year 1912 the uncollected taxes were at that time $345,480, but that, of course, is hardly a fair comparison. I have been doing my best to clean up after my predecessors, and now it is my turn to be brought into the limelight.

"I have done my best to collect back taxes, and at this moment have ready for advertising the list of tax sales for uncollected taxes for 1916."

It is current report in the collector's department that among the delinquent taxpayers are some large individual property owners and also some big corporations. War conditions, Liberty loan subscriptions and similar reasons are advanced as excuses for delay in payment of taxes.

JAN - 14 - 1918 -

NOW IS THE TIME TO DO IT

In our news columns last week it was reported that the Good Government Association, facing a deficit of $2000, is making a drive for funds. That drive will or should be successful, but it has not yet been reported that the Good Government Association has taken the necessary steps to broaden its active and participating membership and make it more thoroughly representative of the average voters.

JAN 14 1918

What the actual membership of the association is nobody outside of it knows. It has two important committees. The directory addresses of the members of the finance committee are as follows:

Arthur F. Estabrook, 346 Commonwealth avenue.
Edward C. Fitz, 18 Tremont street (no home address given).
Allan Forbes, 70 Beacon street, and Westwood.
Thomas B. Gannett, 150 Beacon street.
Charles C. Jackson, 462 Beacon street.
William Gordon Means, house at Beverly Farms.
William Minot, 142 Marlboro street.
Alexander Whiteside, 233 Beacon street.
Moses Williams, Jr., house at Needham.
James Jackson, house at Westwood.

If ever there was an efficient finance committee the foregoing is one, but there are those who will say, and justly say, that even in a finance committee of the Good Government Association, there should be men from sections of the city now wholly and almost painfully unrepresented on the official roster. As for the executive committee, it is only fair to remark that it is not quite—although almost—as exclusive. The directory addresses of its members are as follows:

John T. Hosford, 6 Boxford terrace, West Roxbury.
Eliot N. Jones, 102 Mt. Vernon street.
William Minot, 142 Marlboro street.
George R. Nutter, 8 West Cedar street.
Robert B. Stone, Woodland road, Jamaica Plain.
Robert J. Bottomly, 5 St. John street, Jamaica Plain.

The executive committee, it will be seen, is equally divided in its membership between that favored section of the city formerly known as ward 11 and the West Roxbury and Jamaica Plain district, each having three members. The net membership of both committees is fifteen, Mr. Minot being a member of each. Of those eight are rated in the directory as residents of old ward 11, three are credited to West Roxbury and Jamaica Plain, three are listed as living out of town, and the home address of one is lacking.

It must occur to the officers of the association, flushed with a strategic victory, that now is a good time to make the close and cordial acquaintance of Dorchester, South Boston, Brighton, East Boston, Charlestown, Hyde Park and the North, South and West ends. There are many votes in those sections, and there are many good citizens in all of them.

Why an amendment to the charter providing one term only for the mayor of Boston and no recall in mid-term? No mayor would be recalled under the charter's present construction, and it would require a super-politician mayor to obtain a second term.

JAN 14 1918

POST JAN-16-1918

STATE SUES BOSTON TAX COLLECTOR

Seeks $75,000 for Failure to Do His Duty

JAN 16 1918

On the grounds that he has failed as tax collector of Boston to collect unpaid taxes or to take action to force payment, Tax Collector John J. Curley, a brother of Mayor Curley, is made defendant in a suit for $75,000 brought against him by Attorney-General Attwill, acting upon the request of Tax Commissioner Trefry. The action was filed yesterday in the Suffolk County Court.

The National Surety Company, bondsman for Collector Curley, is a co-defendant, the ad damnum in the suit being for the total amount of the bond.

The suit is brought under the State law, because it is alleged that Mr. Curley's collections are not up to what the State requires. Other collectors are to be treated similarly.

SETS PRECEDENT

"So far as I know this is the first time that suit has ever been brought against a city collector while in office," Collector Curley said yesterday.

"About a year ago the tax commissioner began action against former Collectors Bowdoin S. Parker, Charles Brown, Garrett W. Scollard, Courtney Guild and Nathaniel H. Taylor. Ever since that time, I have been doing my best to clean up all outstanding taxes during the years they held office."

It became known yesterday afternoon the many of the large property owners of Boston, including several of the big corporations, have not yet paid their last year's taxes.

"As I understand it," Collector Curley said, "this suit against me is for outstanding taxes for the year 1914, which amount to about $52,000 or $53,000. This is a very low figure. When I took office in 1913, I found uncollected taxes runing back as far as 1895. For that year $4.08 was outstanding, for 1905 the total was $3202, for 1910 it was $18,036, for 1911 $269,734.26, and for 1912 $345,480.02."

Plans Tax Sales

Collector Curley declared last evening that he is preparing to sell all the property on which 1916 taxes have not yet been paid. The lists for advertising are now nearly ready and will be published within a few weeks.

It is known that financial conditions arising from the war have done much to delay collections, especially during the past year, when the heavy sales of Liberty bonds and contributions for war work funds served to hold up

POST JAN-11-1918

ASKS PETERS TO CLEAR HALL

JAN 11 1918

Matthews Advises Mayor-Elect to Oust Three-Fourths of City Executives at City Club Dinner



Continued next page

(11) POST JAN 11-1918.

Former Mayor Nathan Matthews, Jr., assumed the role of adviser to the next city administration at a dinner given Mayor-elect Andrew J. Peters by the Boston City Club at the clubhouse last night.

He said the present condition of the executive departments of the city were about as bad as they could be, and that it was the next Mayor's duty to effect a thorough reform of the public service.

"To accomplish the necessary changes in policy and methods, three-fourths, perhaps, of the present heads of departments and members of municipal boards must be retired," said he, "and the sooner this is done the better."

FITZGERALD REPLIES

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald replied to Mr. Matthews, stating that at least 95 per cent of the executives were efficient, and had obtained their positions through the civil service list.

Mr. Peters in his address made no reference to Mr. Matthews' suggestions.

The dinner was attended by about 500 members. Former Mayors Nathan Matthews, Jr., Thomas N. Hart, Josiah Quincy and John F. Fitzgerald, all the living former chief executives, except Dr. Samuel A. Green, attended. C3

Mayor Curley, who was invited, could not attend, because he is confined to his home with an attack of bronchitis, but he sent a letter.

The new members of the City Council, Daniel W. Lane, who was an opponent of Mayor-elect Peters in a congressional campaign some years ago, and James T. Moriarty, as well as the other members of the City Council were there.

Smith as Toastmaster

George S. Smith, president of the club, acted as toastmaster and presiding officer. The Mayor-elect sat on his right, and the venerable ex-Mayor Hart, 88 years old, sat on his left. The other ex-Mayors occupied seats at the head table, as did Chief Justice Wilfred Bolster, ex-Senator George H. Ellis, Collector of Internal Revenue John F. Malley, Max Mitchell, president of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company; Excise Commissioner E. J. Prest, H. I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Professor W. B. Munro, W. S. Quinby and S. W. Reynolds, and John White, Jr., of the club's board of governors and State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill.

At a centre table, almost directly in front of the Mayor-elect, was a group consisting of several of the councillors and councillors-elect, with Charles H. Innes, Dr. Francis Donoghue and City Clerk James Donovan. C4

Call for "Sweet Adeline"

The programme originally called for two speeches, only one by former Mayor Matthews and the other by the Mayor-elect, but former Mayor Fitzgerald was called upon long before the speechmaking began to sing "Sweet Adeline," and there were so many allusions to the former Mayors that Toastmaster Smith felt impelled to call upon all three former Mayors after the chief guest's address. Ex-Mayor Hart responded briefly and former Mayor Quincy gave an illuminating talk of economic conditions, but ex-Mayor Fitzgerald said things that stirred the crowd. His was the closing speech and then everybody joined in singing the opening verse of "America."

Mayor Curley's Letter

President Smith read the following letter from Mayor Curley:

"The Hon. A. J. Peters, 52 State street, Boston, Mass.,

"My dear Peters—I regret that illness prevents my being present at the reception tendered you as Mayor-elect by the Boston City Club. The most essential aid to successful administration is co-operation by all agencies interested in the welfare of the municipality. You are to be congratulated that all agencies are engaged in the work of assisting in promoting the success of your administration.

"The war has created new problems, the equitable solution of which will tax both mind and body and the spirit of the hour being service and sacrifice I beg to tender my services in any manner that may be beneficial to the public and city, which all should feel honored in serving.

"Faithfully yours,

"(Signed)

"JAMES M. CURLEY, Mayor."

Mr. Matthews' Speech C5

Mr. Matthews, among other things said:

"The present condition of the executive departments of the city of Boston is about as bad as it could be. They have been allowed to sink into a condition of utter inefficiency, due principally to the incompetency of the heads of departments and to the indifference and disloyalty to the city of their immediate subordinates. The departments are top heavy, over manned with deputies, assistants, clerks who have nothing to do, inspectors who do not inspect, and overhead charges out of all proportion to the work accomplished.

"The city government has been administered as if its sole object was to obtain everything possible for the practical politicians, and as if its motto had been: 'After us the deluge.' The trouble as I see it, is not so much with the laborers in the lower grades of employment as with the salaried officials in the higher grades; but the employees of the city as a whole must cease to regard themselves as a privileged class and must join in the efforts and sacrifices which all classes in the nation must make if we are to succeed in preserving the ideals of American democracy.

Retire Three-Fourths

"As the Mayor is responsible for the administrative part of the city's business the new incumbent of that office will be expected to effect a thorough reform of the public service. The present charter gives him full powers in this regard, and the people expect him to use these powers. There can be no revival of efficient city administration until the policy of recent years has been completely revolutionized and radical changes made in the higher administrative offices.

"To accomplish the necessary changes in policy and methods, three-fourths, perhaps, of the present heads of departments and members of municipal boards must be retired—and the sooner this is done the better." JAN 11 1918

Fitzgerald Defends Officers C6

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald said in part: "I disagree quite strongly with former Mayor Matthews' statement that Mr. Peters would be justified in removing two-thirds of the principal officers in the city, as well as a number of clerks, inspectors and other unnecessary employees. My experience in City Hall justifies me in making the statement that the vast majority of those employed by the city are as efficient as the employees in any corporation if given the proper leadership. Ninety-five per cent, if not 98 per cent, of the men and women employed there, have secured their positions through civil service and, if given the right kind of leadership in the Mayor's chair, they will give the city results. The fact that the service has been demoralized in many of the departments is not due to laziness or inefficiency, but because the methods employed by the Mayor's office make satisfactory service impossible.

"Most of the men and women there today could get more wages elsewhere; it is a false notion that most of them are overpaid. I know Mr. Peters too well to imagine for one minute that he will make any such wholesale removals of the heads of departments as suggested by Mr. Matthews."

Peters on Finances

Mayor-Elect Peters spoke at length. After reviewing the many problems he refered to the financial outlook. He said:

"Gentlemen, you don't expect me to be explicit at this time, with my inauguration but a short time away. But I feel that I must refer to the financial situation which besets us. Conservation is the watchword of the hour. We are hearing it almost every moment of the day. We are enjoined to get along with less wheat and less meat and save all we can to buy Liberty bonds. That is all very well, but we must carry our conservation into every phase of private and public life.

Amazed at Condition

"As the new Mayor of Boston, this injunction comes as a demand. We are not all students of finance and perhaps we pay too little attention to the figures that count in city, town and State affairs. I confess hat I am amazed at the discoveries of conditions which will face me at City Hall during the coming year. It is the case, gentlemen, that at a time when Boston needs thousands and thousands of additional revenue to meet the demands of the hour, the city will start upon the financial year with less revenue than it had during the preceding year.

"The new State law which imposes the collection of taxes on intangibles by the State, for the first time in force this year, will mean a reduction based on city valuation of the amount that may be appropriated according to law, for strictly city purposes of $174,036.38. That may not seem to you a serious handicap, but with a freer analysis of the conditions, keeping in mind the fact that Boston's total expenditure this year has been $36,000,000 and that all that the Mayor has power over from the tax levy is about $16,000,000 and of that $16,000,000 more than $10,000,000 must be used for payrolls, pensions and annuities, you are apt to sense the situation, and to appreciate my difficulties."

RECORD - JAN-16-1918 JAN-15-1918

At the Mayor's Gate

On their recent tour of the Charles St. Jail the members of the City Council Committee on Penal Institutions discovered several cases of men who have been confined in the jail from six to 11 months awaiting trial. This seemingly unnecessary delay in the course of justice evoked criticism from every member of the committee. In one instance the defendants—two brothers—have been locked up 11 months without a chance to have their side of the case told in open court. They informed the committeemen that the Government had allowed two of their witnesses to go to France without even taking their depositions. Councillor McDonald evinced particular interest in this case and promised to do what he could to assure the imprisoned brothers of a trial at an early date.

JAN 16 1918

Mayor Curley has recommended the construction at the earliest possible date of a steel and concrete bridge over the New Haven tracks at Medway st., Dorchester. The bridge will cost $31,000. The project has long been urged by residents of the community.

Several prominent speakers from Washington and New York have been invited to attend the complimentary banquet to be tendered Mayor Curley at Symphony Hall on the evening of Feb. 6. The invitations will total 1200. The gathering will be devoid of politics and among those present will be a number of the Mayor's bitterest political enemies. The affair has been planned simply as a personal tribute to the outgoing executive.

The name of Joseph P. Lomasney, former chairman of the Schoolhouse Commission, is missing from the official directory published in this week's issue of the City Record, the municipality's official organ. Though Lomasney resigned his berth just before election day his name was continued in the official directory up until the current issue. Around the City Hall it is generally opined that "Brother Joe's" name will again grace the back page of the City Record once Mayor-elect Peters enters office. Incidentally it is opined that a lot of other names now on the same back page will simultaneously disappear.

The architects selected for the proposed new municipal building in Brighton are Messrs. Desmond and Lord. An appropriation of $5000 has been made for preliminary plans, etc.

With the exception of a slight cough the Mayor has now entirely recovered from his recent attack of bronchitis. Inasmuch as he still feels a little weak, however, the Mayor intends to take things easy for a few days and will spend only such time as necessary at his City Hall office. The Mayor hopes to be back in his well-known "fighting form" by the end of the week. His recent illness is believed to have come as a sort of aftermath to his strenuous outdoor campaign during the mayoralty contest last month.

Mayor Curley has awarded Eugene G. Allen and William McCarthy certificates of service in honor of their long connection with the Fire Department. Mr. Allen has been in the service 28 years and McCarthy 13 years.

At the Mayor's Gate

Councillor James A. Watson is nursing a righteous grievance. At Monday's meeting of the City Council "Jerry" was appointed a teller to receive, sort and count ballots on the confirmation of a minor official. "Jerry" did his work faithfully and well. Around the room he went, ballot box in hand, collecting the votes of his august colleagues. In the course of his passage it appears that somebody missed fire on a cuspidor and deposited what looked like a cud of tobacco in the ballot box instead.

When "Jerry" returned to his own desk and began to sort and count the proceeds of his collection he sustained a distinct shock to his finer sensibilities.

JAN 15 1918

"Somebody has fouled the ballot box," he thereupon declaimed. "I refuse to count these votes."

Thereupon "Jerry" circled the room again and this time he took particular pains to see that there was no repeating, or anything like that.

An order increasing the salaries of the male and female probation officers employed in the local municipal courts was laid on the table on motion of Councillor Ford at yesterday's meeting of the City Council. The order provides for an increase of $200 for the men and $300 for the women, making the salary of the men $2200 a year and of the women $1800. The matter was laid over pending a discussion of the budget for the coming year. The increases are recommended by the judges of the courts concerned.

On motion of Councillor McDonald the City Council yesterday passed a resolution urging the Fuel Administration to compel the Boston Consolidated Gas Light Co. to extinguish its lights during the daytime. Since the employees of the company went on strike several weeks ago it is claimed that several hundred lights have been kept lighted both night and day. Councillor McDonald contends this is not consistent with the present campaign to conserve light and fuel. The Councillor charges that 65 p.c. of the company's lights are being needlessly burned during the day.

The error column of the City Record is beginning to look like a copy of Heinie Zimmerman's fielding average during the recent world's series. The latest "boner" is thus corrected in the current issue:—

"Owing to a slip of the pen in the last issue of the City Record the death rate for 1915 by automobiles in Massachusetts was erroneously given as 7.2 per 1000 of population. It should have been 7.2 per 100,000."

Looks like Mayor-elect Peters will have to sign up a few of the Red Sox to back up these editors.

Statistics gathered by the Election Commisisoners show that there was much more interest in the 1910 election than there was in the election just held. Out of a registered vote of 116,808, 88,228 ballots were cast for Mayor last December. This was a percentage of 75.53. In 1910, out of a total registered vote of 112,265, 95,393 votes were cast, a percentage of 84.98. In 1912, when Mayor Curley was elected, the vote war 80,823 out of a possible 110,946. The percentage was 72.85. The 1910 election thus stands on record as the hottest in the history of the city.

One of the biggest shake-ups in some time has just occurred in the City Treasury Department. Edward C. Scates, paymaster, has been transferred to the position of clerk and messenger at a salary of $1000 a year. As paymaster at received $2500. Thomas F. Brophey succeeds Scates as paymaster at the $2500 salary. Walter W. Foley has been promoted to payroll clerk at $1900 a year and Patrick H. Fahey to assitsant bookkeeper at $1700 a year. Matthew B. Furlong has been made a clerk and paymaster at salary of $1600 per year.

JAN-16-1918.

At the Mayor's Gate

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald isn't looking for any general "housecleaning" at City Hall when Mayor-elect Peters takes office. The former Mayor believes that Mr. Peters will give every deserving employee a fair chance to prove his ability, before indulging in any ruthless axe-swinging. It is Mr. Fitzgerald's opinion that a vast majority of the City Hall employees will readily take hold with Mr. Peters and give the city the benefit of that "team work" which has obviously been lacking for many months. The beheading of the Curley-appointed department chiefs is regarded as a foregone conclusion, but Mr. Fitzgerald is open in declaring that these will be a good riddance.

JAN 14 1918

In the current issue of his weekly, The Republic, former Mayor Fitzgerald editorially states that many of Mayor Curley's erstwhile supporters are now going around declaring it "was a good thing for the town" that Curley was licked. If Mayor Curley wants to know just what this crowd now thinks of him the former Mayor suggests that Curley employ the services of a few political spies. He adds that the reports will certainly prove a revelation to the Mayor.

Employees in the old City Hall building observed what might be termed a "waterless day" Saturday. After surviving the recent cold snap the plumbing system in the building went wrong, tying up every faucet in the place. Down in the basement one of the pipes burst, flooding the floor for a depth of several inches. The repairs were expected to be finished by today.

The City Council Committee on Prisons will make its semi-annual inspection of the House of Correction at Deer Island tomorrow. The committee will leave about 10 a.m. on the police boat Guardian and have dinner on the Island as the guest of Penal Institutions Commr. David Shaw. It is expected that the committee will gather facts for a number of contemplated improvements.

TRANSCRIPT - JAN 16 - 1918

FIRE MARSHAL THE NEED

Superintendent Abbott Calls Duty Imperative

Important Work for New Mayor, He Declares

Fire Hazards Increase Since War Started

Insurance Paper Supports That Idea

"I am firmly of the belief that one of the most important things our new mayor of Boston could do, in coöperation with the governor of the State, would be to secure such legislation as would provide for the city of Boston a State fire marshal, appointed by the governor and given power, with sufficient appropriation from the State, to cope with the fire conditions in Boston and the metropolitan district."

These are the words of Superintendent Samuel Abbott of the Boston Protective Department, a fire fighter of many years' experience, whose statement is printed in the Standard, the weekly insurance paper. An editorial article in the paper supports the superintendent's view, with these significant words:

"The city authorities are doing all in their power to reduce the fire loss. With a fire marshal appointed by the governor for the city of Boston and its suburbs there would be ample opportunity for the development of a permanent and constructive policy which, in the tremendous financial gain possible, would more than compensate the Commonwealth through reduced fire loss and gain in improved taxable property. The war has increased the fire hazards of the city; now is the time to forestall a great disaster. Those familiar with the attitude of the insurance interests throughout the country are well acquainted with the unfavorable opinion of Boston from the underwriters' standpoint. No city of the country needs efforts for greater protection from every angle."

JAN 16 1918

Fire Losses Tremendous

Superintendent Abbott's opinions are as follows:

"If the increasing worry and anxiety over munition plant fires and danger from explosion of war materials during war times will only result in a deeper study and better realization of the need of our great fire problem on the part of the general public there will be no little consolation in the present situation.

"It would seem from the opposition which always develops whenever an attempt is made to secure better conditions that no one outside of the fire department and the insurance interests had the least concern over the tremendous and unnecessary fire waste.

"During the nine years up to the year 1917 the fire loss in Boston totalled some $28,000,000; during the same period the fire department of Boston cost the public some $15,000,000; in addition to this the insured paid something like $40,000,00 in insurance premiums for protection. Sum these figures up and you have a grand total of more than $830,000,000 expenditure for the city of Boston and its citizens during a period of but nine years as a result of the fire menace. What other department of public affairs has such a tremendous amount of public money involved and, in striking contrast, what other branch of public service apparently receives so little attention from the public generally?

"Of the fire losses it is a well known fact that from 50 to 65 per cent of the total loss is clearly preventable if proper provisions are carried out and adequate authority exercised. Applied to Boston this would have meant a saving of over $14,000,000 during the nine years preceding 1917, and would have saved $1,220,851 during the year 1916 alone. Isn't it worth while to work for the elimination of this fearful waste?

"There is one very definite and important matter which should receive the support of our public officials and of our citizens as a whole—that is provision for the study of fire causes by efficient and competent persons and provisions for the elimination of such causes upon the recommendation of the authorities vested with the power to investigate and prescribe remedies.

Inquiry Into Every Fire

"There should be an investigation of the cause of every fire in the city of Boston, an immediate investigation, not one after the building is burned flat and all sources of information and evidence are destroyed. There should be a fire marshal's office with a force of sufficient size and efficiency to send a man to every fire to locate the exact cause and place the responsibility. Such an office should have power to compel the removal of rubbish and order the cleaning up of premises which become dangerous hazards.

"Why, we had a fire marshal as far back as 1880, and he went out to Ohio and gave a synopsis of what was being done in Massachusetts by his office. That State adopted the same system and since that time the fire losses in the State of Ohio, I am informed, have been reduced to one half. Are we going backward or forward?

"In Paris they have a Neighborhood Law, in which a man has to pay a fine if the fire occurs on his premises and it can be shown he was in any way negligent. As a result of the study of fire causes and preventive measures Europe has changed from a continent of wooden buildings to one of stone and cement, and we think we are the most progressive nation in the world.

"A fire marshal for Boston should have an appropriation sufficient to efficiently carry on the work of his office. Recently when a campaign started to place lighted candles in the windows of the Boston homes, one of the most dangerous customs imaginable, the State officers were called upon to do something to counteract the campaign. There was only about $50 available for the purpose and it furnished one small advertisement for the papers. In contrast the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters contributed something like $400 for advertisements, as a result of which few observed the custom and we had no serious fires from lighted candles.

"I have no criticism to make of present officials. They are doing splendid work in preventing fires throughout the State, but the force is not large enough or supplied with sufficient funds to properly do the work which should be done in Boston. The situation here calls for a distinct department, with a fire marshal at the head, and a force and money adequate for the work.

"The State has the past year appropriated something like $15,000 or $20,000 for a special committee to investigate the possible need of a system of State health insurance, the establishment of which would cost the State millions of dollars annually. The appropriation given the committee for its investigation alone would pay the upkeep of a fire marshal's office, with the salary of the fire marshal, for a number of years.

"If any further argument were needed it might well be found in the saving in the fire loss, which would beyond doubt amount to more than one million dollars annually in the city of Boston."

JAN - 17 - 1918

MAYOR WOULD NOT EXPLAIN

Refused to Tell Why He Removed George A. Flynn from Law Department—Two of His Appointments Refused

Mayor Curley today declined to advance any reason for his removal of George A. Flynn, first assistant corporation counsel, after a service of fourteen years in the law department. He did say to newspaper men who asked him if he cared to make any statement, that probably no new man would be appointed; that the other assistant corporation counsel would move up and take higher salaries.

"Do you care to make any statement as to the reason for Mr. Flynn's discharge?" the mayor was asked.

"Why should I?" was the sharp retort. "Am I responsible to you fellows?"

The story appeared at City Hall today that Mr. Flynn's associates had become jealous of his advancement and power in the department and that the mayor was a ready listener to their complaints

Mr. Flynn received a salary of $4000 a year as assistant corporation counsel and $2000 a year as counsel for the Transit Commission. The appointment to the latter position is one that bears the mayor's approval. Whether the mayor's action in removing Mr. Flynn from the city payroll will affect his other position had not been determined at City Hall today. According to the mayor's rearrangement of the salary schedule, the assistant corporation counsel will benefit as follows:

Joseph P. Lyons, from $5000 to $6000.
Karl Adams, from $4000 to $5000.
Joseph A. Campbell, from $3600 to $4000.
William P. Higgins, from $3300 to $3600.
Walter J. O'Malley, from $2500 to $3300.
Daniel J. Kane, from $2500 to $3300.
Edward T. McGettrick, from $2500 to $3300.
Lucius S. Hicks, from $2200 to $3000.

Mayor Curley announced that the Finance Commission had refused to confirm his appointments of James A. Howlett as a member of the Schoolhouse Commission, and Dr. John Toomey as a member of the board of trustees of the City Hospital. He submitted the appointment of Dr. Timothy J. Murphy of Roxbury to the City Hospital board.

JAN-17-1918

STATION FOR HYDE PARK

Mayor Curley Transmits Order for $125,000 to Erect Large Building for Police

Next Monday afternoon the City Council will consider a loan order of $125,000, written by the mayor today, for the erection of a new police station in Hyde Park. The plans have been prepared by Magennis & Walsh, and have been approved by the mayor.

JAN 17 1918

This is the second police station to receive the mayor's approval this week. An order for a station in West Roxbury at the same figure was sent to last Monday's meeting. These two orders, with the addition of the $150,000 for the hospital and sheriff's house, at the Charles street jail, will come within $50,000 of exhausting the borrowing capacity of the city for the present year. On Dec. 31 the amount available was $450,701.49.

C S MONITOR - JAN 16 - 1918

SUIT AGAINST TAX COLLECTOR TYPICAL

JAN 16 1918

Boston Case Said to Reflect Similar Conditions in Other Offices in Massachusetts—Change in Present Law Recommended

Suit brought against John J. Curley, collector of taxes for the city of Boston and the National Surety Company, his bondsman, by Henry C. Attwill, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, on the ground that the collector has failed to collect unpaid taxes or taken action to enforce their payment, is typical, it is declared, of conditions existing in many towns and cities in the State. The collector is sued for $75,000, the amount of his bond, for uncollected taxes in the year 1914. Today Attorney-General Attwill in his annual report advises that the laws of Massachusetts be so changed as to make the collector's office appointive by the Tax Commissioner instead of elective or appointive by mayors. The question would be decided as a referendum by the voters in the towns and cities if the Attorney-General's views are accepted by the Legislature. The Attorney-General wants to have the collectors' offices all over the State taken out of politics.

The amount of money in outstanding taxes in Boston for 1914, is reckoned at between $52,000 and $53,000. Some two months ago or even less, the amount of outstanding taxes for 1914 was over $300,000. Since then the board of assessors, acting under the law which permits it to do so, abated all personal and poll taxes for that year.

Collector Curley is preparing to defend himself. He said today that he had done everything the law requires of him as collector and that more than one-half of the outstanding taxes mentioned in the suit against himself were in the hands of the law department of the City of Boston today in process of collection.

At the Attorney-General's office, it was stated that the suit against Collector Curley was one of several against collectors and that an effort is being made to have the collectors proceed more vigorously against delinquents. This suit is brought by the Attorney-General at the request of William D. T. Trefry, Tax Commissioner of Massachusetts. The law, under which it is brought, is comparatively new and provides that the Tax Commissioner, when informed that a collector of taxes is behind in the collection of taxes of more than three years' standing, shall notify the Attorney-General and the latter shall bring suit against the collector and bondsman.

At the Attorney-General's office it was said that no suit against a collector under this law had yet been brought to trial but that the bringing of suits had hastened the collection of outstanding taxes in certain instances and that some of the suits are pending. These suits will be tried in case the taxes are still unpaid or unabated. It was admitted that the law gave neither the Attorney-General nor Tax Commission authority over assessors or collectors and thus they could not interfere with the abating of taxes.

JAN - 16 - 1918

SERBIAN MISSION PLANS ANNOUNCED

Mayor Curley Gives Out Tentative Program for Entertainment of Visitors to Boston

JAN 16 1918

Plans for entertaining the Serbian War Mission, which is expected to arrive in Boston on Friday, were announced today by Mayor Curley. The party, headed by Dr. Vesnitch, is to be accompanied by an escort of representatives of the State, War and Navy departments of the United States. After arriving at the Huntington Avenue Station, according to the tentative program, the mission will be taken to the Copley-Plaza for breakfast. Most of the day is expected to be spent in sight-seeing.

A luncheon at the Boston City Club is planned for 1 p. m., and in the afternoon the mission is to visit Harvard, where the members will be guests of A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university. The formal dinner will be held in the evening at the Copley-Plaza with Mayor Curley presiding. Dr. Morton Prince heads the citizens' committee, which has made most of the arrangements.

Mrs. Everett Morss is to entertain the party and Mayor Curley plans to have the mission call at his residence on Jamaicaway. In addition to Dr. Vesnitch, the mission consists of Professor Lozanitch, General Rashitch, Lieut.-Col. Nonadovitch, Captain Yovitchitch and M. Vladislav.

JAN - 16 - 1918

BOSTON FINANCE BOARD MEMBERS

Governor McCall today sent to the executive council the nominations of Courtenay Guild of Boston and Walter B. Grant of Dorchester to be members of the Finance Commission of the city of Boston.

JAN 16 1918

Mr. Guild is a brother of the former Governor of Massachusetts, and he is named to succeed Charles L. Carr. Mr. Grant, who is a lawyer with an office in Boston, was nominated to succeed James P. Magenis, who resigned.

The Governor also announced to the council the formal appointment of A. C. Ratshesky, president of the United States Trust Company of Boston, as assistant to Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Administrator. Mr. Ratshesky has been serving in that capacity for some time.

JAN - 16 - 1918

MEDICAL PLAN FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

Parents Permitted to Decide For or Against in Proposal of Social Insurance Board Minority

JAN 16 1918

Parents have the right to decide for or against the free medical treatment of their children by public school physicians under the plan proposed by the minority members of the Massachusets social insurance commission in the report made to the Legislature on Tuesday. In view of the wide opposition to compulsory medicine, the minority, while recommending the institution of free medicine for the public schools, believe parents should have some voice in the matter.

Former Senator Robert M. Washburn is joined by Senator Edward F. McLaughlin and former Representative Vincent Brogna, in recommending the enactment of a law which, they state, would be in the nature of the first step toward free medicine for the public schools. A draft of a bill favored by this minority was recently filed with the Legislature, and provided that boards of health should provide "medical and surgical care and treatment" for school children, subject, however, to the desires of the parents.

Another act, recommended by the majority members of the commission, would authorize the State Department of Health to assist, to the extent of $1500 for each community, in providing diagnostic equipment for dispensaries and out-patient departments of hospitals, on condition that the city or town provided equipment of equal value. An appropriation of $10,000 is asked for this purpose, and the State Department of Health would be authorized to prescribe rules and regulations for the use of such equipment. In general, licensed physicians would be authorized to use the equipment for patients, or for members of organizations of employers or employees, or other persons in the city or town where the equipment is located, or in contiguous communities, not similarly equipped.

The majority also asked for an appropriation, the amount to be determined by the Legislature, to be expended under the direction of the trustees of the General Guarantee Fund, whereby employees might voluntarily insure themselves "against sickness or disability, at their option," much as is now possible through the Massachusetts Savings Bank life insurance department.

HERALD - JAN - 2

Terrible Blow, Says Pres. Washburn of Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange—Order Generally Condemned Here

JAN 17 1918

Condemnation and regret that the government should believe the five-day and Monday closing order necessary to coal conservation were expressed freely by eastern Massachusetts business men today.

That hardship not only to business but to the workers of the eastern half of the country will follow in the wake of the new order issued by Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield, was the prediction of many, while a majority of the business men declared emphatically they can see no necessity at the present time for such drastic measures, and that they believed the milder closing rules issued by State Fuel Administrator Storrow sufficient to meet the present situation.

HENRY I. HARRIMAN, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said:

"I am very much surprised at the sweeping character of the order. It is very drastic and will work many hardships on the laboring class.

"If it is absolutely essential for the best interests of the country, every one must follow the dictates of the government. Many had hoped that so strong and drastic an act would not be necessary.

"It would seem that an exception should be made in such absolutely necessary industry as the construction of ships.

"The industries operated by water-power should be permitted to operate with a view of lending as much aid as possible and prevent the throwing out of employment many people."

GEORGE F. WASHBURN, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange:

"All of these restrictions tend to impair the business of tenants and that may force many of them into bankruptcy. With their overhead expenses constantly increasing and with their business shot to pieces by the new rulings, they will surely be forced against the wall.

"The new rulings made yesterday in Washington, I think, will only add to the confusion already evidenced in the business world. I am receiving hundreds of complaints from tenants daily saying that their business has been hit hard and that with no relief in sight they are afraid they will be unable to meet their overhead expenses."

MAYOR CURLEY:

"It is up to every good American citizen to accept any recommendation that the fuel administration may make."

THOMAS F. ANDERSON, Secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association:

"More than 100,000 workers will be affected in the shoe shops alone, while in the allied industries another 50,000 will be forced into an idleness they can ill afford at this time.

"More than 50 per cent. of the shoes in the United States are made in this vicinity and the loss of wages will be hard to estimate. The situation is much more serious on account of the apparent lack of necessity for such action.

COL. CHARLES PFAFF, President Massachusetts Brewing Company

"I would prefer not to comment upon the order issued by Dr. Garfield except to say that the brewers of Boston sent a wire to him volunteering to live up to the order, which it was expected might be issued, that we close three days a week. We notified the state fuel administrator to this effect.

"The order to keep closed five successive days would result in great damage to our goods in process of manufacture, but I presume that we will be able to arrange that with the officials so long as we remain closed the number of days required by them. I do not think they would require us to lose perishable goods in order to have the days of closing consecutive."

HENRY C. BRINE, President of New England Dry Goods Assocation

"The measure is a very drastic one, but the commission would not make such a ruling unless it were necessary. It will affect the dry goods houses, but only to a slight extent. By making Monday a holiday, I believe that it will only serve to make the public conform to existing conditions and do their buying on the other five days of the week. Of course some business will be lost by this, but to my mind very little.

"I believe that from a patriotic viewpoint we must conform to this ruling and make the best of it. All will be hit hard, some have not been hit up to the present time, but every one is due to suffer his bit in the interests of the common cause. We must win the war and every one should be prepared to make some sacrifice to ensure victory.

"I believe that closing will mean tremendous saving. I think that the short working hours, under which business houses have been operating recently, must effect a tremendous saving in fuel and with the new ruling the conservation will be infinitely greater. It is such sacrifices as these that we must make in the present crisis if we are to consider ourselves real Americans. I do feel, however, that should relief in the coal situation come these rulings should be reconsidered."

EDWARD S. UNDERWOOD, President of Lynn Chamber of Commerce

"Lynn will not be affected as much as other cities, as the majorities of the Lynn shoe factories are only running 25 hours a week at present. There is little coal here, and I expect tomorrow to get word from Secretary William H. Day, who has gone to Washington to try to get coal for this city."

WALTER FISH, General Manager General Electric Company, Lynn

"I cannot believe that this news is authentic; not that I haven't the greatest respect for the newspapers, but it seems incomprehensible that this order should be put into effect so suddenly. However, they must know what they're doing at Washington, but I have too much respect for the boys who have gone abroad to France and the other countries of Europe, and for the boys who are going abroad, to believe it without authoritative orders from Washington. There are between 12,000 and 13,000 men employed at the General Electric works."

WILLIAM F. GARCELON, President of the Arkwright Club

"I think the order unwise. Plants that rely largely on government contracts should be allowed to carry on their work. The order will prove upsetting to labor and to industry. I think it unwise to compel efficient and forehanded business men who have prepared for a possible coal shortage heretofore to cease work on government contracts especially, as part of a sweeping order. There are lots of New England industries which operate largely with water power. These should not be closed, in my opinion."

HENRY S. DENNISON, President of Denison Manufacturing Company

"I suppose we will all do as we are told. I am not sufficiently familiar with the coal situation to discuss the order. The men in charge of the situation have a whole lot more facts relative to the conditions than has any one else. I have the greatest confidence in Mr. Storrow's judgment, and the order from Washington is undoubtedly worthy of the same confidence on the part of the public as was that of Mr. Storrow's last week.

"Industrial plants will have some difficulty in catching up after their periods of shut-down, but demands will be reduced as well as supply. The plan should serve the useful purpose of helping the railroads to clear up congestion."

FREDERICK C. HOOD, General Manager Hood Rubber Company

"The order is nothing short of a calamity. It comes as a distinct shock to me. It appears to be very drastic and I cannot understand why it is made except to allow the railroads to clear their roads. If this is so I think it could be done otherwise. Instead of closing down the factories and throwing thousands out of work it would have been better to order the manufacturers not to ship goods except those most urgently needed. But, of course, this is war and we must obey. Still it appears that we are receiving arbitrary orders from persons who have not studied all issues. There are no two factories alike and no two industries alike, and so to make an order general appears to be unreasonable."

JAMES A. WATSON, City Councilman

JAN 17 1918

"It is unfortunate that the order was necessary. A hardship will doubtless be entailed. It seems to me when factory employes have come to the assistance of the government in purchasing Liberty bonds that they should be paid for the time the factories are closed by their employers and later that the government reimburse the employr. The working class will find it a hardship to sacrifice these 13 working days."

EDWARD HAMLIN, Metropolitan Coal Company

"One can't judge an order as sweeping and as important as that without some deliberation. The men responsible for it are in a position to know the national coal situation."

WALTER D. ALLEN, Secretary Brookline Board of Trade

"It looks like hard times for the merchants of Brookline. The limits might force some out of business."

AUGUSTUS A .HEMENWAY, Lynn Shoe Manufacturer

"The hardship will be greater on the employes than on the manufacturer. Most of the factories are busy with spring orders and closing down will mean a loss of business."

Continued next page

HERALD - JAN-17-1918.

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CHARLES W. HENDERSON, Vice-President New England Iron and Hardware Association

"I am not in favor of the measure. If it is necessary as a war measure the public should know why. It would take an amount of argument to convince some of us, however, that it is necessary. I think we should get the coal out and not cripple industry."

HENRY M. SANBORN, Former Presiden N. E. Hardware Dealers' Association

"I do not think the order from Washington is a good one or that it will result in a saving of coal commensurate with the effect it will have upon business generally. Not only will the move affect labor but cause a loss to concerns doing business. The Washington order seems to me to be too stringent under the circumstances."

JAN 17 1918

P. W. ELLIOTT, Secretary N. E. Stove Manufacturers' Association

"I don't see any object to be gained by the order. It would be better to get to work and mine more coal. With more coal I don't think we should have any trouble with transportation facilities to move it."

E. J. DAVIS, President of E. J. Davis & Son

"Our plant in Arlington will be shut down if it will help out the fuel situation. The mill is now working on a government order for dry dock work, and it has been difficult to obtain coal."

"The general feeling throughout the shoe and leather and allied trades of this section has been strongly opposed to the suggestion that all industries be closed down on Mondays of each week during the fuel shortage."

VICTOR A. HEATH, chairman Boston city public safety committee:

"I think that if the United States government, having control of the railroads, spent their time in getting coal about the country the question would be answered. Coal is the remedy, and if we had the fuel the action to be taken would not be necessary and all the people to be put out of work by the order would remain at their positions. In addition, the action to be taken may cripple a lot of industries.

"Of course every merchant and every laboring man is going to assist the government in whatever action they think is right for the entire good of the country."

JOSEPH WALKER, Former Representative of Brookline

"There seems to have been a bungling somewhere. If it were not for this alleged bungling the country would not be in the condition that it is on the coal situation."

JAN-18-1918-

SHOULD COUNTY BOARD SHERIFF?

Order for New Residence Raises Question Among Lawyers

STATUTES REVEAL NO OBLIGATION

AN 18 1918

Has Sheriff John A. Keliher any legal claim for housing and board at the expense of the county? A search of the statutes reveals no specific provision for anything of the sort, and certain lawyers of standing are suggesting, in jocular vein, that he has no more than an "easement."

Sheriff Keliher himself said last night, when his attention was called to the matter, that he has not looked up the statutes, but that he would be very much surprised if a custom of 60 years could be overturned on any technicality.

Tradition Has Ruled

The city auditor's office has been placing its O. K. on the sheriff's bills for food, maintenance, etc., because of tradition handed down from beyond the memory of present officials, but it is admitted that no specific sanction for such action can be found.

The news of the inquiry is spreading rapidly, in view of the pending $150,000 loan order before the city council, providing for a $17,500 new residence for the sheriff and a $132,500 hospital inside the jail yard.

The sheriff receives a salary of $3000 a year, besides fees, the gross amount of which in the days of Sheriff Seavey were estimated as worth all the way from $25,000 to $50,000 a year.

He also receives a salary as jailer of $1000 a year, and it has been suggested by his friends that it is as jailer that he is entitled to housing and maintenance; but the statute says nothing about anything of the sort.

Section 18, chapter 23, revised laws, provides for the $3000 salary, and section 19 is as follows: "A sheriff who himself performs the duties of jailer or master of the house of correction may receive in addition to his salary as sheriff the compensation established by law for such services, but no more than $1000 a year."

Section 5, chapter 20, reads: "Each county, except Suffolk, shall provide suitable courthouses, jails, houses of correction, fireproof offices and other necessary public buildings for the use of the county"; and section 7 provides that, "the city of Boston shall provide the public buildings necessary for the use of the county of Suffolk and pay all county charges, except as hereinafter provided."

The Question

The question arises whether a residence for the sheriff is "a public building necessary for the use of the county." Attorneys who follow a strict construction of the statutes insist that such "public building" is no more "necessary" for the sheriff than for any other individual county officer.

The law does not require the sheriff or jailer to live in the jail, and differentiates between such officers and prison officers. Concerning the latter, it says in sec. 19, chap. 223: "The officers of the prison shall receive certain salaries, and no other perquisite, reward or emolument shall be allowed to any of them, except that the warden and deputy warden shall be allowed sufficient house room, properly furnished, and fuel and light, for themselves and families."

Sheriff Keliher last night was not disposed to discuss the question further than the remarks already quoted, but he added: "I wish that the misunderstandings and misinterpretations concerning the hospital needs of the jail so often appearing in the press might be corrected. It ought to be appreciated that the Massachusetts General Hospital will not take an alcoholic or drug patient, or patient under guard from the jail, and, in extreme cases, in order that an unfortunate might pass his last hours under the alleviating circumstances of hospital treatment, it has been customary for the district attorney to cut the Gordian knot and nol pros such a case. As for the City Hospital, it is too far away to afford requisite relief."

JAN-29-1918.

MAY MAKE COLLINS COUNCIL PRESIDENT

Friends Say He Has Five Votes for the Office

AN 29 1918

Friends of Councilman Walter L. Collins claimed last night to have the requisite five votes to land him in the chair of the presidency for 1918.

The news surprised the promoters of the boom for Councilman Francis J. W. Ford, who had been carrying on a persistent and strategic campaign for their candidate.

If Collins is elected, precedents will be broken. It has been the unwritten law, under the new charter, that a president should have but a single year. The present president is James J. Storrow, but Mr. Collins occupied the chair in 1911, having been the second presiding officer under the new charter. Therefore, if he is now given "another cup of coffee" he will be the first president to enjoy the honor for a second year.

The line-up in the council of 1918 is said to be as follows: For Collins—Attridge, Collins, Hagan, Lane and Storrow. For Ford—Ford, McDonald, Moriarty and Watson.

It is reported that the Good Government Association influence has been exerted in behalf of Collins. Ford's vote for one day off in three for the firemen hurt him with the G. G. A., whereas Collins has on that occasion, and at other times, risked the loss of the so-called "popular support" by following the lead of the G. G. A.

New chapters in political history may be written as the result of the election to the 1918 presidency of the council. Collins is said to have aspirations for Congress, and to be awaiting only a good opening. Ford is said to have his eyes on the district attorneyship.

RECORD - JAN - 17 - 1918.

The Finance Commission

JAN 17 1918

The Governor's appointment of Courtney Guild and Walter B. Grant to the Finance Commission, replacing James P. Magennis, resigned because of illness, and Charles L. Carr, whose term expired last August, brings that Commission up to full strength, which it has not had for some time. Mr. Guild is given a surprise party, not being informed in advance of his appointment and Mr. Carr likewise has a surprise, for many had supposed he would be reappointed. However, all these speculations as to whys and wherefores are of less enduring importance to the City than the fact that the Commission is at last up to normal numerical strength, and that it is about to face an unusual opportunity with the change in administrations at City Hall.

The idea has been rather general around the city that the Finance Commission's principal function was to harrass and pester the Mayor, whoever the Mayor might be. There has grown up a popular conviction that the Mayor and the Finance Commission were necessarily and essentially hostile forces. Now, all this has been the fruit of circumstances, but it does not represent the proper purposes of such a Commission.

We must assume that in all our administrative and ordinance-making functions in the City our primary purpose is to provide and to secure the best possible City Government, serving the greatest good to the greatest possible number of citizens. This can better be done with co-operation than by friction. With a new deal in City Hall we hope to see this spirit of co-operation working between School st. and the Boston Finance Commission. The Commission will not become the Mayor's cabinet, nor will the Mayor serve as the Finance Commission's errand boy, but we expect to see a working basis of progress from which the City can obtain what it for long has failed to get—constructive and unquestioned good Government.

JAN. 17-1918.

SCHOOLS MAY BE KEPT OPEN SATURDAYS

To Make Up for Monday Off If Fuel Officials Are Ready

JAN 17 1918

Public schools throughout the State will be kept open Saturdays to make up for the Monday holiday, if the State fuel administrator consents, according to an unofficial statement from the State Board of Education, given today.

The State Board will confer with the fuel administrator today, and if the plan is adopted the schools will keep open every Saturday until Administrator Garfield's order, making Monday a holiday, is withdrawn.

Public schools outside of Boston are preparing to follow the new program, and although the Boston School Committee has not officially acted on it, it is probable that the new program will also go into effect here.

JAN - 16 - 1918

GUILD NAMED TO FIN. COM. WITH GRANT

JAN 16 1918

Replace Carr and Magenis

Elimination of Former Is Mystery; "Stronger Man" Rumor

Gov. McCall sprang a surprise today by appointing as members of the Boston Finance Commission, Courtenay Guild and Walter B. Grant of Dorchester.

These two men take the places of James P. Magenis and Charles L. Carr. Magenis had resigned, but the failure to reappoint Carr is a mys y.

At the Governor's office it was said that no one had appeared to urge Carr, neither was there any record of any opposition. Carr's term expired in August, and there have been various rumors that a "stronger" man was being sought. The Governor, however, held off his appointments until after the city election, so that action by him might not color any of the issues.

Magenis first resigned some 14 months ago, but former Gov. Walsh refused to accept his resignation. Since that time Magenis has been seriously ill, and did not serve officially. No resignation was before Mr. McCall until a few days ago, when Magenis declared that he would like to have his resignation acted on at this time.

The appointment of Guild, according to the Governor's office, will be a surprice to the former. This is in line with the Governor's policy of drafting men for office and refusing to allow them a chance to refuse. He is a brother of the late ex-Gov. Curtis Guild and a close friend of McCall.

The appointments now bring a full membership to this board, which has hitherto been working with a membership of but three men.

JAN - 15 - 1918

$2,225,000 TO FIX STREETS IN DORCHESTER

Public Works Head Tells of Great Needs of the District

JAN 15 1918

"It will take at least $14,000,000 to put the streets of Boston in perfect condition and at least $2,225,000 of that amount to take care of the streets in the Dorchester district," according to the statement of Edward F. Murphy, Commr. of Public Works of the City of Boston. Mr. Murphy, last night, was the principal speaker at the monthly meeting of the Upham's Corner Improvement Assn., at its headquarters, Upham's Corner, Dorchester.

During his talk on streets and pavements, Commr. Murphy gave the members of the association the history of Boston's streets since he first entered the city employ as an office boy and worked his way to that of Commissioner of Public Works. The association gave him a rising vote of thanks.

Another feature of the evening was the annual election of officers. The men selected are: Samuel R. Field, president; William L. Chase, vice-president; Silas E. Parsons, treasurer; Walter D. Cobb, secretary.

The new members of the board of directors are William H. O'Brien, James Gillispie, David L. White, Dr. Frederick Sears, Dr. H. W. Adams, LL. J. Fosdick and P. J. Minard

TRANSCRIPT - JAN-17-1913.

TELLS OF EDISON TRADES

In Purchase of Suburban Lighting Companies

Good-Sized Sums Were Paid for Prospects

President Edgar Again Before Gas Board

Wardwell to Appear as Witness Later

J. Otis Wardwell disappointed a considerable number of people who assembled in the Gas Board hearing room this forenoon, expecting that the well-known attorney would be there to tell about the large sums paid to him and to his law partners by the Edison company. But Mr. Wardwell could not come this forenoon, his partner, Frederick M. Ives, who is conducting the proceedings for the Edison company, stating that he would be on hand in the afternoon.

Corporation Counsel Sullivan, for the city of Boston, whose proposed contract with the Edison company is the subject of the hearings, asked that Mr. Wardwell be instructed to bring along vouchers, papers, bills of payment and correspondence bearing on the contracts for legal services between Mr. Wardwell and the Edison company. It has been asserted that in 1914 to 1916 Mr. Wardwell received over $50,000 in fees from the Edison company, and that he and his firm, including Mr. Ives and Mr. Burdett received in excess of $192,000.

Although the star witness was not there, the hearing proved interesting, for Mr. Sullivan called for cross-examination President Charles L. Edgar of the Edison company and asked him in detail aoout the Edison's company's acquirements of some twenty Boston and suburban electric companies and properties, for which it paid over $10,000,000 in cash. Before Mr. Edgar testified Leon M. Wallace, auditor of the Edison company was asked about sub-stations maintained by the company in the Blake, Houghton & Dutton and Jordan buildings.

Mr. Edgar was asked about the Suburban Light and Power Company, which the Edison bought in 1901. Mr. Sullivan asked why the Edison was obligated to pay $268,000 for property having a stock value of $174,000 which had not paid dividends. He said that the company had $355,000 in assets and was put on the books for that amount. The fact that it had very little stock had nothing to do with it and its non-payment of dividends was caused by its handicap which prevented it from crossing streets under its franchise. J. Otis Wardwell was president of this company after it was acquired by the Edison Company. The difference between what the property was carried for on the books of the Edison Company and its stock value came out of the Edison consumers. Asked if he considered it a good trade, Mr. Edgar replied that he did.

He then told of buying a small plant on Batterymarch street of Tarrant P. King. It was one of several isolated plants that were bought and scrapped, the Edison Company getting the customers. It has been the policy of the Edison Company to buy and scrap these plants to get their business, not to stie competition. In most cases the Edison paid scrap value—that is, what the equipment would bring second-hand or for junk.

Taking up the purchase of the Boston Electric Lighting Company the witness said the Edison assumed its debt of $1,000,000 and exchanged its shares of stock for stock of the Boston company. Since 1901 the consumers have been taking care of the interest on this debt, which Mr. Sullivan figured at $900,000 in fifteen years.

For the Milton company the Edison paid $71,000 in cash and assumed a debt of $63,000. The par value of the stock was $42,000. This enabled the Edison to go into Milton. That station was scrapped after two years but the rest of the plant was maintained.

Commissioner Lewenberg asked Mr. Edgar if the Boston company bought to prevent competition, to which the witness replied that it was, for the competing companies had been cutting prices, duplicating lines and engaging in other costly practices. The purchase of the Suburban company was incidental to the Boston trade.

To a question by Mr. Sullivan if the purpose was to establish a monopoly Mr. Edgar said it was not. The Edison company was in the market to buy bargains and quite a lot of them were available. He pointed out that the Edison company does not control Cambridge, Belmont, Malden and other places in Metropolitan Boston. The Edison company had no object in buying these companies but to make money, except in the case of the Boston, Suburban and Hyde Park companies.

Mr. Sullivan then took up the Dedham, Blue Hill, Framingham, Greendale, Somerville, Woburn, Medway and Medfield companies, bringing out in each instance that the Edison paid considerably more than the stock par value and generally scrapping the plants. Mr. Edgar said that the Edison was not interested in the management of these companies; it was interested in their physical property, how they would fit into the Edison system, their business and the future of the territory. Thus the Greendale property in Needham was very valuable because it intervened between Boston and the company's territory in Framingham and Natick. Customers benefitted by an immediate reduction in cost of electricity. It had been reduced from 18 to 10 cents as a result of all these trades. In Somerville, where the Edison paid $220,000 above the tangible property for prospects the customers got a reduction in price right away. In Medfield the Edison acquired one of its most valuable territories.

MAR-13-1917.

COAKLEY LIBRARY

Lawyer's Appointment to Fill the Vacancy Caused by Josiah H. Benton's Death Approved by Civil Service Commission

After taking all but three days of the statutory period for consideration of appointment by the mayor, the Civil Service Commission notified City Clerk Donovan last night that it had confirmed the appointment of Daniel H. Coakley as a member of the Board of Library Trustees. Mr. Coakley was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Josiah H. Benton. The board is now complete. William F. Kenney is acting president and the other members are Samuel Carr, Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D., Rev. Arthur T. Connolly and Mr. Coakley.

"The first thing I shall do when I get up there," said Mr. Coakley, "is to look over the Celtic literature. I want to see that department well stocked. I'm not going up there with any dynamite bombs in my pocket, despite the rumors you hear around town. To begin with, they need all the dynamite bombs on the other side."

"I'm not going to blow up anything or tell my fellow trustees what to do. I think they know their jobs better than I do. I am going up to learn and read. If there are any Celtic books up there that I don't happen to have in my own library, I am going to read them."

Mayor Curley has written to President Kenney requesting the trustees their opinion as to what Mr. Benton ... ed in his will which left large legacies the library under conditions.

"What I desire to ascertain," wrote the mayor, "is whether it is 3 per cent of the amount that is appropriated by the mayor and City Council for the city departments directly under the control of the mayor, or whether it includes the amount expended by the city for all departments, including the school department."

FEB-27-1917.

FINDS CITY FACES IDLENESS

Mayor Curley Estimates That 8000 Employees Will Be Out of Work in Few Weeks—City Has $5,000,000 of Work Unfinished

Mayor Curley declared today that within a few weeks as many as 8000 employees who have been at work in munition factories will be out of work in Boston. Already, he said, several concerns had decreased their forces to the extent of several hundred men. Several weeks ago the Civil Service Commission had not list of laborers. Today there are long lists, and the city had no difficulty in drawing down a list of sixty men to be put at work in cleaning the streets, in addition to the regular forces of the public work department.

"We shall be able to provide for the unemployed during the year," the mayor said, "because we have millions of dollars to spend on public improvements. Work totalling nearly $5,000,000 remains unfinished and is carried over from last year. In addition, the borrowing capacity of the city is nearly $4,000,000 for this year. It will seem hard for the men out of work, who have been earning from $18 to $40 a week on munitions, to descend to a $2.75 or a $3 wage, but hundreds of the will be able to do it on work for the ci

APR14-9-1912.

BACK BAY PLAN PRESENTED

City Council Receives from Mayor Loan Order of $80,000 for Improvement of Commonwealth Avenue

APR 9 1917

A loan order for $80,000 for the improvement of Commonwealth avenue, from Massachusetts avenue to Charlesgate West, was sent to the City Council by the mayor today and referred to the committee on finance. The mayor tells the Council that this improvement is one of the most important for years from a traffic standpoint, and that it has been advocated by property owners in that section for a long period. Furthermore, property owners were promised last fall, when that section of Commonwealth avenue between Charlesgate West and Kenmore street was paved with bitulithic, that the more important improvement would follow this year.

The plans provide for the elimination of three danger points to traffic and makes of this section of the avenue an architectural continuation of that section between Arlington street and Massachusetts avenue. The plans were prepared for the park and recreation department by Arthur A. Shurtleff, the landscape engineer who designed the original plans several years ago.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - JAN-17-1918.

SHERIFF'S HOUSE ORDER QUESTIONED

Legal Right of Boston City Council to Erect Residence Is Doubted by Attorney Who Has Studied the Situation

JAN 17 1918

That the proposition advanced in the Boston City Council to borrow $17,500 with which to build a new residence for the sheriff of Suffolk County is going beyond the intent of the law was an opinion advanced today by an attorney who has been giving the matter study and consideration. This lawyer went so far as to question whether such a use of the public money might not even be construed as a violation of the law. At all events, this man declared, the proposition as it now stands is unwise and altogether untimely.

This attorney said that the sheriff is paid his salary as sheriff and he draws another because he acts as jailer and that this is all the law provides so far as his search of the law had revealed. He argued that free rent, sustenence and service as gratuities would be additional compensation to his salary and he said he had found no such provision in the laws.

Section 18, Chapter 23 of the Revised Laws of Massachusetts (1902), provides for the payment of a salary of $3000 a year to the sheriff of Suffolk County. Section 19, same chapter, reads: "A sheriff who himself performs the duties of jailer or master of the House of Correction may receive in addition to his salary as sheriff, the compensation established by law for such services, but no more than $1000 a year."

Section 5, chapter 20 reads: "Each county, except Suffolk, shall provide suitable courthouses, jails, houses of correction, fire-proof offices and other necessary public buildings for the use of the county . . ."

Section 7: "The city of Boston shall provide the public buildings necessary for the use of the County of Suffolk and pay all county charges except as hereinafter provided."

These are the laws pointed out by this attorney which certain to the compensations for the sheriff of this county and the duties of the City Council, acting as county commissioners, in the erection of public and official buildings. Then he refers to the following specific laws appertaining to the warden of State's prison:

Section 11, Chapter 223: "The warden and deputy warden shall reside constantly within the precincts of the prison. . . ."

It was pointed out that nothing, so far as found, directs the sheriff or jailer to live in the jail.

Section 19, Chapter 223, says: "The officers of the prison shall receive the following salaries: The warden $4000. . . . No other perquisite, reward or emolument shall be allowed to or received by any of them, except that the warden and deputy warden shall be allowed sufficient house room, properly furnished, and fuel and light, for themselves and families."

JAN-16-1918

More Schools Open

BOSTON EVG

War Work Hindered by Curtailment of Educational Program

Additional school buildings are being opened in Boston today, the high and Elihu Greenwood schools in Hyde Park, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Florence Nightingale in Dorchester, the Bowditch in Jamaica Plain, the Samuel G. Howe and Capen in South Boston. Probably no others will be opened this week as that would involve a practical waste of coal, it taking several days to properly warm a great building after it has been closed for a few weeks in cold weather.

War work as well as the educational advancement of the children is being hindered by the curtailment of the educational program, it is pointed out at school headquarters. By the suspension of evening schools the buzzer work or instruction of young men in radio and telegraph operating undertaken for the United States Government has been stopped. Classes in camp cooking, conducted at the Trade School for Girls, for boys expecting to go into the agricultural camps for high school boys next summer, are delayed and it is thought the program laid out for them cannot be carried through. Workers in power machine operating also are held back and they are much needed for work on uniforms and other war supplies.

JAN 16 1918

JAN-17-1918

COUNCILMEN VISIT SHERIFFS' HOUSE

JAN 17 1918

Proposal to Build $17,500 Residence at Suffolk County Jail Seems to Be Viewed With Growing Opposition

Members of the Boston City Council Committee on Inspection of Prisons made their annual inspection of the Charles Street jail on Friday and several members of the party examined into the proposition to erect a new sheriff's house at the corner of Fruit and Chambers streets at an estimated cost of $17,000. Sheriff John A. Keliher, when asked why he asked for the new sheriff's residence, declared that the law provides that the sheriff be "kept" by the county, and that "the providing of a sheriff's residence has been construed as part of that provision." When reminded that attorneys in Boston working on the proposition had not been able to find a law requiring county commissioners to erect a residence for the sheriff, Sheriff Keliher insisted that it was "a moot question."

The sheriff escorted the party through the sheriff's house and told of how he desires the city council, acting as county commissioners, to provide the money and to empower him to raze that part of the jail structure and rebuild on the site a modern administration, hospital and dining hall building. The sheriff took the ground that the sheriff's house was merely incidental and that it should be built if the present structure is razed.

The sheriff, incidentally stated that he was not living in the sheriff's house. He declared that the house was for him, however, and that if council voted to raze the building and build a hospital, it should provide a sheriff's house. The tenor of the official argument for the $17,500 sheriff's house which many believe will cost more than that sum should be built, was that it is custom and right and a part of the general improvement plan for the institution.

One of the members of the council who had voted for the proposition privately admitted that he was changing his opinion with regard to the sheriff's house and that he would not be surprised if other councilmen changed their ideas. He said the jail hospital proposition and the sheriff's house were two distinct problems and that they should be separated and voted upon separately by the council.

It was evident that former Mayor Matthews' statement of Thursday night at the Boston City Club was in the thoughts of some of the councilmen. Mr. Matthews, speaking of the husbanding of money and resources, said: "Every municipal project, therefore, that is unnecessary, or that can be deferred until the war ends, must be set aside. . . . Loans should be limited to objects presently and imperatively required, and in all doubtful cases should be rejected."

Some members of the party of inspection were free to declare that the sheriff's house as it stands could be made quite serviceable as a residence. The house has just been stripped of wall paper and furnishings and under the present conditions does not present the inviting appearance it would were it provided with the ordinary accessories. Some members of the party insisted that the house could be remodeled and made over into a very serviceable hospital of ample capacity and that the sheriff could continue to live as he does.

HERALD - JAN-18-1918 -

SERBIANS COME FOR DAY'S VISIT

Envoys Reached Boston at 11:15 Last Night—Will Have Busy Day

WILL LEAVE FOR NEW YORK AT MIDNIGHT

The Royal Serbian war mission, composed of five distinguished Serbian diplomats and military experts, arrived at the South Station last night at 11:15 o'clock, from Albany, and will return to New York tonight, following a very active day here.

JAN 18 1918

The members are Dr. Milenke R. Vesnitch, chairman; M. Michallovitch, Serbian minister at Washington; Gen. Milhaile Rashitch, former representative of the Serbian royal army at French headquarters; Dr. Sima Lozanitch, formerly a professor at the University of Belgrade, and Lt.-Col. Nenadovitch, a cousin of King Peter of Serbia.

Met by Committee

The United States government representatives accompanying the mission are A. Billings Ruddock of the department of state and Lt. H. F. Armstrong, formerly stationed at Governor's Island.

A special committee, headed by Dr. Morton Prince as chairman and Addison L. Winship as secretary, met the party at the station and acted as escorts to the Copley-Plaza hotel, the trip having been made in automobiles. The members of the party retired immediately after lunch was served.

Others on the reception committee at the station were the Hon. Joseph J. C. Flamand, French consul here; Dr. Edward H. Bradford, dean of the Harvard Medical school; the Hon. A. J. Reyter, Cuban consul; Samuel J. Elder, John A. Barbour, Michael H. Corcoran, Vittenio Orlandini, representing Italy, and Standish Willcox, representing Mayor Curley.

The members of the mission party will rise at an early hour this morning. After breakfasting at the hotel, they will visit the Custom House tower, where guides will point out the various landmarks of the city. Then they will go to the residence of Mayor Curley, where he and Mrs. Curley will receive them and give a luncheon. The mayor is confined to his home with illness.

Go to State House

Lt.-Gov. Coolidge, in the absence of Gov. McCall, will afterward receive the guests at the State House. He will be assisted by a committee, appointed by the Governor, consisting of Samuel J. Elder, Ferris Greenslet, Lewis Parkhurst, George L. Bacon, Joseph Walker and Robert L. Wright. The Legislature, in joint session, will welcome the party at 11 A. M.

At the conclusion of the State House reception the mission will drive to the City Club and attend the luncheon to be given at 1 P. M. in honor of the Chinese mission visiting the United States and Ex-Premier Crawford Vaughn of New South Wales.

Afterward the mission will visit Bunker Hill, Lexington and Concord, where Dr. Vesnitch will leave a galax wreath and deliver a short eulogy. Then the mission will motor to Harvard University.

Returning to the Copley-Plaza Hotel at 5:45, a reception will be given to all Boston Serbians. At 7:30 P. M. the Serbian visitors will be entertained by Mayor Curley at dinner at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, the guests being limited to those who have been active in the relief of stricken Serbia, both men and women.

The party expects to leave for New York at midnight.

JAN-29-1918

VOTE HOUSE AND JAIL HOSPITAL

Council Adopts Plan of Sheriff Keliher for Improvements

JAN 29 1918

HAGAN THINKS HOME PRINCIPAL DESIRE

Sheriff John A. Keliher will have a new $17,500 residence in the yard of the Charles street jail, as a result of the action of the city council yesterday afternoon. By a vote of six to one, the order for a $150,000 bond issue, to provide for the new house and for a hospital to cost $132,500, passed to its final reading. It is expected Mayor Curley will sign the order at once.

Councilman Hagan, who has been a consistent opponent of the plan, was outspoken in criticism. "I don't want," he said, "to see $150,000 go into the sheriff's hands to be squandered. I am satisfied that the sheriff is more anxious to get the house than the hospital, and when the $150,000 is spent, it will prove to have been inadequate.

"To hear the promoters of this order talk, one might think that conditions had developed within 24 or 48 hours demanding immediate action. On the contrary, the conditions have existed for a long series of years, and committee after committee of the council has recommended the providing of hospital accommodations. I am prepared to vote for them, but it is unfortunate that the present sheriff has very slyly incorporated into this order, in his very nice, insidious way, a provision for a new residence for himself. That is what he is after.

"What ought to be done is to refer to the city planning board the question of providing a new site and institution. This $150,000 order is only patchwork. Insanitary arrangements in the jail would still be continued. Area for recreation would be limited."

Mr. Hagan moved reference to the next city government, but the motion was lost, three to six, only Attridge and Ballantyne joining Hagan. Messrs. Ford, McDonald and Watson spoke for the proposition as filling a long-felt want, quoting John Koren, international prison commissioner, who had appeared before the council sitting in executive committee, and the order was given its final reading by the following vote:

Yes—Ballantyne, Collins, Ford, McDonald, Watson and Wellington.

No—Attridge.

Not voting, Hagan; absent, Storrow.

Mr. Koren, who has been a director of the Massachusetts Prison Association for 20 years, told the council in executive session that he believes there should be a hospital at the jail and also a large auditorium to be used as a dining hall and for recreation. He said the psychological effect of the prison was bad for drug users, and argued that many drunkards brought there need medical treatment.

He referred to the "crying scandal of the dark days of the Tombs in New York," and declared the conditions at the Charles street jail come near it. He said he knows "of no other important jail with so large a population, on occasions, so utterly devoid of hospital facilities."

At the request of Councilman Hagan, Penal Institutions Commissioner Shaw was summoned to answer questions concerning the 1000 bushels of potatoes and 20,000 pounds of turnips which Mr. Shaw has asked authority to sell.

The commissioner denied that any of the vegetables on Deer island have been frozen. If any have been frozen on Long island, he said, he is not responsible. He has an officer, and prisoners, looking over 3000 bushels of potatoes on Long island now. He said he asked permission for sale because all the institutions have enough for their wants. He could not explain why the institutions department has now asked for an appropriation to buy 1000 bushels of potatoes.

The council rejected, without prejudice, the two $125,000 loan orders for police stations in Hyde Park and Roslindale, and new orders were introduced to keep the propositions alive, but the city's borrowing capacity for the year has been exhausted.

Adjournment was taken to 11 A. M. Saturday.

Senate Rejects Water Tax Bill Amendment

The Senate rejected, by a vote of 11 to 15, Senator Gifford's amendment to the petition of Charles M. Carroll relative to partial payments of tax bills. By the amendment, a payment of 10 per cent. would be sufficient to save the rights of the taxpayers as against tax collectors.

The committee on taxation had reported adversely on the original bill, and was supported yesterday by Senator Nichols, who said there was no demand for such legislation. The adverse report of the committee was then accepted.

The Senate concurred with the House in referring to the committee on legal affairs the order for the closing of saloons on heatless days.

Petitions for Junior Police Force for City

Alfred Ray Mitchell has petitioned the Legislature to adopt a bill for the establishment of a junior police force for the city of Boston. The proposed measure provides that the department shall be formed of "patrolmen" between the ages of 15 and 17, and that no other member of the force shall be under 15 nor more than 21 years old. The members of the force, it is proposed, shall be paid salaries and their appointments shall be under direction of the mayor. The date for the establishment of the department is fixed at May 1, 1918.

HERALD - JAN - 18 - 1918.

Greetings to Brave Serbia, Says McCall to Delegation



Left to right, beginning with second man: Gen. Michailo Rachitch, Dr. Lima Lozanitch, Dr. Niko Grsnovitch, Dr. Mladislov Martinatz.

Official Mission Visi... —Travel About the Ci...

Gov. McCall extended formal greeting to the visiting envoys from stricken Serbia today in the legislative chamber at the State House.

The Serbian mission consisted of Dr. Milenke R. Vesnitch, chairman; M. Michallovitch, Serbian minister at Washington; Gen. Milhaile Rashitch, former representative of the Serbian royal army at French headquarters; Dr. Sima Lozanitch, formerly a professor at the University of Belgrade, and Lt.-Col. Nenadovitch, a cousin of King Peter of Serbia; Capt. Milan Yovitchitch, Dr. Vladislow Martinatz, Dr. Niko Grskovitch, and Col. Milan Pribitchevitch.

They arrived in town last night at 11:30 and were taken to the Copley-Plaza Hotel, being escorted by a committee from the City Club. In the party were also Lt. Hamilton Fish Armstrong, U. S. A., attache of the party during their stay in this country; Mr. Albert Billings Ruddock, representing the state department; Dr. John C. Ferguson, state counsellor to China, and Maj. Frederic T. Lord, a member of the American Red Cross mission to Serbia.

After breakfast today, in a private dining room at the Copley-Plaza, with the members of the City Club committee, including Addison L. Winship, chairman, Dr. Morton Prince, Mr. Max E. Wyzanski, George B. Glidden, Samuel F. Hubbard and Standish Wilcox, secretary to Mayor Curley, the party were taken for an automobile ride down Commonwealth avenue, out into the Fenway, past Mrs. Gardner's Italian palace, the Harvard Medical school and the Art Museum.

At 11 o'clock they arrived at the State House, where they were ushered into the legislative chamber and greeted by Gov. McCall.

From the State House the party went to the City Club, where a luncheon was held in their honor.

JAN - 18 - 1918 -

WILL SHUT DOWN EL AT 11.15 P.M.

Management Will Also Close the Subway and Tunnel Stations

JAN 18 1918

NIGHT SURFACE LINES CONTINUE

Beginning tomorrow all elevated, subway and tunnel stations in Boston will close at 11:45 P. M., with the exception of the Devonshire street station of the East Boston tunnel.

The Elevated announced last evening that in compliance with the order of the national fuel administrator it will modify its service today, tomorrow, Sunday and Tuesday to meet the actual requirements and at the same time pay due regard to the administrator's directions in regard to the conservation of coal.

Sunday Service Mondays

On Monday, Jan. 21, and on the succeeding nine Mondays, the company says that it intends, in accordance with the fuel administrator's order, to run service not in excess of the amount run on previous Sundays.

"In view further of the Massachusetts fuel administrator's order closing all places of amusement at 10:15 P. M., and in accordance with Mr. Storrow's suggestion," the Elevated's statement reads, "the company will, commencing Saturday, Jan. 19, close all elevated, subway and tunnel stations except Devonshire street station of the East Boston tunnel, at 11:45 P. M., running thereafter the regular night car service. A regular 10-minute service will be run on the surface from Sullivan square via Washington street and Northampton street to Lenox street, throughout the night, connecting at Sullivan square, Northampton street and Lenox street for night car service north and south, and at Adams square, Dover street and Boylston street for night car service east and west."

Committee A of the Boston fuel committee held a conference yesterday in the office of James B. Noyes, chairman, with a committee of coal dealers, at which the question of the equitable distribution of coal now on hand was discussed. The dealers are co-operating to the fullest possible extent with the fuel committee, but meanwhile we must save what we have. We have been borrowing coal which must be returned. We have had 10,000 tons from the navy, and they are on my neck for its return."

AMERICAN JAN 18-1918.

GALLIVAN PAID $19,331 FOR LOSING RACE

Mayoralty Contest Cost Congressman Nearly $1 for Each Vote He Received

It cost Congressman James A. Gallivan just $19,331.27 to be defeated for Mayor in the recent fight. The dollar units practically pair off with the ballot units, for the congressman polled 19,415 votes.

Congressman Peter F. Tague spent $7,372.

Not a wor has been heard from Mayor Curley, despite the fact that the closing time for filing returns was last night at 5 o'clock.

The only report submitted by Mayor-elect Andrew J. Peters is a statement showing his personal contribution of $2,200 to Frank Deland, treasurer of the committee.

The returns show that, as elections go, the last one was exceptionally costly to the candidates. It also shows that the law pertaining to the filing of receipts and expenditures has been violated once more. Unless early returns are received by City Clerk Donovan from the tardy ones the matter will go before the Attorney-General.

COFFEY LOST A HAT.

"Tom" Coffey, superintendent of elevators in the City Hall Annex, and defeated candidate for the City Council, filed as follows:

"I had nothing when I started and I wound up the same way. Lost a

Continued on Page 2, Column 3.

hat, $8. Sole and heels for shoes, $1.50, not yet paid for, so I had nothing and no expenses."

"Tom" further stated that he operated his campaign without "sugar" and made his rallies on foot. This probably accounts for the "sole and heels, $1.50."

Congressman Gallivan spent $285 for redfire, and Congressman Tague $60.

Congressman Gallivan's unpaid bills amount to $3,118.50, while Tague's liabilities are $1,015.

The Good Government Association report shows expenditures of $12,707.42, and receipts of $13,391.97.

Cigars, "eats," messenger service, postage, advertising, hall-rentals, auto hire and publicity figured chiefly in the accounts.

THE GALLIVAN ITEMS.

Some of Gallivan's top-notch contributors were:

James A. Gallivan, $1,000; Timothy Callahan, $1,000; Simon Swig, $1,000; John P. Feeney, $1,000; Sol Kantor, $1,000; Hugh Giblin, $1,000; T. M. Hogan, $1,000; James A. Gallivan, 2nd, $1,000; Edward Rose, $500; W. F. Griffin, $500; W. J. Gallivan, $500; T. O. McEnaney, $500; T. B. Kantor, $500; L. Kaufman, $500; W. R. Scharton, $250; Lewis Levy, $200; Morris Gallivan, $200; C A. Winchester, $100.

Some of his expenditures were:

Printing, $2,393.92; campaign buttons, $336.80; campaign badges, $500; red fire, $285; refreshments, $85.20, $77.40, $156.67; rental of Mechanics Hall, $425; cigars, about $100; William McMasters, publicity manager, $500; advertising, printing, mailing, auto hire, etc., amounted to thousands of dollars also.

$3,118 LIABILITIES.

Galvin's liabilities amount to $3,118.50, which are unpaid bills for advertising and printing chiefly.

Candidates for the School Committee filed as follows:

Joseph Lee, $1,088.80; Richard Lane, nothing; Michael Corcoran, $978.50; William Kenny, $4.25.

The City Council candidates follow, with Patrick Carr and Albert Hurwitz missing:

John J. Cassidy, $203.50; "Tom" Coffey, nothing; Henry Hagan, $142; Daniel Lane, $868.77; (Lane spent $600 in street car advertising); Joseph Leonard, $789.54; James T. Moriarty, $461.40; Alfred Wellington, nothing.

ADVERTISER JAN 18-1918

SERBIAN DIPLOMATS GUESTS OF BOSTON

Governor and Mayor to Welcome Mission for State and City

JAN 18 1918

The Royal Serbian Mission, composed of five of the most distinguished diplomats and military leaders of that ill-fated land, are today guests of Boston and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

A special committee headed by Dr. Morton Prince as chairman and Addison L. Winship as secretary has arranged an itinerary which will keep the visitors occupied every minute of their stay.

An early breakfast at the Copley-Plaza Hotel shortly after the arrival of the Mission at the Back Bay station will be followed by a visit to the State House, where Governor McCall and a committee representing the State will assume the duties of hosts. At 11:15 o'clock members of the Mission will address the Senate and House of Representatives.

At noon a reception will be given at the Custom House unless a change of program substitutes a Greek or Slavic reception. At 1 o'clock luncheon at the Boston City Club will precede a trip to Harvard University. From Cambridge the party will go directly to the home of Mayor Curley in Jamaica Plain, where Mr. Curley will do the honors from 4 to 4:45. At 5 o'clock the Mission will arrive at the home of Mrs. Everett Morss, No. 115 Commonwealth avenue, where the visitors will meet members of the Serbian Distress Fund Committee of which Dr. Morton Prince is chairman. The day's program ends with a dinner given by the City of Boston at Hotel Somerset. The Serbians entrain at 11.

The personnel of the Mission includes Dr. Milenko Vesnitch, head of the Mission; Dr. Michailovitch, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Serbia to the United States; Dr. Sima Lozanitch, General Michailo Rachitch, Lieutenant-Colonel Michailo Monadovitch, Captain Milan Yovitchitch, Mr. Mladisliv Martinatz, Dr. Diko Grekovitch.

Members of the Governor's committee to receive the Mission are: Samuel J. Elder; Ferris Greenslet, Cohasset; Lewis A. Parkhurst, Winchester; George A. Bacon, Springfield; Robert Read, Haverhill.

On the committee to represent the City of Boston are: Joseph J. C. Flamand, consul of France; Dr. Edward H. Bradford, dean of the Harvard Medical School; A. J. Reyter, consul of Cuba; Samuel J. Elder, John A. Barbour, Michael H. Corcoran, Vittenio Orlandini, representing the Italian nation. Governor Samuel McCall and Mayor James M. Curley head the two committees.

AMERICAN JAN-22-1918.

VICTORY OF PETERS COSTLY

Mayor-Elect's Campaign Expense Breaks All Records Except That of Storrow

JAN 22 1918

Mayor-elect Andrew J. Peters spent $75,792.83 in his campaign to defeat James M. Curley, according to figures filed with the city clerk.

This amount is the highest, with a single exception, ever expended by a candidate for the office in Boston.

Mayor Curley spent $2,000, as his personal contribution to his campaign fund.

The exception was James J. Storrow, New England fuel administrator, who put out near $105,000 in his unsuccessful fight eight years ago.

The Peters receipts were indicated as $47,799. The mayor-elect's personal contribution was $2,200, while his wife gave $1,000. Other contributors were A. F. Estabrook and E. B. Dane. Alex Cochrane, Augustus Hemenway, Ralph William, Lawrence Minot and City Clerk Donovan gave $500 each.

The Curley personal $2,000 is the only thing heard from the Mayor's campaign. The money was filed as paid to Joseph P. O'Connell, a Dorchester contractor, on December 1. All expenses were supposed to have been filed several days ago.

That the campaign would smash all previous records for expensiveness had previously been indicated by the returns of Congressman James M. Gallivan, who paid out $19,331.27, or almost a dollar a vote. Congressman Tague spent $7,372.

TRANSCRIPT - JAN 18 1918 -

Serbian War Mission and Its Escort for the Boston Visit

Most notable of the visitors appear in the centre of the picture. Dr. Milenko Vesnitch, head of the Mission, appears as the eighth man from the left, front row, his hands remaining almost clasped in front. On is right is General Mihailo Rashitch, perhaps the most interesting of the Serbian war heroes, and on Dr. Vesnitch's left is Dr. Morton Prince, chairman of the committee on entertainment for the visitors. At Dr. Prince's left is Professor Sima Lozanitch.

JAN 18 1918

SERBIANS ON QUIET VISIT

War Mission's Arrival Caused No Demonstration

Hearty Greetings Extended by Local Committees

Breakfast at Copley-Plaza, Visit to Legislature

Harvard Will Be Inspected—Dinner Tonight

JAN 18 1918

"We were told on leaving Europe that America was rather cold and formal on first acquaintance, but that when you reached the heart of an American you found cordiality and sympathy," said Dr. Milenko Vesnitch, diploma and scholar, who heads the Serbian war mission, which is visiting Boston today.

The foregoing remark was made in the corridors of the Copley-Plaza Hotel this morning, following a breakfast given to the visitors by the State and city. The mission arrived at eight o'clock from Albany and was driven from the Back Bay station to the hotel. After a brief rest in the apartments reserved for them and an exchange of greetings with the committees appointed to receive them, they were escorted to the small dining room, where several other war missions to this country had been breakfasted on their arrival in Boston.

The Serbian mission has not been forced to endure so much entertaining as previous missions. None of the party confessed to weariness today, though it was decided to eliminate one feature of the prepared programme—a visit to the Custom House at noon, following the visit to the State House. As there was time to spare before luncheon, the party went to the Boston Public Library, being escorted through the building by William F. Kenney, president of the board of trustees. The members were greatly interested in their Boston visit, Dr. Vesnitch expressing the wish that he and his associates could stay here several days and visit all the spots of historic interest. "We would just like to roam around the city," one of the men said in excellent English.

Besides Dr. Milenko Vesnitch, the Mission comprises Dr. Michaelovitch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States; Dr. Sima Lozanith, General Nichailo Rachitch, Lieutenant Colonel Michailo Nonadovitch, Captain Milan Yovitchitch, Dr. Dike Grekovitch and Kadislav Martinatz.

The party arrived at the station with no throng of the curious in waiting, and, unlike the reception tendered to previous missions, there was no crowd in and about the hotel. The visitors were first greeted by Dr. Morton Prince as chairman of the entertainment committee and Addison L. Winship as secretary. Every member of the governor's and the mayor's committees was present. The former committee comprised Hon. Samuel J. Elder, Ferris Greenslet of Cohasset, Lewis A. Parkhurst of Winchester, George A. Bacon of Springfield and Robert Read of Haverhill. The mayor's committee comprised Joseph J. C. Flamand, consul of France; Dr. Edward H. Bradford, dean of the Harvard Medical School, Hon. A. J. Beyter, consul of Cuba; John A. Barbour, Michael H. Corcoran, Vittenio Orlandini, representing the Italian nation. In addition, Samuel F. Hubbard, George B. Glidden, Dr. John C. Ferguson, State councillor of China; Major H. E. Reynolds of the governor's staff, and Dr.

Continued next page

E. H. Crockett, who recently returned from a mission in Serbia, were present.

Following breakfast, during which there was no speechmaking, the party chatted in the corridors for half an hour and then took automobiles for the State House, where they were greeted by Governor McCall and a committee and were presented to the Legislature. The mission was driven to the Boston City Club for luncheon, following which the programme called for a two hours' visit to Harvard University, a reception at the home of Mayor Curley in Jamaica Plain, from 4 to 5 o'clock; a reception at the home of Mrs. Everett Morss, 115 Commonwealth avenue, where the visitors will meet the Serbian Distress Fund Committee, Dr. Morton Prince, chairman, and a banquet at the Hotel Somerset tonight.

The luncheon at the Boston City Club was attended by more than one hundred invited guests. President George E. Smith of the Club presided, and at his table sat Dr. Prince, Mayor Curley, Dr. Milenke Vesnitch, Professor Sima Lozanitch, General Mihaile Rashitch and others.

Mr. Smith reminded the visitors that more than 7000 men greeted them through him, as members of the club, and hoped for the fulfilment of their fondest hopes for the future of their country. Dr. Prince told of the appeal that Serbia makes to the nations of the world for help, reminding the gathering of the courage of her people and of the fact that not until three nations combined their forces was it possible to drive the Serbins back. He declared that Serbia presented the finest form of democracy in Europe, and perhaps in the entire world. Dr. Prince introduced Dr. Vesnitch as one of the most notable men in the world. The visitor made a strong impression on his hearers by the recital of his country's struggles and closed by declaring that he was sure that America having injected the spirit of democracy would not stand by and let Servia die.

RECEPTION AT STATE HOUSE

Senate and House Greet Serbians with Enthusiasm—McCall and Vesnitch Address Joint Convention

Members of the Serbian War Mission were greeted heartily at the State House at a joint convention of the Senate and House and later at a reception in the Hall of Flags.

Governor McCall delivered an address of welcome to the Serbians at the joint convention in the chamber of the House of Representatives and Dr. Milenlsso Vesnitch, head of the mission, roused his audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm by a recital of the history of his oppressed nation.

Senator Clarence W. Hobbs of Worcester, president pro tem of the Senate, was in the chair at the joint convention of the legislative branches.

Members of the executive council, officers on the staff of the governor, Mayor Curley and invited guests accompanied the distinguished visitors to the House chamber. Members of the House and Senate and a large representation of the genera' public attended the reception in the Hall of Flags at the conclusion of the ceremonies in the Legislature.

Small Stature, Mighty Spirit

Governor McCall Thus Characterizes Serbia in His Address of Welcome to Mission

In his address of welcome, Governor McCall said:

"The Commonwealth has recently been honored by visits from the representatives of France, of Belgium and of other nations, who are ranged by our side in this great war. I have the pleasure today of presenting to you the envoys of the king of Serbia, that nation, small in stature but mighty in spirit, upon which the fury of the barbarian first broke. We recall vividly the days at the outbreak of the war, when the most insolent demands were made upon Serbia by the Austrian Empire, and we were regarding the event with keen interest from this side of the Atlantic. In the diplomatic exchanges between the two countries, the advantages were all with the little kingdom. But her rulers did everything to avert war. They yielded to one after another of the demands—they yielded to them all except the one which was vital to the independence of their nation. And then, a man who sat upon the Austrian throne, who was never chosen by his people, but represented a military dynasty, hurled a firebrand into the magazine, the explosion of which shook the whole world. A war unprecedented in its infancy and destructiveness very appropriately began with the endeavor of a big nation to bully and then to crush a little one. Serbia was overrun and devastated between all her boundaries as no nation has ever been devastated before. Pitiable as is the plight of Belgium, that of Serbia is worse, not indeed in the outrageous grossness of the attack, but in the extent of the ruin which has been wrought. That grat-souled people have been wholly banished from their country, but like the ancient Greek who carried his country with him on the deck of his galley, the Serbians are keeping alive in other lands with indomitable courage, the nationality of their kingdom. Separated from its body, the soul of their country does not and will not die. They are demonstrating their fitness for the great history they inherit.

"Twenty years ago the oppressor was trampling upon Greece, whose appeal for help was well phrased by a oet of that time:

> Little land so great of heart,
> Midst a world so abject grown,
> Must thou play thy glorious part,
> Hellas, gloriously alone?
> Shame on Europe's arms if she
> Leave her noblest work to thee.

It was not long before Serbia and others of that cluster of brilliant little nations near the Adriatic and the Ægean, or washed by the Mediterranean, ranged themselves by the side of Greece. They humbled the Turk, and they performed the duty which Turope had long negiected. It they had not been restrained by their stronger neighbors the Turk might have been driven back again over the strait which he should never have crossed.

"We are not alone fighting for the freedom of the day. A huge nation, armed with the resources of civilization, and deeming itseif free from all the restraints of international morality, is the worst portent for the future of the race. The instruments of destruction even in our Civil War were very formidable, but by comparison they were playthings, and would be almost wholly ineffective against the engines of destruction of today. And if what we call civilization shall in the next fifty years make as great an advance in the destructive arts as it has in the last fifty years, a general war a half a century hence can mean little less than the extermination of the race. The supreme gift we should strive to make to the future is the omancipation of mankind from its destructive servitude to war.

"Just as we have always demanded that the nations of Europe should not interfere in the adjustment of the boundaries of the American countries, so I imagine we shall in no way deny a similar right on the part of the European nations to settle the questions relating to their own boundaries. But our position today will give us a moral weight which will be very powerful, and there is no immediate result of the war that would more gratify the American people than the restoration of the two little kingdoms which were the first to be invaded; and we may well use all our influence to secure a renewed Belgium and a Serbia diminished in no degree, but made more glorious by the heroism she has displayed in the hideous scourging of which she has been victim.

"And so, envoys of Serbia, in welcoming you most heartily here today to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the presence of the two houses of her Legislature, let me voice the sincere hope of us all for a fully restored Serbia, and that the God not alone of battles but the God of peace may answer the prayer so beautifully offered in the Serbian National Hymn:

> On our sepulchre of ages
> Breaks the resurrection morn,
> From the slough of direct slavery
> Serbia anew is born.
> Through five hundred years of durance
> We have knelt before Thy face.
> All our kin, O God, deliver!
> Thus entreats the Serbian race.

Epic Stories of Serbian Struggle

Dr. Vesnitch spoke as follows:

"It is a most particular honor for me and my friends here present to appear before you, and to be allowed to explain to you, and through you to the citizens of your Commonwealth, the situation, in this world of cataclysm, of my country, nay, of my entire nation.

"Destiny placed our ancestors in that geographical part of Europe in which we have been living for more than fifteen centuries, hemmed in between Rome on the on side and Byzantine on the other side. We have had to defend our national existence against absorption into both the Roman and the Byzantine empires.

"The severity of our fate willed it that these two great civilizations were soon to be replaced by barbarian empires and so, soon afterward we found ourselves thrust back by the Teutons, supported by the Magyars, on the one hand and by the Turks on the other hand. In this critical situation we had to fight during the succeeding centuries, and for more than three hundred years we exposed our living bodies to defend European and Christian freedom against the aggression of the Mohammedan hordes.

"We waged battle after battle, notably those on the Maritza River in 1371 and on the famous field of Kossovo in 1389. In each of these great battles our sovereigns, together with the elite of our nobility, gave their lives for the cross and for liberty.

"We contested the ground, foot by foot, with the Turk, and our heroes even fought to defend Vienna. In none of these battles did western Europe come to our aid, although from the very first we implored their help, appealing for it through the spiritual head of Christendom at that time.

"During more than five centuries we supported the unhappy yoke of Asiatic domination, but not for a moment did we cease to struggle for our freedom. Every tree on our mountains has served for us a stronghold, and each spring, the entire youth of our nation flocked to the mountains, from which desperate efforts were launched, to recover our national liberty.

Wanted to Exterminate Servia

"Through years and years our rivers ran red with blood and at the end towards the beginning of the nineteenth century we succeeded in repelling the invaders from a part of our country. During this unprecedented struggle the Germans and the Magyars pursued their policy of enslaving the western and northern part of our nation, and since the day on which they inaugurated their policy of pushing toward the East they decided upon the extermination of our race. The Serbs, Croats and the Slovenes—in a word the Jugo-Slavs—have been persecuted with all the energy which their enemies possessed. The methods employed by the order of the Teutonic knights in the service of Prussian policy, which often dishonored Christianity, and the hypocrisy with which the Czechs have been oppressed, and John Huss burned, have been combined by the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs to crush the northern Slavs who stood in their pathway leading to the domination of Eastern Eu-

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(4)

Danube would mean to ride from the Germans their future, which lies on the Aegean Sea. For the German race, it is a question of life or death.'

"Guided by these principles, the Austro-German policy has, for more than half a century, been concentrated on the persecution of our entire race, and in pursuit of this policy they have not been particular in the choice of their arms.

"The world catastrophe which overwhelms today almost three-quarters of the globe originated on the day on which the leading men of Berlin, Vienna and Budapest became convinced that the Serbs had enforced the barrier against Teuton conquest of the Near East.

"You have perhaps not forgotten the fact that Count Berchtold asked the Italian Government if they would support an Austrian attack on Serbia on the very day on which was concluded the Bucharest treaty of 1913.

"You have probably not forgotten, either, that the German Government demanded the increase of military credit in the Reichstag on the very day when, politically and morally, Serbia appeared strengthened. From that moment the war cataclysm was decided. You know the rest.

"The Germans and their allies, personifying the autocratic spirit in contrast with the pure democracy of Serbia, have pursued a dual policy of world domination. With their arms they hoped to obtain two results--conquer the rich countries of the Balkans, of Palestine and Mesopotamia, and uproot democracy.

"Bethmann-Holweg and Count Berchtold chose that moment for the execution of their designs of conquest because they believed that Russia was unprepared and France too paralyzed to oppose their policy, while they trusted at the same time to win England by buying her complicity with a part of Belgian Congo.

"German autocracy has manifested itself not only in domestic but also in international affairs. You surely remember the declaration of the German Foreign Minister Herr von Jagow, to the distinguished French ambassador in Berlin, Monsieur Jules Cambon, that 'There is no longer any place in the world for small nations.'

"Since the beginning of this war the Germans have lost their capacity for self-control. You know all the horrors they have committed in these past four years—horrors which have brought Europe back to mediæval barbarism. In their desire to win the war they have denatured even their religion. The semi-official Lokal Anziger published on Jan. 2, 1917, an editorial in which we read these words, which to you and to me are almost incredible.

"'We began yesterday the year of the anniversary of the Reformation, and all our hearts, flowing with the words of Luther, will be carried away by German madness—furor teutonicus.'

"This madness has without any doubt grown since the day on which the President of the United States, the worthy successor of Washington and Lincoln, cast the sword of this country into the balance between autocracy and democracy, between the brutal domination and the freedom of nations, equal alike in his and in your mind, for the large as well as for the small nations. Glorious in the history of your country, this day will be commemorated in the annals of humanity as marking a new epoch in the evolutions of mankind. The allied nations have greeted with cheerful joy the resolution of your great democracy no longer to postpone your intervention in this struggle. No one of them has been happier over this day than unfortunate Serbia.

All Resources Used JAN 18 1918

"To the defence of our beloved country and to the protection of our democracy we have devoted all our resources. For these ideals we have sacrificed our lives. Aided by the Turks and Bulgarians, the Prussians and the Austro-Hungarians have invaded and devastated our country, destroyed our towns, burned our villages, profaned our churches, pillaged our libraries, killed our children, violated our sisters, our wives and even our grandmothers. They have been able to destroy our bodies, but they have not been able to reach our souls and our hearts.

"Since the first days of our tragedy the Central Powers have attempted to corrupt us by proposing to our Government a separate peace. We have never been able to understand that language, because we have never doubted that their peace would mean slavery to us. We have never been able to understand their insinuations because our history of fifteen centuries has never known treachery to our friends and allies.

"Standing before you, and aware of the glorious part which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has played in the history of the United States, we are today more sure than ever that our revenge will come.

"We do not aspire to any conquest, but we believe that we have the right, for which we have paid very dearly, to live free amongst other free nations.

"President Wilson has proclaimed that 'the American revolution was fought for an idea,' and, he continued, 'we should have been as prosperous under the British crown, but we should not have been as happy, and we should not have respected ourselves as much.'

"For our part, we have never been happy under any foreign domination. The Austro-Hungarian gallows and the Turko-Bulgarian massacres have dictated to us the irrevocable resolution to die rather than to live in shame and slavery. If Christian solidarity is not to be a vain word, if human progress is not to be a pitiful illusion, our nation must have a just resurrection in the interest of the common cause of all the Allies.

"Our hope has never been so sure, our confidence never so firm as at the present.

"Receive, gentlemen of the Legislature, the assurance of our profound gratitude for the new dawn that is breaking for unhappy Serbia.

"I thank you."

JAN-19-1918.

MORE SCHOOLS WILL OPEN

Sessions to Be Resumed in a Number of Additional Boston Buildings Next Monday and Tuesday JAN 19 1918

Announcement was made this afternoon at the Boston school headquarters that more schoolhouses will be opened Monday and Tuesday. The list is as follows:

OPEN MONDAY

Dorchester High (opening on regular schedule if coal received and pipes will probably be repaired by that time); Girls' High, West Roxbury High; Skinner School in the Abraham Lincoln district; Agassiz School (sessions from 9 to 12.30); Edward Everett School, Richard C. Humphreys School, Savin Hill School, Edward Everett district; the children of the John Lothrop Motley School and annex (Edward Everett district) will be taken care of in the Savin Hill School starting Monday, from 12.45 to 3.45; Franklin School; the children of the John J. Williams School (Franklin district), starting with Monday, will be taken care of at the Wait School in the afternoons, from 12.45 to 3.45; Hancock School, Hancock Annex, Cushman School, Hancock district; Cyrus Alger School (Norcross district); John G. Whittier School (Henry L. Pierce district); Minot School; Quincy E. Dickerman School (Phillips Brooks district); Robert G. Shaw School; Roger Wolcott School; Commodore Barry School (Samuel Adams district); Copley School (Warren district).

OPEN TUESDAY

Public Latin School, first and second classes (higher classes) will open from 9 to 12.30. Third class from 12.30 to 4. Lower classes not yet provided for; Brighton High School; Abraham Lincoln School; Mather School; Benjamin Cushing School; Lyceum Hall School; Harvard School (North Harvard street, Thomas Gardner district).

JAN-23-1918.

RINGMASTER CURLEY

Mayor Curley, by such an act as his discharge of Mr. George A. Flynn, first assistant corporation counsel, cannot seriously affect the conduct, present or future, of the city's administration. All of his present deeds and dispositions, touching the personnel of the city's chief servants, must shortly come up for review at the untrammelled hands of Mayor-elect Peters, and when they do, it will be for the newly established, and not for the defeated mayor of the city, to say with authority what changes and what reinstatements shall eventually be brought to pass. JAN 23 1918

The only thing that Mr. Curley does accomplish by such a manœuvre of the circus ring as he performed yesterday is to exhibit, so that all the world may see, to what petty extremes a personal autocrat can drive himself at the moment when he himself is about to be driven out. George A. Flynn was among the very last men, within the public service, either of city or State, whom an executive in his right senses would have sought to discredit even by an acrobatic feat of frenzied politics. After fourteen years of unremitting work in the city's law department, Mr. Flynn has built up for himself a high reputation among the lawyers of Boston, the legislators of the State, and many another responsible group within the community. He is perhaps more thoroughly versed in the legal affairs of the city than any other man at present in the field. To his technical capacities, he adds a personal courtesy and a sense for fairness and open-dealing in complicated human relationships, which are especial assets in his favor.

Mr. Curley may find a certain exuberant and self-flattering feeling of personal power, as with one of the last dramatic gestures of this expiring term he wields the axe against such a man, but his sensation is largely concocted of hallucination. It neither touches the real Mr. Flynn nor impresses the supposedly gullible public of Boston. The four-year Curley circus long since lost its power to fool even a majority of all the people all of the time.

JAN-18-1918.

CARVEN FINALLY CONFIRMED

Budget Commissioner Receives Long-Delayed Honor in Important Post JAN 18 1918

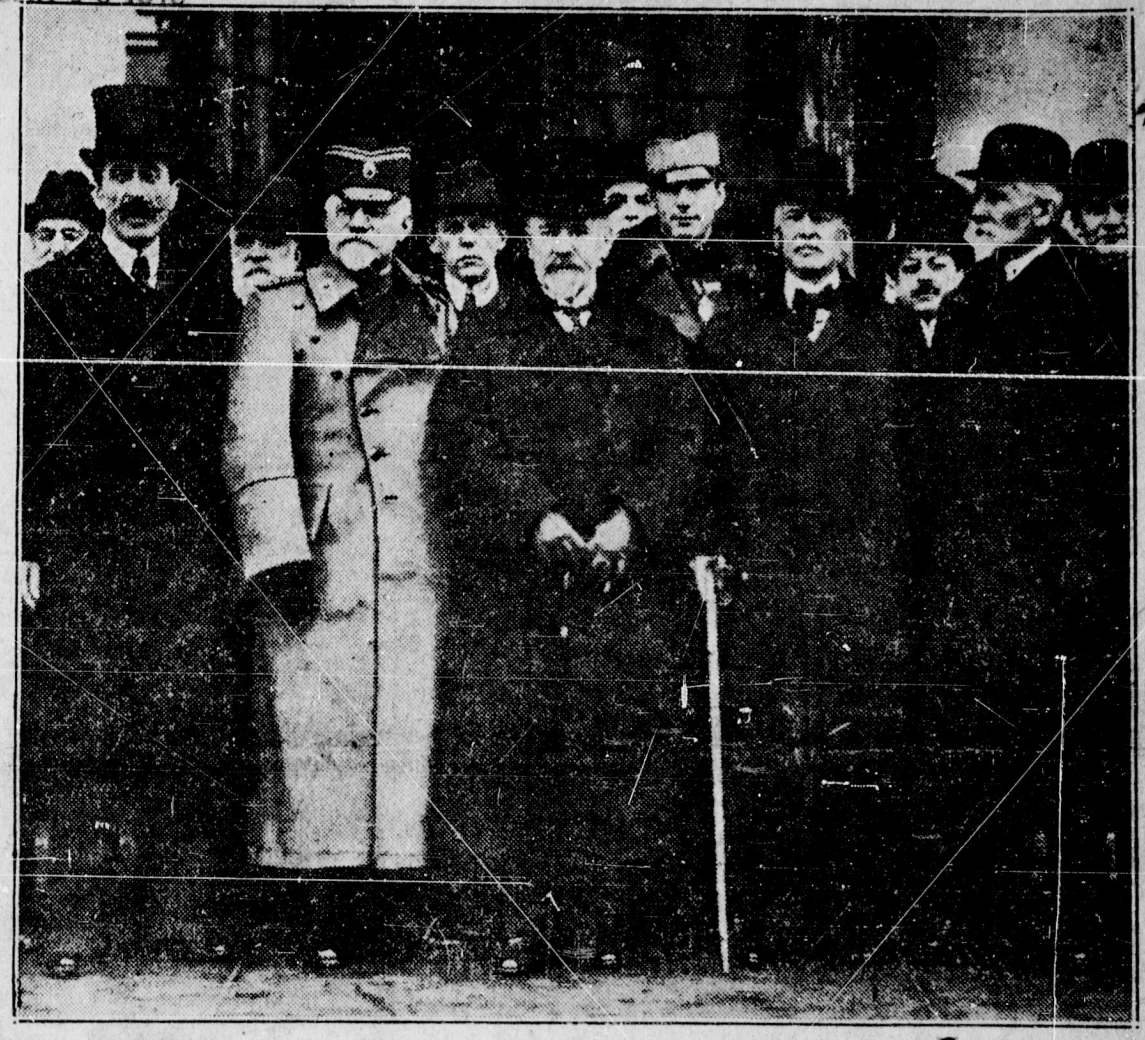
Within a few days of the statutory time limit, the Civil Service Commission confirms the appointment of Rupert S. Carven as budget commissioner at a salary of $5000 a year. So long a time had elapsed since the appointment was made that friends of Mr. Carven were apprehensive, inclining to the opinion that the commission would ask for more time and thus give the new mayor the chance to pick his own man.

Mr. Carven has served in that position since the segregated budget was adopted, but the ordinance creating the position was not passed until last summer, increasing the salary from $3500 to $5000. Mr. Carven had been in the auditor's office for more than 30 years and his ability is unquestioned.

RECORD - JAN - 18 - 1918.

Boston Welcomes Serbians

JAN 18 1918



JAN 18 1918

Serbian War Mission Boston's Guests

Headed by Dr. Milenko Vesnitch, prominent Serbian diplomat, a distinguished delegation arrived in Boston this morning. The picture shows the delegation. In the front row, left to right, are Col. Milan Pribitchevitch, Gen. Mahailo Rashitch, Dr. Vesnitch, Dr. Morton Prince, chairman of reception committee, and Prof. Sima Loganitch.

JAN 18 1918

The voice of a broken and distressed Serbia, where the fuse which started the greatest war of modern times was ignited, was heard today in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, through Dr. Milenko Vesnitch, head of the visiting Serbian Mission. Not even the Belgian or French missions were accorded a more sympathetic or cordial welcome.

The House and Senate assembled in joint session and welcomed the visitors. Senator Hobbs, in the absence of Pres. Wells, introduced Gov. McCall, who aroused great enthusiasm when he declared for the restoration of Serbia and Belgium.

"Just as we have always demanded that the nations of Europe should not interfere in the adjustment of the boundaries of the American countries," said McCall, "so I imagine we shall in no way deny a similar right on the part of the European nations to settle the questions relating to their own boundaries."

Dr. Vesnitch was introduced amid great applause and was enthusiastically applauded during his address. He recited the history of German duplicity and its steady intriguing to seize the Balkans, first by wiing out Serbia.

"Since the days of our tragedy," said Dr. Vesnitch, "the Central Powers have attempted to corrupt us by proposing a separate peace. We have never been able to understand that language, because we have never doubted that their peace would mean slavery to us.

"If Christian solidarity is not to be a vain word, if human progress is not to be a pitiful illusion, our nation must have a just resurrection in the common interest of the common cause of the Allies. Our hope has never been so sure, our confidence has never been so firm as at present."

The personnel of the mission includes Dr. Milenko Vesnitch, Dr. Michailovitch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Serbia to the United States; Dr. Sima Lozanitch, Gen. Nichailo Bachitch, Lieut. Col. Michailo Nonadovitch, Capt. Milan Yovitchitch, Mr. Mladislvy Martinats and Dr. Diko Grokovitch.

RECORD - JAN-19-1918.

At the Mayor's Gate

The five-day closing law does not affect the City Hall and all departments will be opened Monday, as usual, for the transaction of municipal business. As far as possible, however, efforts will be made to curtail the use of lights, elevator service, etc. The power for the lights and elevators used in both the hall and annex is generated in the building's own plant.

JAN 19 1918

The order appropriating $150,000 for a new hospital and Sheriff's home at the Charles St. Jail is expected to come up at Monday's meeting of the City Council. Much opposition to the order has developed during the past few days and the chances are that the entire matter will be referred to the next City government. The consensus of opinion appears to be that the expense is unwarranted at this time. There is a possibility that the Council will favor the remodelling of the Sheriff's present house into a hospital for use until at least the end of the war.

Mayor Curley's appointment of Rupert S. Carven as Budget Commissioner was confirmed yesterday by the Civil Service Commission. The Mayor appointed Carven 29 days ago and his confirmation has since been hanging fire. Carven has been employed by the City for more than 35 years and is regarded as one of the most capable men in City Hall. He has been serving as Acting Budget Commissioner since the start of the Curley administration.

JAN-19-1918

CITY COLLECTOR CURLEY IS NOW SUED FOR TAXES

Attorney-General's Action Is Part of State-Wide Campaign

JAN 19 1918

Suit for $75,000 has been brought by Atty.-Gen. Henry C. Attwill against City Collector John J. Curley and the National Surety Co. on account of uncollected taxes in Boston. This suit is part of a State-wide campaign in an effort to have collectors clean up accounts due from delinquent taxpayers.

William H. Hitchcock of Mr. Attwill's office said last night that, under the law, it is the duty of the Attorney-General, on request of the Tax Commissioner, to bring suit against the tax collectors on their bond. Such action brings in the Tax Collector and requires him to show why he has not collected certain delinquent accounts.

City Collector Curley declared that this was the first time, to his knowledge, that suit had been brought against a collector while in office here, but a year or two ago suits were brought against former City Collectors Courtenay Crocker, Bowdoin S. Parker, Garrett W. Scollard, Nat Taylor and Charles E. Brown.

It is a current report that among the delinquents are several individual property owners and some large corporations. War conditions, Liberty Loan subscriptions, and similar excuses are given for delay in payment of taxes.

JAN-17-1918

At the Mayor's Gate

Weather permitting, the Penal Institutions Committee of the City Council will inspect the buildings on Rainsford Island tomorrow morning. The committee will be taken to the island on the Monitor. The proposed inspection of Deer Island, originally scheduled for yesterday, has been postponed until a later date.

Mayor-Elect Peters drooped into the City Hall the other day to transact a little personal business. As he passed along the corridors he was recognized by several of the hall employes, upon all of whom the Mayor-Elect bestowed his friendliest smile. Mayor Curley had entered the building and taken the elevator up to his office just before the Mayor-Elect arrived.

Councillor-elect James T. Moriarty was an interested spectator at this week's session of the City Council. The newly elected city father dropped in to get a line on the way things are done on the fifth floor of the hall. He received a cordial welcome from several of the Councillors who espied him in the audience.

JAN 17 1918

Election Commr. Frank Seiberlich is one Bostonian, at any rate, who isn't worrying much about the scarcity of coal. A few days ago Frank packed his troubles and a few Panama suits in his old kit bag and hied himself to sunny Florida. According to postal cards he has just sent back, Frank is now stopping at Miami, where the temperature is around 80 in the shade. Frank intends to be gone two weeks, the greater part of which time he says he expects to spend in the water. As an acknowledged water dog, Frank has certainly demonstrated that he is willing to go a long way for a swim.

Former Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan has reopened an office and gone back to his active law practice. Atty. Sullivan was ousted as Corporation Counsel by Mayor Curley several weeks ago. His summary discharge came as a grand climax to the recent bonding hearing before the Finance Commission. Atty. Sullivan has been mentioned as a possible candidate for office again under the Peter's regime, but his present move in resuming his law business would indicate that he has decided to eschew politics for the immediate future anyway.

JAN-18-1918.

At the Mayor's Gate

Members of the City Council Committee on Penal Institutions proved themselves hardy sailors yesterday. Despite gray, threatening skies and a flurry of snow, they boarded the good ship Monitor and braved the deep, blue sea between Atlantic ave. and Deer Island. The occasion of the trip was the committee's annual inspection of the House of Correction.

The party arrived at the island shortly before noon and were entertained at dinner by Penal Institutions Commr. Shaw. After inspecting the buildings on the island the party boarded ship again and sailed across to Rainsford Island, where the Suffolk School for Boys was visited.

The committeemen arrived back in Boston late in the afternoon, none the worse for their midwinter cruise.

Mayor Curley will submit to the City Council at its next meeting an order appropriating $125,000 for a new police station in Hyde Park. Plans for the proposed new station have already been prepared by McGinnis & Walsh, architects. These plans have beeen approved by both Mayor Curley and Supt. of Public Buildings Frederick J. Kneeland. Prompt passage of the order is expected.

JAN 18 1918

Fire Commr. Grady is confined to his home with a threatened attack of pneumonia. During his absence Mayor Curley has appointed Chief Peter F. McDonough as Acting Commissioner.

JAN-17-1918.

SERBIANS HERE IN BIG PROGRAM

JAN 17 1918

Guests Tomorrow Will Be Entertained by Notables

State and city officials will unite in entertaining the members of the Serbian War Mission who will be guests of the city tomorrow.

A program, which will include a reception, sightseeing trip and banquet, has been perfected by the committee in charge.

The mission will arrive here about 8 a.m. tomorrow morning. The members will be met at the station by Mayor Curley, Dr. Morton Prince, chairman of the local icticens' committee, and other committeemen.

The party will be taken to the Copley-Plaza, where a breakfast will be served. Mayor Curley will preside. At 11 a.m. the party will be tendered a reception at the State House by Gov. McCall.

At 1 p.m. a luncheon in honor of the visiting Serbians will be held at the City Club, Dr. Prince presiding. The guests will include Gov. McCall and the Mayor. The afternoon will be spent on a sight-seeing trip around the city and a visit to Harvard University.

Mayor and Mrs. Curley will tender an informal reception to the visitors at their home, 350 Jamaicaway, at 5 p.m. Immediately following this the party will be briefly entertained at the home of Mrs. Everett Morss on Commonwealth ave.

At 7 p.m. a banquet will be held at the Copley-Plaza. The Mayor will preside, and the speakers will include Gov. McCall, members of the Mission and Army and Navy representatives.

TRANSCRIPT-JAN-19-1918

CITY CAMPAIGN COSTLY

Good Government Association Spent $13,335.55

Five Hundred Citizens Aided This Cause

Gallivan Committee Shows Items of $19,331.27

Tague Expenses One-Third That Total

More than five hundred citizens contributed to the funds of the Good Government Association for use in the recent city election, as revealed by the statement just filed at iCty Hall by James Jackson, the ereasurer. The receipts totalled $13,-391.97, and the expenditures were $12,-707.42. The asosciation had a deficit of $628 carried over from the previous year, and the total expenditures credited to this campaign statement are $13,335.55, or well within the association's resources.

The time limit for filing campaign statements expired at the office of the city clerk last night. Only two of the mayoral committees complied with the law. The statements of the Gallivan and Tague committees were received and the personal statement of Andrew J. Peters, but the committee statements for the Peters and Curley campaigns are absent.

The campaign committeee of Congressman James A. Gallivan spent $19,331.27, and the committee of Congressman Peter F. Tague spent $7372. In each case the receipts were considerably below the obligations, the Gallivan committee reporting liabilities of $3,118.50, and the Tague committee having debts of $1,015.15. The personal statement of Mr. Peters reveals a contribution of $2200 to the People's Committee, which played an important part in his successful campaign.

All of the school committee candidates filed tehir statements on time and all but two of the nine City Council candidates. The council statements missing are those of Patrick F. Carr and Albert Hurwitz. This is an unusually good showing. Though the law is explicit in the matter of filing, it is seldom that all candidates live up to it. Delinquents are warned by the city clerk's office a few days after the time expires, and if they do not respond within a reasonable period, a report is made to the attorney general and the cases are brought into court.

In the Good Government Association report of contributions those of $500 are the largest. Those who contributed such amounts are Joseph Lee, Laurence Minot, and A. F. Estabrook. There were many $100 contributions, among them being H. O. Underwood, David P. Kimball, J. Randolph Coolidge, William L. Richardson, Charles P. Bowditch, Hayden, Stone & Co., Dudley L. Pickman, John D. Williams, Miss Ellen F. Mason, F. G. Webster, Dr. John W. Elliot, John Wells Morss, Miss Ida M. Mason, Grant Walker, Peter C. Brooks, Costello C. Converse, Parkinson & Burr, Moses Williams, Oakes Ames ($150), F. G. Webster, F. R. Galloupe, Augustus P. Goodwin, William H. Lincoln, Harry A. Gilman, W. Cameron Forbes, Gardner W. Allen, F. W. Stearns, Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow, Charles C. Jackson, Isaac W. Chick, Walter L. Hobbs, Lewis A. Crossett, Mrs. L. A. Frothingham, Augustus Hemenway, Frederick S. Moseley, E. Pierson Beebe, Godfrey L. Cabot, Augustus Hemenway, George N. Black.

The Gallivan campaign committee statement was filed by Sol B. Kantor as treasurer. Contributions amounting to $16,260 are detailed, as well as expenditures of $16,212.72. The largest contributors being Congressman Gallivan, Timothy F. Callahan, campaign manager; Simon Swig, John P. Feeney, Sol B. Kantor, Hugh Giblin, P. M. Hogan and James A. Gallivan, 2nd. The largest items in the expenditures were for printing, advertising signs and office help. William H. McMasters received $500 for publicity work.

For the campaign of Congressman Tague the candidate contributed $2500 and there were only twenty-two additional contributors, the total receipts being $6390.

Joseph Lee, who sought reëlection to the School Committee, spent $1088.80, contributing $1000 to the Public School Association. He adds that on July 9, 1917, before becoming a candidate, he gave his customary subscription of $500 to the general purposes of the Public School Association.

Michael H Corcoran submitted a statement in behalf of himself and Richard J. Lane, the successful candidates; the expenses being $978.50, mainly for printing and dvertising.

Willim S. Kenney, who was one of the Public School Association's candidates for the School Committee, spent $4.25 for stamps and carfare.

The seven City Council candidates were topped in expenditures by Joseph J. Leonard, who spent $789.54, mostly for printing.

Daniel W. Lane, one of the successful candidates, spent $868.77, for printing cards, telephones, cigars, postage, messenger service, soliciting signatures and for carfares.

Henry E. Hagon, another successful candidate, spent $115.

John J. Cassidy acknowledged an expenditure of $203.50, while James T. Moriarty spent $461.40 to secure his seat

Thomas F. Coffey, superintendent of elevators in the City Hall Annex, wrote on his statement: "I had nothing when I started and I wound up the same way." He mentions the loss of an $8 hat and an expense of $1.50 for soleing and heeling shoes, which are not paid for. "So I had nothing, no expenses," he declares.

Alfred E. Wellington of East Boston, defeated for reëlection, wrote on his statement: "Nothing; was defeated, according to the returns."

DEC-19-1917

PETERS AN EASY WINNER

Solid Republican Vote Made Him Victorious

Result Was Never in Doubt on That Quarter

Peters Carried His Old Congressional District

And Also Topped Gallivan in the Twelfth

City Government Is Now on Common Ground

Council Remains with Its G. G. A. Strength

School Committee Also Regarded Safe

VOTE FOR MAYOR

Andrew J. Peters (G. G. A.)	37,924
James M. Curley	28,850
James A. Gallivan	19,415
Peter F. Tague	1,694
James Oneal	345
Peters' plurality	9,074

City Election in 1914

James M. Curley	43,262
Thomas J. Kenny	37,522
Curley's majority	5740

CITY COUNCIL

*Daniel W. Lane (G. G. A.)	36,835
*James T. Moriarty	34,321
*Henry E. Hagan (G. G. A.)	31,708
John J. Cassidy	23,112
Alfred E. Wellington	20,374
Albert Hurwitz (G. G. A.)	26,329
Joseph J. Leonard	21,684
Patrick F. Carr	13,238
Thomas F. Coffey	11,719

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

*Richard J. Lane	51,341
*Michael H. Corcoran	50,885
Joseph Lee (P. S. A.)	45,470
William S. Kenny (P. S. A.)	45,160

LICENSE

Yes	54,260
No	30,775
Majority for License	23,485

License Vote in 1916

Yes	53,417
No	30,328
Majority for License	23,089

*Elected

Boston faces the new year, which threatens to prove one of the most critical in its history, with the brightest prospects of municipal management. For the first time since the new city charter went into effect it is now possible to give that instrument a real working test. The mayor and the City Council will stand on common ground for the insistence of good government policies, Mr. Peters having been the first candidate of the Good Government Association for mayor to be elected and the City Council having a majority of its members pledged to those principles. Furthermore, the School Committee, which is outside the control of the mayor and the City Council, remains in the safe and conservative column, despite the failure of the Public School Association to elect its candidates.

Mr. Peters's Election

Mr. Peter's election was brought about by no extraordinary features of campaigning on his part. It was the climax, however, of one of the bitterest struggles that Boston ever experienced. The victory could not have been achieved, as all persons admit, without the candidacy of so strong and popular a figure as Congressman James A. Gallivan. The congressman smashed the powerful machine that Mayor James A. Curley had perfected during his four-year term, which Mr. Peters would have been unable to do, and by being unable to dislodge the solid Republican strength made Mr. Peters's victory apparent for many days. Good Government forces, therefore, owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Gallivan, despite the fact that there was danger in the candidacy, at times disturbing.

The tremendous vote was the best evidence of the genuine interest in the contest. Boston's total registration was 116,-

Continued next page.

TRANSCRIPT-DEC-19-1917

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808, the second largest in its history, but there was no possibility of the vote equalling the Fitzgerald-Storrow total of eight years ago, despite the fact that the registration then was nearly 5000 smaller. It is estimated that 10,000 voters are serving the country in the Army and Navy and on Government work away from Boston. But 88,228 voters went to the polls, as compared with 85,393 in 1910. Last year, with a registration of 117,425, the total vote was 95,290 for President and 94,651 for governor. With the record registration for the city election last year 118,110, the total vote cast was only 84,552.

Peters Carried 16 Wards

Mr. Peters carried sixteen of the twenty-six wards, Mr. Curley six and Mr. Gallivan four. Though the ward lines have been changed since the election of four years ago, Mr. Curley at that time carried the same number of wards and was able to win the mayor's chair by a majority of 5729 over Thomas J. Kenny. Four years ago Mr. Kenny lost through the indifference of the Republicans and Independents, compared with the support accorded to Mr. Storrow four years previously. Yesterday Mr. Peters received a Republican and an Independent strength of more than 80 per cent of the total.

As one glances over the totals from the Republican wards he is impressed with the Peters popularity. Wards 7 and 8, in the Back Bay and the South End, demonstrated the power of Charles H. Innes, the Republican leader. The Back Bay gave Mr. Peters nearly one thousand more votes than it gave Curley and Gallivan combined. Ward 19, in Dorchester, nearly equalled for Peters the combined vote of his opponents, while Wards 20 and 23 more than accomplished that interesting result. Mr. Peters, besides carrying the Republican wards, which are Wards 7, 8, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24 and 25, captured Ward 1, East Boston; Ward 5, West and North Ends; Ward 6, South End; Wards 13, and 15, Roxbury; Ward 17, Dorchester; Ward 22, West Roxbury.

Smashing the Machine

Only those persons who understand local politics can appreciate the work required to overturn such districts as East Boston, the South End, the West and North ends and Roxbury, so firmly entrenched in machine power. In those districts Peters leaders worked like Trojans and under the most distressing circumstances day by day. City Clerk James Donovan gave Peters Ward 6 only by day and night exertion, thus demonstrating anew his power in politics. Martin M. Lomasney never worked harder in the West and North End sections, because pressure of his enemies was never before so energetically exerted at the polls, Mayor Curley personally directing the work of challenging several hundred voters in the hope of so intimidating the voters that the tide would be turned from Peters to him. The West End leader gave Peters 2344 votes, as against 1678, the combined vote of Curley, Gallivan and Tague. This was a remarkable victory. Part of East Boston and Roxbury went to Peters because of the union affected by anti-Curley leaders.

No figures perhaps are more pleasing to Mr. Peters than those of his home ward, in West Roxbury. Though the mayor lives in that ward, Mr. Peters carried it by a plurality of 1031, thus showing that his popularity has not waned by long residence in Washington. Another most gratifying result was the vote in the neighboring precincts of Ward 21, in which former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald lives. Peters secured a plurality of 1225 over Mayor Curley, and the latter was only 90 votes ahead of Gallivan.

Cheerful, also, to Mr. Peters were the figures from his old congressional district, so much chopped up by redistricting but still containing much of the old following that sent him to Congress for four terms. This district now comprises Wards 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22 and 23. They gave the winner a total of 15,638 votes, as compared with 12,439 for both Curley and Gallivan, the victory looming all the greater in view of the loss of only Ward 14 to Mr. Curley.

Beat Gallivan in His Own District

Mr. Peters also defeated Congressman Gallivan in the latter's own district, a most surprising victory. Though he did it by only 113 votes, the wonder is that he could stand so well against the combined political power of Mr. Gallivan and Mr. Curley. The vote was: Curley, 11,257; Peters, 10,605; Gallivan, 10,492. South Boston was the real political battleground of the campaign, scores of Curley and Gallivan speakers going there night after night. The mayor naturally had special reason to claim the district because of his much-vaunted Strandway and Broadway improvements and his advantage among the political leaders. But Mr. Gallivan went out of South Boston with more than 800 votes in his favor, also carrying Ward 11, the South Boston-Dorchester district. Ward 12 was overwhelming for Mr. Curley, but Mr. Gallivan captured Ward 18 by a slight margin. The other three wards were strong for Mr. Peters.

In view of the exertion of his political enemies, Mr. Gallivan is highly pleased with results in his own district and will not hesitate, his friends say, to seek re-election next fall.

The mayoral vote was surprising, not in the election of Mr. Peters, but in the division of the opposing strength. Up to last Friday Mr. Gallivan was the bet of the wisest politicians for second place, and with a vote much higher than he received. Mayor Curley's campaign went ahead and Mr. Gallivan's slumped, so that it seemed certain by Monday night that the mayor would closely follow Mr. Peters. One example of the trend may be given. In Charlestown, the home district of Congressman Peter F. Tague, the congressman's strength deserted him and went to the mayor. Though Mr. Tague went out of Charlestown with 874 votes, he expected twice that number. As it was, Gallivan beat him by 26 votes and the mayor by 1525.

There never was a time when sound judgment favored Tague to the extent of rising 5060 votes. As the campaign increased in vigor it was apparent that he could not receive more than half that vote. As was predicted, his chief following was in East Boston and Charlestown, rising to the greatest height in Ward 4, where he lives.

City Council Contest

In all campaigns since 1910 none presented so much variety in lineup of candidates for the City Council as the one just closed. It was believed that City Councillor Henry E. Hagan was a real popular choice for reëlection. Consequently few persons were prepared for the result which shows him third in the people's choice, the election of Daniel W. Lane and James T. Moriarty closely approaching the Peters vote. Mr. Hagan and Mr. Lane were two of the choices of the Good Government Association, the former being a Democrat and the latter a Republican. Republican City Committee members worked hard for Lane and for that reason he headed the ticket, but politicians are reluctant to account for the heavy vote secured by Mr. Moriarty, even though he is one of the most popular labor men in the city. The third choice of the Good Government Association was Albert Hurwitz, representing the Jewish element, but he came sixth in the totals.

HERE RD - JAN-19-1918 -

SERBIANS HAVE BUSY DAY HERE

JAN 19 1918

Royal Mission Attends Receptions, Meeting and Banquet

LEADER ADDRESSES HOUSE AND SENATE

Boston and the state united yesterday in paying tribute and welcome to the Royal Serbian Mission, headed by Dr. Milenko Vesnitch, which, after passing a day here replete with receptions, meetings, official breakfast, luncheon and dinner, departed shortly before midnight for New York.

From early morning till late last night, the time of the members of the commission was taken up, the program of the day consisting of a reception at the State House, where Gov. McCall welcomed the distinguished guests, an address in the Senate asd House of Representatives; a trip to the custom house, luncheon at the City Club, a visit to the home of Mrs. Everett Morss, 115 Commonwealth avenue, and a formal dinner at the Hotel Somerset.

Expressed Gratitude

The members of the mission, when they left Boston were more or less tired. They all expressed deep gratification, however, at the manner in which they were received, greeted and dined by the commonwealth and city.

Mayor Curley presided at the dinner in the Somerset. The keynote of his speech, that the United States is pledged to help the allies, was greeted with applause, not only by the members of the mission, but by the 200 or more guests who attended the dinner.

The mayor made an appeal for compliance with the order of Fuel Administrator Garfield. He declared that obedience to the order will do much to win the war, and notify the allies that the United States is in the war with might and main to win.

Dr. Vesnitch, who responded for the mission, declared that Serbia owed much to the United States. He alluded to work of the medical men sent to Serbia from this country, and then spoke of the hopes and ambitions of his country.

Dr. Vesnitch said his countrymen were making a hard fight for democracy and liberty of small nations. He declared that the sacrifices already made would not be in vain, for as long as the allies held before them the views expressed by President Wilson, the battle for the freedom of small nations and democracy of the world would be decided by a complete victory for the allies.

Dr. John C. Ferguson, counsellor of state for the Republic of China, made a spirited address. In speaking of Serbia, he said, "Their friends are our friends; their enemies are our enemies.

"We are in this war because we believe that this war is necessary to save civilization. We will fight with that end in view, and we will fight until the allies come out victorious in the struggle."

Represented Gov. McCall

Secretary of State Albert F. Langtry, who represented Gov. McCall, made an appeal for more loyal support on the part of the people for support of fuel and food regulations from Washington. He said that strong support must be given these government regulations if the war is to be won, and declared that the American people would no doubt be called on to make still greater sacrifices.

Dr. Morton Prince, who has passed considerable time in Serbia, also spoke. He lauded the spirit of the Serbian nation in the present struggle.

Those at the head table, in addition to Mayor Curley and Dr. Vesnitch, included Dr. Michailovitch, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the kingdom of Serbia; Dr. Sima Lozanitch, Gen. Michailo Rachitch, Lt.-Col. Michailo Nenadovitch, Capt. Milan Yovitchitch, Mladislav Martinatz, Col. Milan Probitchevitch, Dr. Nicko Grskovitch, A. B. Ruddock, United States state department, and Lt. H. F. Armstrong, U. S. A.

Arriving from Albany at 8 o'clock westerday morning, the mission was met at the Back Bay station by the reception committee and escorted to the Copley-Plaza, where they were breakfasted. Then followed a visit to the Public Library and then the reception at the State House by the executive and legislative branches of the government.

At the State House

By special orders, each House came in at 10:30, and convened in the House chamber at 11 A. M. in joint convention to do honor to the Serbians. The mission was escorted to the executive department, where the members were greeted by Gov. McCall and the executive council, and then to the House chamber, where addresses were made by the Governor and by Dr. Vesnitch, chairman of the mission, following which there was a public reception in the Hall of Flags.

Gov. McCall paid a warm tribute to Serbia, characterizing it as a nation "small in stature, but mighty in spirit." Replying to the hearty welcome extended the mission, Dr. Vesnitch traced the history of the Serbian struggle in eloquent language.

The mission lunched at the Boston City Club. One hundred and fifteen guests dined, presided over by President George S. Smith, who extended a welcome "to those who have heroically struggled." Dr. Morton Prince was then introduced, and took the chair. In a short speech he reminded his hearers of the supereminent valor of the Serbians, whose country was the only one in 1915, when invaded by the Teutons, to recover its territory, and that it was not until attacks from three sides, carried on by Germany, Austria and Bulgaria, that they were overcome. He remarked that Serbia was the purest democracy in Europe, if not in the world, that no titles of nobility were sanctioned nor used; and that when war come to Serbia labor mobilized without regard for financial worth, and that rich and poor worked side by side on the same occupation.

Dr. Vesnitch Replies

Dr. Vesnitch was next introduced, as "not only a leader of his nation, but one of the world's famous savants." He has held a professorship in the University of Belgrade, teaching international law, is an author of repute on legal and historical subjects, and a member of the Institute of France and other learned societies. He has been speaker of the Serbian Parliament and minister to France.

He said in part: "Serbia is a nation which has been fighting 500 years to preserve freedom, and defend Europe from Mohammedan rule, and yet today a greater part of its people are living in slavery. But since the United States has taken a part of the responsibility to restore freedom to small nations, and since we are sure you are honest and frank and loyal we know that you cannot refrain from helping us. You cannot see us die." Prolonged applause followed this statement.

Among those present at the City Club luncheon were Mayor Curley, Samuel J. Elder, Vittorio Orlandino of Italy, George E. Brock, president of the Home Savings Bank; E. M. Hogue, Judge Arnold Heap of Chicago, W. S. Hawkins of Jordan Marsh Company, Dr. E. H. Crockett and Dr. F. B. Lord, [illegible] in the Red Cross service. Maj. H. E. Reynolds of the Governor's staff attended the luncheon, also M. Flamand, French consul in Boston; Cervinoy Reyter, consul from Cuba; George A. Bacon, chairman of the Republican state committee; Robert Treat Paine and Dr. Frank Gerrahn.

CITY HALL GOSSIP

JAN 19 1918

RUPERT S. CARVEN, who has just been confirmed as budget commissioner by the civil service commission, rejected all the bids for the city's bonding business because all, he says, were practically identical.

The mayor feels that he has been "vindicated," as all the bids were practically on the Towner basis, and therefore it is now "demonstrated" that the city could not do any better than it has been doing with Edwin S. Fitzgerald.

But the question is being asked—"Was the mayor's declaration in favor of advertising for bids based on any belief that there was a possibility of genuine competition, or did he still place complete reliance on that 'psychology,' the powers of which were such, according to his testimony, that everything went to Fitzgerald because everybody recognized that it was better to put no obstacles in his path?"

Mayor Curley and Dr. Vesnitch, head of the royal Serbian mission, sat side by side at the City Club luncheon, but the mayor was especially interested in Lt.-Col. Nenadovitch, who was wounded 11 times, and lost his right arm. Nenadovitch is a cousin of King Peter, but is one of the most democratic, modest and unassuming soldiers of whatever uniform or mission who has been seen in these parts during the war. He might easily be taken for a British officer by his feature, complexion and mustache.

Seven cases of shoes from the shoe shop of the Suffolk school for boys on Rainsford island were recently sent to the city and distributed among poor children. The industries on the island are on a practical basis; but there was one day when the cold was so severe that no work on shoes and little on anything else was done. The mercury stood at 3 in the shoe shop that morning. Two of the officers have returned to the mainland, Frank McNeil to become a police officer, and Philip Shanahan to be transferred to the public works department.

Councilman Francis E. W. Ford's order for a report from the "war-garden committee" as to how their share of the $70,000 allowed to the public safety committee was used, appears to have lapsed into oblivion. But it will be resurrected. The incoming administration will want to know how much waste there may have been or may be in the conduct of "war-gardens" and other similar enterprises, and whether such attempts at conservation really result in extravagance if not in waste.

HERALD - JAN - 19 - 1918

SERBIANS IN HARVARD YARD

JAN 19 1918



Dr. Milenko Vesnitch, Serbian Diplomat, and President Lowell. Directly Behind the Latter Is Prof. Sima Lozanitch.

JAN - 20 - 1918

G. G. A.'S ELECTION EXPENSE $12,707

Fund of $13,391 Subscribed to by More Than 500 Citizens

Contributions from more than 500 citizens made up the fund of $13,391.97 received by the Good Government Association for use in the recent city election, as shown by a statement filed at City Hall by James Jackson, treasurer of the association. JAN 20 1918

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Congressman Gallivan's campaign committee spent $19,331.27 and that of Congressman Tague $7372. In both cases the receipts were less than the obligations, the Gallivan committee reporting liabilities of $3118.50, and the Tague committee having debts of $1015.15. The personal statement made by Mr. Peters shows that he contributed $2200 to the people's committee, which took a prominent part in his successful campaign.

The Good Government Association spent $12,707.42. It has a deficit from the previous year, however, of $[illegible], the total expenditure credited to this campaign statement is $13,335.55, which is well within the resources of the organization.

JAN - 24 - 1918

CURLEY OFFERS AID TO MAYOR-ELECT

Proffers Quarters in City Hall and Personal Assistance

JAN 24 1918

Mayor Curley last night sent the customary courteous invitation to the incoming mayor to accept of temporary quarters at City Hall, in preparing his inaugural, and offering to be of any assistance either personally or officially. The letter follows:

"My dear Sir:

"The preparation of your inaugural message will of necessity require an intimate knowledge of departmental activities, and, with a desire to assist you upon this important matter, I beg to extend you an invitation to accept of temporary quarters at the City Hall until such time as you are sworn in as mayor of Boston.

"I shall be pleased to be of such service, officially and personally, in such manner as may be of value to you and to the city."

JAN - 19 - 1918

CITY INAUGURATION WAITS ON GARFIELD

Dispensation Required for the Use of Tremont Temple

Members of the committee that is making arrangements for the inauguration of Mayor-elect Andrew J. Peters are in a quandary in consequence of the order of the federal fuel administration making Mondays holidays for the next 10 weeks. They don't know whether it is better to hold the exercises in City Hall, as was planned, and under crowded conditions, or at Tremont Temple, where, because of the edict restricting the use of coal, the audience would have to wear overcoats—possibly sweaters and overalls.

JAN 19 1918

So, hove to between Scylla and Charybdis, and await the return of Mr. Peters, who is in Washington and not expected back before the middle of next week. Last night it was said that application might be made for a special dispensation from the federal fuel administration.

By the city charter, the term of Mayor Curley expires at 10 A. M. on the first Monday in February, a fortnight hence. The possibility of having the inauguration on some other day than Monday has been considered, but the conclusion has been reached that an ad interim mayor is not necessary, as the fuel administrator is not expected to prove adamant.

If this expectation should prove a mirage, of course, Mr. Peters could be sworn in on Monday and the formal ceremones postponed to the next day.

JAN - 20 - 1918

20 MORE SCHOOLS WILL OPEN MONDAY

Twenty more public schools of this city will be opened tomorrow, and six others on Tuesday, for regular or curtailed sessions. The school officials announced that sufficient coal for these schools has been received and that all repairs made necessary by the bursting of pipes have been ma[illegible]

JAN 20 1918

The schools that will open Monday include Dorchester High, which will open on regular sessions; Girls' High and West Roxbury High, Skinner, Agassiz (sessions from 9 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.), Edward Everett, Savin Hill, Franklin, Hancock, Hancock annex, Cyrus Alger, John G. Whittier, Minot, Quincy E. Dickerman, Robert G. Shaw, Roger Wolcott, Commodore Barry and Copley schools.

Pupils of the John Lothrop Motley school and the annex will be housed in the Savin Hill school, beginning Monday, from 12:45 P. M. to 3:45 P. M., and the pupils of the John J. Williams school will be housed at the Walt school during the same hours.

On Tuesday the following schools will be opened: Public Latin, the first and second classes to have session from 9 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., and the third class from 12:30 to 4 P. M. The lower classes are not yet provided for. The Brighton high school, Abraham Lincoln, Mather, Benjamin Cushing and the Harvard school on North Harvard street, will open Tuesday with regular sessions.

JAN - 19 - 1918

GRANT DECLINES TO SERVE ON FIN. COM.

Walter B. Grant, named as a member of the Boston finance commission, has declined Gov. McCall's appointment. He said yesterday that, with his business as an attorney and his work on exemption board 20, he would not have time for the duties of the finance commission.

JAN 19 1918

HERALD- JAN-19-1918-

A PLACE ALREADY FILLED

JAN 19 1918

Supt. Dyer of the Boston public schools will not resign. He will remain until the end of the school year, and as the successful campaign of Messrs. Corcoran and Lane for membership on the board was based on a distinct understanding that Supt. Dyer's services would be dispensed with, the announcement that he does not intend to remain in Boston will surprise nobody. To all intents and purposes his successor is already chosen.

Mr. Dyer has made a first-class superintendent, and if the position which he fills so well were to be thrown open for competition by educational experts, there would be no difficulty in filling it. However, it is not to be filled in that manner, for to do so would be in positive violation of the understanding by which thousands of women were mustered for political purposes in December and for the first time in their lives availed themselves of their voting rights and duties.

There are no indispensable superintendents of schools, although now and then the people of Boston are urged to believe that there are. Let us all hope that the new committeemen and the next superintendent will rise handsomely above the narrow, dangerous and un-American methods which decided the school board election last month.

JAN 19 1918

JAN-19-1918-

MIGHTY POOR STRATEGY

Now and then Charles Sumner Baxter, the right-hand man and political adviser of Gov. McCall, does not live up to his enviable reputation as a strategist. In selecting men for appointment to the finance commission the Governor and his right-hand man should have seen to it that both of their appointees were willing to serve, inasmuch as it was their studied purpose not to reappoint Mr. Carr, whose conscientious service on the board had displeased certain Boston Democrats with remarkable, if not uncanny, influence on Beacon Hill.

And now Mr. Grant of Dorchester, the Governor's appointee, declines to take the job. That makes the whole deal look amateurish.

CHARLES STREET JAIL

Councilman Hagan's advice to the city council concerning the proposed expenditure of $150,000 for a hospital building and sheriff's house at Charles street jail was entirely sound. The city will need every dollar that it can spare this year for the necessary work of war and peace, and the needs of the county jail have yet to be considered from a broad and constructive standpoint.

It is admitted that the location is not the best one for such an institution, and no scheme of large expenditures for construction work should be sanctioned until after careful expert examination and consideration. Now is the time to investigate. The expenditures can be made later, when war is not the pressing problem before the city and county as well as the state and nation.

JAN-19-1918-

Mr. Rourke on the High Pressure Service

What Mr. Rourke says of our proposed high-pressure system, in reply to the national fire underwriters, officially amplifies and grounds the worst complaints they offer. As the engineer more recently in charge, Mr. Rourke cheerfully admits all his predecessors' blunders. He goes farther, and publishes details that put new kinks in the tangled story of this endless bungle.

JAN 19 1918

His report breathes a spirit more resigned than hopeful. He does not stand up and urge a new loan for the project as if that were in any way his affair. But even his timid suggestion that authority for a new loan "could reasonably be asked," he overshadows on one side by a six-fold argument that the whole problem has been "beyond the capacity of those previously in charge"; and on the other, undermines with a strange declaration that if the present powers of the fire prevention commissioner are revoked or curtailed, work on the construction or further maintenance of the high-pressure system should cease.

Unluckily for the city, no brighter chapter seems to have opened when Mr. Rourke himself assumed such responsibility as he has been allowed. The next historian to make a clean breast of his predecessors' shortcomings will have to look sharp to find where the present engineer's work began. Through all these dragging years, the backing and filling, the dawdling and undoing have made one long, unbroken, discrediting story of incompetence, at first hasty, then half-hearted.

We have so often recorded the disappointment which we call our high-pressure service and have pilloried so often its bare annals of dubiety and delay, that we fear the reader's impatience with another mention. But Boston has a big stake in this enterprise. Her fire department is notoriously undermanned. Her fire hazards are exceptionally severe. Her fire insurance rates, in themselves and by the dangers they suggest, do not reinforce her invitations to new business. And it is some one's duty to bring this elusive project now and then to daylight. What is your guess on the date of the first down-town fire which the pumping station will help to blacken out?

TRANSCRIPT JAN-20-1918.

MAYOR KEEPING SILENT

Will Not Discuss Reprisals That Are Threatened

Meanwhile Scores of Employees Remain Anxious

Lieut. Colonel Dunn Named for Street Board

J. A. Howlett for J. P. Lomasney's Place

When asked today concerning the rumors that he might indulge in wholesale reprisals among city employees, as the result of the election, Mayor Curley curtly remarked that he was not in the habit of taking the public into his confidence as to his intentions, as his administration had proved.

Meanwhile the employees who are suspected of disloyalty must bear the suspense of not knowing when their jobs will be cut off. Scores of them are on the anxious seat. They feel that loyal employees have reported their names to the mayor and that he will act when all reports are in. That the mayor knew of certain employees who were working against him is indicated by his attempts on election eve to bring them back into the fold by increases of salaries. He wrote several of these letters, the effect of which is not known.

There is general feeling at City Hall that the mayor will make many changes before going out of office, especially in the assessing department where three of the principal assessors have been hold-overs for a year and a half. Today the mayor reappointed Lieutenant Colonel John H. Dunn of the 301st Infantry as member of the Board of Street Commissioners for three years. Mr. Dunn is now in France with his regiment, and his term as Street Commisioner will not expire until Jan. 1. During the campaign the mayor detailed to his South Boston audiences particularly the part he is alleged to have played in keeping the lieutenant colonel in the army service, against a conspiracy to retire him to private life.

Another appointment of today was that of James A. Howlett of 27 Mt. Vernon street, Dorchester, as a member of the schoolhouse commission, to fill the unexpired term of Joseph P. Lomasney, who resigned when his brother decided that he could not support Mr. Curley for reëlection. Mr. Howlett is business agent of the Building Trades Council and was prominent in the mayor's campaign. City Hall believes that Mr. Peters will not delay in reappointing Mr. Lomasney when he takes his seat as mayor.

Mayor Curley will remain in office until the new mayor is inaugurated on the first Monday in February, which is also the date of organization of the new city government. No plans have yet been made for the mayor's inaugural, but the feeling is that it will be held in Tremont Temple, where Mr. Curley was sworn in four years ago.

The following telegrams have passed between Mayor-Elect Peters and Congressman Tague:

Hon. Andrew J. Peters, 53 State Street, Boston, Mass. Room 905:

I congratulate you on your splendid victory, and wish you every success in your administration as mayor of Boston.

Peter F. Tague.

Hon. Peter F. Tague, Charlestown, Mass.:

Dear Peter—Thank you for your very kind telegram of congratulations. I shall endeavor to give Boston the kind of an administration which we all desire and I shall seek the advice of all good citizens.

With kindest regards. Sincerely yours,

Andrew J. Peters.

Mayor-elect Peters upon receiving congratulations last night from Mayor Curley sent him the following letter today:

Hon. James M. Curley, City Hall, Boston, Mass.:

My dear Mr. Mayor—I wish to thank you for your wire of congratulations.

We must all of us pull together for the benefit of Boston and her people.

Very sincerely yours,

Andrew J. Peters.

DEC-19-1917.

WARDROOMS AGAIN IN DISPUTE

Senator Hormel's Charge That Mayor Has Secured All of Them from Now Until Election, Denied at City Hall

Boston's ward rooms are annually in dispute around election time, for all candidates for office depend on these campaign aids to a great extent. Today Chairman Herman Hormel of the Republican city committee charged that Mayor Curley had stolen a march on the other candidates by engaging all the wardrooms from now until next Tuesday, but this statement was denied by Fred J. Kneeland, superintendent of public buildings, who declared that tonight and Saturday night the rooms are available for any candidate.

Boston has fourteen ward rooms, all of them being in municipal buildings except Minton Hall in Ward 22 and Maynard Hall in South Boston. To rent these rooms it is necessary, under the ordinances, for five citizens to sign a petition and to advertise it, before making application to the superintendent of public buildings. The rooms have been in use nearly every night since the campaign began, Mayor Curley making the greatest use of them. Tonight none of the rooms is in use, and there have been no applications for Saturday night, but the mayor has the use of them for Friday and Monday evenings.

"Mr. Hormel made his applications too late," said Mr. Kneeland today. "We have been trying to give a square deal, but the other candidates and their supporters should have made different plans if they are not now satisfied with the allotment."

Senator Hormel's statement says:

"One of the most glaring outrages ever perpetrated on the public at large is being accomplished by Mayor Curley through his hirelings, Mr. McLaughlin, president of the Democratic city committee, and Fred J. Kneeland, superintendent of public buildings, who absolutely refuse to yield a single wardroom for use of the other candidates for mayor during the remaining days of the campaign.

"If Mr. Curley's actions during the past four years did not warrant his removal from the office of mayor, this stand, or the stand of his understrappers, in refusing to allow any of the other candidates to use even a single wardroom, is sufficient in itself to compel any fair-minded voter on Tuesday next to vote against the present mayor.

DEC-18-1917.

PETERS CASTS FIRST VOTE

Candidate for Mayor Is at Polling Booth in His Home Precinct at 6 A. M.—Mrs. Peters Takes Second Ballot

Andrew J. Peters voted at six o'clock in Precinct 8, Ward 22, Jamaica Plain. He cast the first vote and Mrs. Peters took the second ballot handed out and voted for School Committee candidates. Mr. Peters was welcomed by the election officers and early voters, and he said that everything looked well, and he expected to sweep the city.

DEC-19-1917

DEMANDS SUMMARY HEARING

Pelletier Asks Speedy Disposition of Charges Against Him—Court Says Petition Not to Be Considered in Present Form

The petition to oust Joseph C. Pelletier from the office of district attorney for Suffolk County, in its present form, is not to be considered by the Supreme Court, but if it is amended and put in proper shape for presentation to the court, a speedy hearing will be had.

Mr. Pelletier today appeared before Judge DeCourcy of the Supreme Court, equity session, and asked that a summary hearing be given on the charges made against him by Godfrey L. Cabot of Cambridge, a chemist with offices in Boston, and Rev. Frederick B. Allen, president of the Watch and Ward Society. The local prosecuting officer informed the court that he was ready to waive all formalities, as, in his opinion, delay would impede the course of justice.

Judge DeCourcy said that he recognized the importance of a speedy hearing, but he did not see how a single justice could deal with the matter, as the statute provides that a majority of the court must act in a case of this nature. Judge DeCourcy suggested that Mr. Pelletier get in communication with Chief Justice Rugg of the Supreme Court, who alone could fix the time when the full court would take action.

Counsel for the petitioners and Mr. Pelletier went to the judge's lobby and telephoned to Chief Justice Rugg at Worcester. Mr. Pelletier then said that Chief Justice Rugg had told him that when he was in Boston yesterday, counsel for the petitioners submitted the petition to him. The chief justice is said to have told counsel then that the petition was irregular in form and in its present condition could not be considered.

Chief Justice Rugg said he would grant a speedy hearing, if the petition is put in proper form.

Mr. Pelletier is charged with being lax in the conduct of his office.

DEC-17-1917

A REPUBLICAN RESPONSIBILITY

The eleventh hour declaration of Martin M. Lomasney affords a good guide to the so-called "band wagon voters." Mr. Lomasney was a watchful waiter in the campaign until Sunday. He was concerned chiefly with finding out whom the people of Boston intended to elect as mayor. Last week he came to the conclusion that Curley was out of it, and Mr. Lomasney's brother thereupon resigned from the city administration. Not until yesterday, however, was this quiet, practical political expert certain whether the next mayor would be Peters, Tague or Gallivan. His declaration for Mr. Peters carries with it the support of the members of the Hendricks Club, but it also points the way to many who wish their votes to count on election day, and have been awaiting Mr. Lomasney's pronouncement.

The Democrats have done their part in this campaign, and the Democratic party is stronger for the fine evidence its leaders have given that they know how to put municipal welfare above partisan greed. The Republicans do as well, Andrew J. Peters will be Boston's next mayor. The Republicans must do their part. The Democrats have set an example.

TRANSCRIPT - JAN-22-1918.

PETERS HIGHLY PRAISED

Editorial Writers Show Their Appreciation

New York Times Is Strongly Commendatory

"Good Government Wins in Boston"

Gallivan and Tague Given Kind Word

Editorial comment on the result of Tuesday's Boston election is highly favorable to Peters. The New York Times, under the caption of "Good Government Wins in Boston," says:

"In January, 1914, James M. Curley, then a representative in Congress, was elected mayor of Boston for four years. He defeated Thomas J. Kenny, then president of the City Council, by a pluraility of 5070. Democrats both, Mr. Curley and Mr. Kenny ran on tickets bearing no political names. Mr. Kenny was supported by the Citizens' Municipal League, non-partisan, of which many Republicans were members; by the Republican and most of the Democratic ward leaders. Mr. Curley is one of those loud and vivid personalities, voluble, witty, impudent and salient, bred in municipal politics.

"It is to his advantage and honor, apparently, among his partisans that some fourteen years ago he got into trouble for conspiring to defraud the Government by impersonating another man at a civil service examination. Such a proceeding, presumably, involves no faintest shadow of moral obliquity in his view or that of his friends. Civil service reform is, of course, 'a fraud,' and Mr. Curley, sacrificing himself for a friend unable to pass the examinations, was a hero of more than antique friendship. He emerged from this shadow to be an alderman, a city councilman, a representative in two Congresses.

"Mr. Curley is a tempestuous campaigner, a charmer of crowds, a multitudinous 'mixer,' albeit his genius for popularity is many diameters smaller than that of Mr. John F. Fitzgerald, his predecessor, a powerful anti-Curleyite. 'Honey' lives in a palace, and is a plutocrat according to the Spartan Curley.

"In Faneuil Hall, the night of his election, Mr. Curley, after modestly admitting that his victory was 'in a large measure typical of the victories achieved in the past by the fathers of this republic, the men who made possible Faneuil Hall' described himself as the instrument of the people's will. He had 'ceased to be' James M. Curley or Candidate Curley when 'the forces inimical to the welfare of the community were arrayed against' him. The decurleyized Curley was going to be mayor 'for the entire people of Boston,' responsible, not to the 40,000 persons who voted for him but to the 700,000 Bostonians. He asked for the good-will and prayers of the community, whose prosperity was to be his sole study.

"This edifying frame of mind he illustrated, as soon as he took office, by playing the smallest kind of small Democratic politics. He disgusted the better part of the Democrats and of all the city. He was beaten this year, after the queerest series of 'charges and conspiracies,' the sturdiest tom-toming, and the futile introduction of racial and religious brands of bitterness, by Mr. Andrew J. Peters, Democrat, a member of five Congresses, a man of high intelligence and character. Mr. Peters' was supported by many Democrats, by the Republicans generally, save the hosslets and machinists. Mr. Curley brought against him the charge earlier used against William E. Russell, of being an abhorred combination of 'Harvard College and the slums.' It was the division of the Democratic vote, Republican support, and the absence of any Boston imitator of our Mr. Bennett that elected Mr. Peters, who got 37,924 votes [illegible]850 given to [illegible]ples Will.

"[illegible]sentative James A. Gallivan, Mr. Curley's successor in Congress, an attractive, alert, and deservedly popular man, got 19,415 votes. To his deep cut into the Curley strength, the success of Mr. Peters is largely to be ascribed. Mr. Peter F. Tague, another congressman, viewed Mr. Peters with alarm as the candidate of 'a coterie of Back Bay bankers' and 'Goo Goo forces.' Mr. Tague had 1694 votes. He helped and is to be thanked. It is to the praise of Boston, and the envy of New York, that the Socialist nominee had only 345 votes.

"It is to the lasting honor of Mr. Gallivan and Mr. Tague, both Catholics of Irish descent, that they stamped scornfully on Mayor Curley's efforts to exploit religious and racial issues.

"Boston is to have that non-partisan municipal management of city affairs which New York has thrown away. Mr. Peters regards a mayor as an elected 'business and financial manager.'

The New York Herald heads its comment "Here's Hoping," and says:

"Boston rejoices in the prospect of a mayor who has proved himself a capable official of the Federal Government and an efficient representative in Congress, but the way Judge Hylan is going about obtaining first hand information concerning this city's business warrants the expectation that New York will have 'some' mayor also."

The Springfield Republican, characterizing the result as "a good day's work for Boston," says:

"Boston has done the right and fine thing in retiring Mayor Curley and electing Andrew J. Peters to the city's chief office. Out of the confused preëlection situation has emerged the candidate most to be desired bearing the indorsement of the people. This is a cheering event to all who desire to see the capital city of Massachusetts lifted above the low plane of wrangling politicians where she has been content for so long to remain, to the detriment of the municipal interests.

"Mr. Peters has pledged himself not to become a candidate for reëlection, and will come to the office committed only by the promise to give his best thought and labors to the work of securing honest government for Boston. It is a large opportunity, but a difficult task that he faces—how difficult old-stagers in politics will best understand. He will need all the help disinterested citizens can give, as he will undertake to make ineffective all sorts of political chicanery practiced by men who understand that sort of thing through long experience in ward politics.

"Mr. Peters is fortunate, under all the circumstances; that his supporters were not stampeded by the strenuous attempt that was made to turn them to Congressman Gallivan. That candidate was to be preferred to Mayor Curley, and Mr. Peters to the whole field of aspirants. Martin Lomasney decided wisely when he came out for Peters. and no doubt his help played a large part in deciding the result. As things have been going of late Mr. Lomasney has put himself in the way of taking a higher place in the public estimation."

DAR-21-1918.

CROCKER LAUGHS

Civil Service Commissioner Denies Mayor Curley's Report That Peters Has Promised, if Elected, to Appoint Him Corporation Counsel

Civil Service Commissioner Courtenay Crocker, when asked today in regard to the statement made by Mayor Curley in one of his speeches last night, as reported in a morning paper, that it was rumored in financial circles that he had been "promised by Mr. Peters the position of corporation counsel in the even of Mr. Peters's election," said:

"Your question is the first I have heard of the matter. I have not seen Mr. Peters for nearly two years and have had no communication with him or anyone representing him. There is no truth in the rumor."

Mr. Crocker is not a resident or voter in Boston. Although he is temporarily living here, he is a resident of and voter in Sudbury. However, that would not be a legal bar to his holding the office of corporation counsel. Section 9 of the amended city charter of 1909 provides that "all heads of departments . . . shall be recognized experts in such work as may devolve upon the incumbents of said offices, or persons specially fitted by education, training or experience to perform the same, and (except the election commissioners, who shall remain subject to the provisions of existing laws) shall be appointed without regard to party affiliation or to residence at the time of appointment."

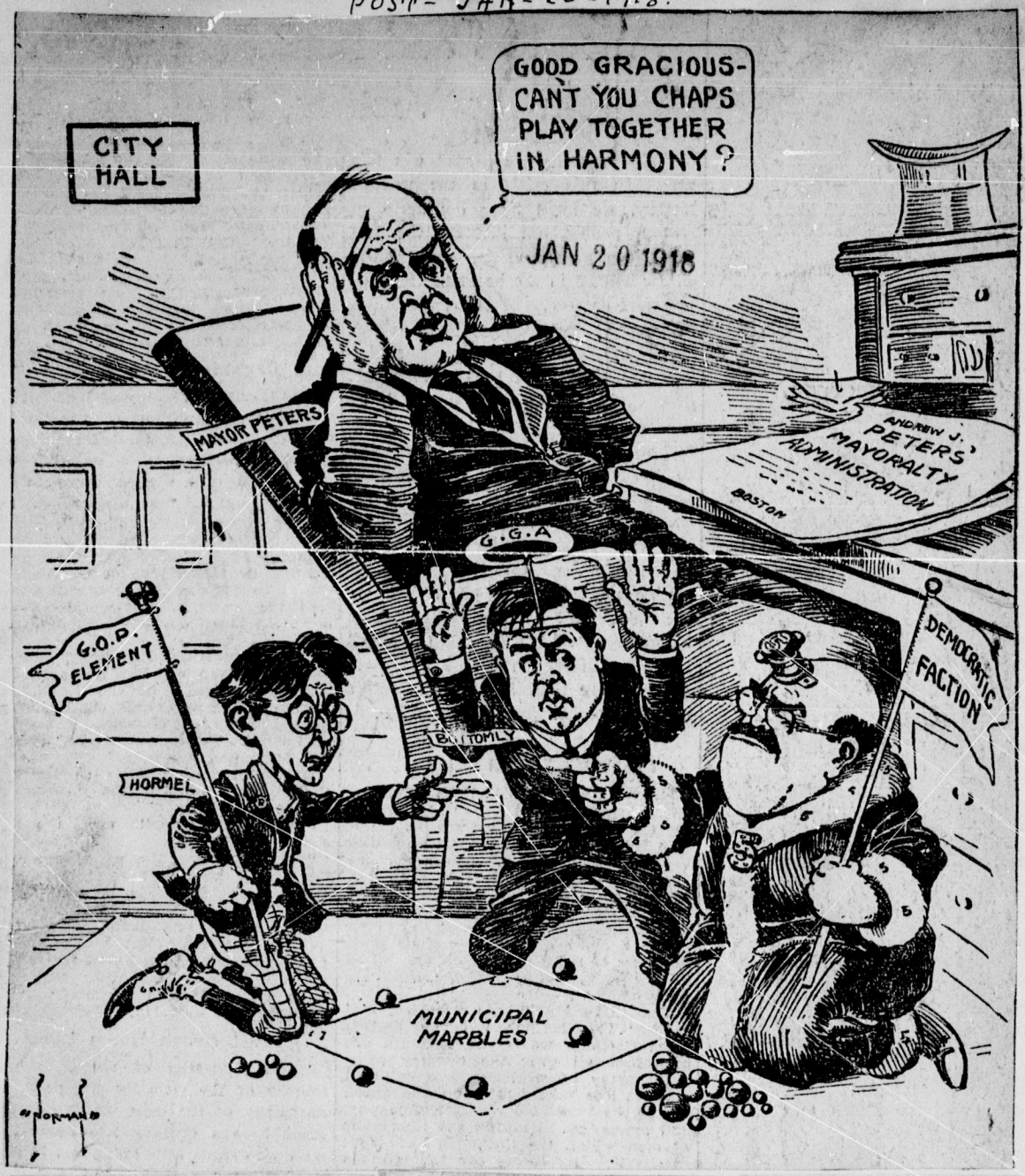
That is the spirit of the charter—the best man for the position regardless of party affiliation or residence at the time of the appointment.

It is interesting to cite this paragraph from page 249 of the report of the Finance Commission, prior to the adoption of the present city charter, recommending changes in the charter of which the existing document is an amendment:

"Non-residence should be no bar in any grade of the service above that of day laborer. The citizens are entitled to the widest choice in the selection of their municipal servants, and with the exception noted" (day laborers) "there should be no restriction of this sort upon the appointing power."

There are, however, some statutory provisions that overseers of the poor, trustees of the children's departments, etc., must be citizens of Boston. But, so far as an off-hand examination discloses, there is no such statute covering heads of departments, except the election commissioners as noted above.

POST- JAN-20-1918.



SCHOOLS MAY CLOSE MONDAY

Fifty Need Fuel Supply Immediately

JAN 25 1918

Fifty Boston public schools, reopened less than two weeks ago, will be closed by Monday unless a fairly liberal supply of coal is diverted to their use by the fuel administration.

Of the 73 schools which Business Agent Keough reported to fuel committee A last Monday as needing to be coaled this week, only 23 have received supplies—and those were small. This statement was made yesterday by school authorities.

Deliveries have now stopped, and there is no prospect that they will be starte again soon.

JAN-25-1918

MAYOR CURLEY FIRES FLYNN

Gets Rid of Assistant Corporation Counsel

JAN 25 191

Mayor Curley swung the official axe yesterday and decapitated Assistant Corporation Counsel George A. Flynn. The latter received news of his summary discharge at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Acting Corporation Counsel William J. Hennessey sent him word of his removal by letter. Later, in talking it over with Acting Corporation Counsel Hennessey, Flynn was told that the dismissal was by order of Mayor Curley.

Flynn had one hour of official life after receiving the letter. That was received at 4 o'clock. It stated that his position with the law department terminated at the close of the business day.

Flynn says that the removal was a distinct shock and he had no intimation of it.

He was very friendly with ex-Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan, also summarily discharged by Mayor Curley.

This discharge is said to be the first of a many in a wholesale removal raid by Mayor Curley before he retires from office.

JAN-25-1918

JAN-25-1918.

O'Connell Named to Sinking Fund Board

Mayor Curley has appointed Joseph P. O'Connell of Dorchester to the Sinking Fund Commission. O'Connell is a contractor and served as treasurer for Mayor Curley in the recent campaign for Mayor.

JAN 2 5 1918

AMERICAN - JAN 20 - 1918

SEEK MILLIONS IN BOSTON SEWAGE

JAN 20 1918

Boston Engineer Has Plan to Reclaim Fats and Fertilizers

JAN 2 0 1918

A Boston man's plan for the reclamation of war materials from Boston's sewage is now engaging the attention of the war authorities at Washington.

According to Timothy F. Callahan, engineer at the Moon Island pumping station, there is fully $1,500,000 worth of fats, potash, ammonia and glycerine going to utter waste yearly as the sewage of the Metropolitan District is pumped out into the waters of Boston harbor.

Fats, ammonia and glycerine are of incalculable value in waging war. Potash is getting to be worth its weight in gold as a fertilizer. Scarcity of potash in commercial fertilizers, as a result of the failure of imports from Germany, the big source of potash supplies, has been one of the greatest hardships to agriculture since the war began.

BIG PROFIT IN SIGHT.

Now Engineer Callahan comes along with a scheme to treat the daily millions of gallons of sewage at Moon Island so that the solids may be separated from the liquid, and then the valuable ingredients extracted from the solids.

The cost of treating the sewage is estimated at $1,000,000 yearly, while the value of the reclaimed products is figured at $2,500,000, leaving a net profit of $1,500,000.

Incidentally, the shores and waters of the harbor would be fouled no longer, for the effluent, or liquid resulting after the solids are removed from the sewage, is practically pure water.

If Engineer Callahan's theory is good, it is applicable to every city in the nation. And as Callahan's experiments have been tested by experts, there is a possible saving worth hundreds of millions of dollars in the reclamation plan.

OLNEY PUSHES PLAN.

Congressman Olney has taken the matter up at Washington, and war authorities are so deeply interested in the possibilities of the plan that an effort has been made to get an appropriation, $1,000,000 or $2,000,000, for purposes of investigation.

Chemical precipitation is the secret of Callahan's method of treating the sewage. Sulphur dioxide is the chemical agent used to separate solids from liquids. Separation complete, the effluent, or purified liquid, is drawn off and the "sludge," or solids, removed from the bottom of the reservoirs, when it has settled, for further treament in the reclamation process.

It is from the sludge that the fats, glycerine and ammonia are secured. The potash is still held in solution in the effluent. According to Callahan and the experts this solution would be used for fertilizer. Potash, as everyone who grows anything knows, is one of the best plant foods available. Its value as a fertilizer, or better as an agent to release and quicken plant food in the soil, is incalculable.

According to estimates there is a yearly yield in the solids of Boston's sewerage of 6,900 tons of grease, or fat, 1,250 tons of ammonia, 345 tons of glycerine and 25,000 tons of fertilizer, the latter, as aireaay stated, in the form of potash held in solution in the effluent.

WASHBOILER TESTS.

Callahan began his experiments in a wash boiler, separating the solids in the sewage by evaporation. This was a slow process, but big results were indicated even through these crude experiments.

The possibilities were great enough to attract the attention of George W. Miles, Ph.B., who later devised the scheme of chemical treatment now used.

Then E. S. Dorr, engineer of the Public Works Department and Professor Robert S. Weston of Technology checked up tests and results to the further encouragement of the sponsors of the plan.

AN OBSERVING YOUTH.

Callahan, by the way, is the son of a frugal Irish mother. He could not see why, if his mother could skim the fat off the water in which the corned beef had been boiled, the fat could not be removed from sewage.

He remembered that his farmer-father used to buy fertilizer from cesspools before the days of modern sewage disposal, and he wanted to know why the grease that spoiled the fertilizer could not be taken out.

That actuated his wash-boiler experiments and technical men developed the plan.

AMERICAN JAN - 23 - 1918.

Tague Cited Into Poor Debtors Court

JAN 23 1918

Congressman Peter F. Tague has been cited into the Poor Debtors Court by Edgar T. Benjamin and Corrine L. Benjamin, executors of the estate of the late Lyde W. Benjamin. A total of $580.10 is specified in the citation.

It is alleged that during his Congressional campaign in 1914, Congressman Tague gave two promissory notes for $250 each to James E. Maguire. These notes, it is stated, were indorsed by Benjamin.

The executors claim that Benjamin never was paid the money called for in the notes. This now amounts to $580.10 including interest and court costs.

In his declaration Congressman Tague denies that he owes the money, and says that if he did contract the debt he has paid it.

The case will be heard on Feb. 19.

JAN 23 - 1918

BIG BATCH OF BILLS FILED IN LEGISLATURE

Resolutions Demand Alien Residents Serve Under the Draft Law

CITY LOAN MEASURE FILED BY MAYOR

Legislation Also Asked Regarding the Disposal of Rainsford Island School

Resolutions that resident aliens be required to serve under the selective draft law were filed yesterday in the State Senate clerk's office by Senator Reed. There were 224 other bills filed up to the time limit at 5 o'clock.

There was a total of 885 measures for the House, as against 1197 on the last day for filing in the Legislature of 1917.

Mayor Curley of Boston filed a bill with the clerk of the House providing that all loans issued by the city of Boston for the fiscal year ending on January 31, 1919, shall be at the rate of not more than 5½ per cent. interest and the interest shall be payable at such times as the City Auditor, City Treasurer and Mayor may determine.

He also filed a bill authorizing the city of Boston to sell or otherwise dispose of or transfer to any other department of the city, to be used for municipal purposes, Rainsford Island, including the land and buildings now used for the Suffolk School for Boys.

The act also gives the consent of the State for the sale or transfer of the island to the United States government. It provides further that in the event of the Federal government taking over the island, the State shall retain concurrent jurisdiction so far as all civil processes and criminal processes are concerned. No further commitment of boys shall be made to the school on the island and all those now confined there are to be transferred to the Lyman School for Boys at Westboro, to the Industrial School for Boys, or to any Massachusetts training school or to the State Board of Charity. The city is empowered to appropriate $3,000 to transport the boys to the other schools selected.

JAN 23 - 1918.

GUILD CONFIRMED ON FINANCE BOARD

Courtney Guild of Boston was today confirmed by the Governor's Council as a membe rof the Boston Finance Commission. Word was received by the council from W. B. Grant, who was also appointed a member of the Boston Finance Commission by Governor McCall, that he would not be able to serve. Messrs. Guild and Grant were appointed to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of James P. Magenis, who resigned on account of illness, and Edward L. Carr, whose term expired.

TRANSCRIPT - JAN - 20 - 1918.

CHAMBER CHEERS PETERS

Mayor-Elect Speaks at Assembly Luncheon

Asks Hearty Co-operation of All Citizens

Harriman Says Coal Situation Is Serious

President of Columbia Speaks on Peace

Mayor-elect Andrew J. Peters was given a highly enthusiastic reception by several hundred members of the Chamber of Commerce, when he appeared unexpectedly this noon at the second assembly luncheon of the organization at Hotel Brunswick. He was recognized instantly as he was escorted into the dining room and was given three rousing cheers and a tiger. Three more cheers were given him as he was introduced by President Henry I. Harriman.

Addressing the assemblage as "fellow citizens and fellow members of the Chamber of Commerce," Mr. Peters thanked his audience for the hearty greeting, and said: "It is an occasion of the greatest pleasure to me. I want everyone to appreciate that I myself appreciate the results of Tuesday, which were in no manner personal, and mean that we are going forward to more efficient and more representative government of the city. I want all to understand that I want the coöperation and the help of all the citizens of the city, and particularly of the commercial bodies, in bringing together and making effective the work for the improvement of our city.

"We should look to make ourselves a place for the future commercial growth in this country. After the war, we should see that Boston has a place in the international trade in which this country is to take a part. And after the war is over competition is not going to be between individuals; it is going to be between nations. Already England, France and Germany are preparing combinations for foreign trade. To make ourselves effective, we, too, must see that the country works together as a nation. We must have the coöperation of the Government, and we should work with the War Department for waterways improvements, the deepening of channels, and with the Department of Commerce. All must work together for the common weal. I look confidently into the future, where Boston and her citizens will be working toward one common end."

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, who spoke on "The Road to Durable Peace," took occasion after he was introduced to compliment Mr. Peters and the city, saying: "Your action in electing Mr. Peters has been hailed with satisfaction by lovers of good government all over this land."

Before President Butler began his address, President Harriman of the Chamber spoke briefly on the coal situation in New England, prefacing his remarks with the statement that he had been in Washington during the past few days to assist in efforts being made to relieve the situation. He declared that it is only by coöperation throughout New England that the coal situation can be relieved. The condition is serious, but it is not a condition to create panic. The anthracite situation is reasonably satisfactory, but the situation with regar dto bituminous coal is serious. The requirements of New England this year for soft coal amounted to 32,000,000 tons. Twenty million tons have been received during the first ten months. If receipts continue at the same rate for the last two months, the shortage will amount to 8,000,000 tons. The shortage cannot be made up, due to the congestion existing on the railroads and shipping lines. New England must appreciate the situation and face it, he said, and economize. Probabilities because of the shortage include cold trolley cars, less light in the streets and less elevator service. No Government measure can relieve the situation; measures of economy must be observed.

After stating that for the first time in the history of the world this war is being fought to establish durable peace on the basis of liberty and justice, President Butler said that there is only one way by which the road to a durable and established peace can be entered upon, and that is by nerving ourselves to every effort and every sacrifice to make sure of an early and complete defeat of the ideas we are opposing. The war could not have been prevented so long as there were two conflicting principles abroad in the world; one or the other had to give way. This world cannot exist half-Teuton and half-free. It might exist all Teuton—it will exist all free.

A German victory would mean not a victory of the finer and better qualities of the German people, but that some 120,000,000 people, armed to the teeth and believing in supreme control and recognizing no moral law, had taken the world by the throat to hold it at their mercy. If the war is compromised it means that Germany wins it and that middle Europe would be an accomplished fact. The swallowing of Holland and Denmark would be but a paltry gulp for that great giant. If Germany were victorious, there would not be a durable peace, only a peace would last so long as it took free men to appreciate the forces surrounding them, and a peace which would be an invite to an indegnite series of wars until the peace that is in the hearts and minds of men is accomplished.

Speaking with regard to Russia, President Butler said that anarchy and autocracy have everything on common, but have nothing in common with liberty. The object of Trotsky and his associates is not peace of any kind, but war, a new, maligne and wicked war, the war of classes. Russia will come to its own, although it may take fifty years, and then the extremists will receive what history has generally shown they have got. There is no road to durable peace without putting down both autocracy and anarchy.

JAN - 3 - 1918

AWAITING SON'S INAUGURAL

Mrs. Andrew J. Peters, Sr., Delaying Usual Winter Journey South Till After Her Son Takes Office as Mayor

Mrs. Andrew J. Peters, Sr., mother of the mayor-elect of Boston, is spending the winter at the Brunswick. Mrs Peters usually visits her sister, Mrs. Amory A. Leland, who has a magnificent estate at Norfolk, for the winter, but this year, on account of the interest in her son's election, she has deferred her Southern trip until after his inaugural. Harold Peters, a younger son, who is an ensign on board the Rogers, a torpedo boat destroyer, spends his shore leave with his mother at the Brunswick. In the Peters homestead at Jamaica Plain, where the family has lived for the last fifty years, there are many curios and works of art collected by Mrs. Peters in her extensive travels in Europe and the Orient.

JAN - 28 - 1918.

THE PETERS PROGRAM

Boston's mayor-elect has no small task ahead of him. So many of our city departments are honeycombed to the centre by the fruits of political favoritism that no half-way reconstruction will ever enable them to give fair return for the large annual appropriations which they receive.

A few outstanding matters ought to have the new mayor's attention at the earliest possible moment. One of them is the problem of street construction and repair. Experts should be set to study this problem at once, a plan of work covering the next four years should be prepared, and every effort should be made, by reasonable savings elsewhere, to provide in the next municipal budget an adequate appropriation for putting our highways in proper shape. The haphazard, hand-to-mouth policy of street construction which has been a prolific source of waste in the past should be brought to a speedy end and next summer's work should begin on the new basis.

The completion of our high-pressure service is another matter which ought to have immediate consideration. This project has furnished a classic example of municipal inefficiency. The excuse that labor is scarce and expensive in war time ought not to be accepted. There is quite enough surplus labor already on the pay rolls of other city departments to finish this job in short order if set to work upon it.

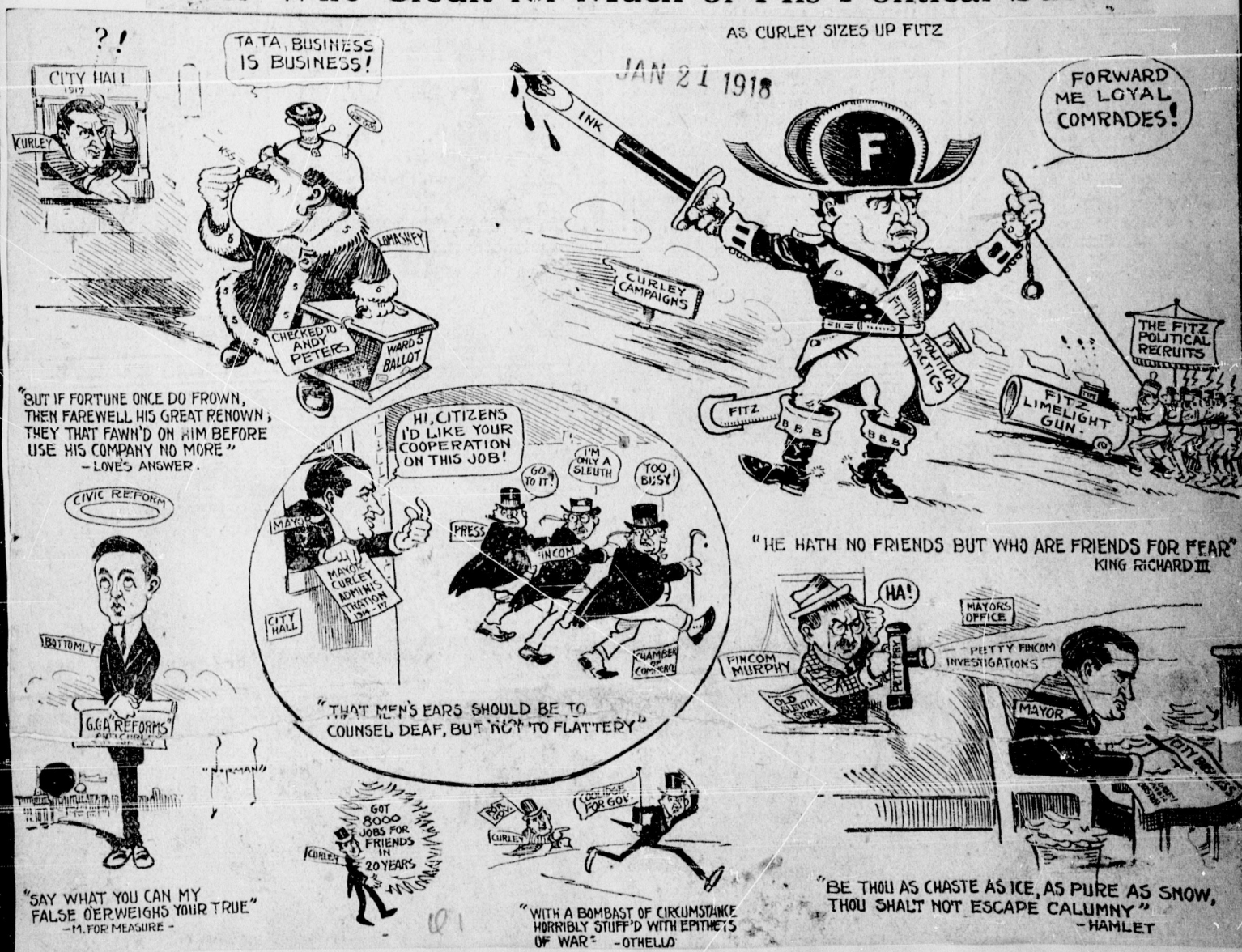
Next to the waste involved in a top-heavy labor force the present method of purchasing supplies and materials is responsible for the greatest amount of leakage. The city maintains a supply department but most of the departments have nevertheless done their own purchasing. This absurdity should be eliminated and a centralization of responsibility established as it is in other large cities.

These are but very few of the city's most pressing administrative needs, but they are obvious enough to demand at an early date the attention of the new regime at the city hall.

POST JAN-21-1918

MAYOR CURLEY WILL SUPPORT WALSH FOR SEAT IN SENATE

Declares War to the Knife on Fitzgerald
Charges Defeat Due to "Frame-Up"
-Will Run for Governor—Raps Boston Business Men
Gives Wife Credit for Much of His Political Success



Continued next page.

(1) Post JAN - 21 - 1918 -

BY ROBERT L. NORTON

In a remarkable interview reviewing his career at City Hall, Mayor Curley declares for ex-Governor Walsh as the Democratic candidate for United States Senator, bitterly assails ex-Mayor Fitzgerald and Chairman Murphy of the Finance Commission, and charges that the Chamber of Commerce and business men of failed to co-operate with him his four years' administration of the city.

JAN 21 1918

He says that the lineup against him in the last campaign was "framed and paid for."

The Mayor declares war to the knife on Mr Fitzgerald. Discussing the ex-Mayor's part in the campaign, he says:

ATTACKS FITZGERALD

"Fitzgerald's attitude was characteristic of his usual yellow tactics. It was the same kind of tactics that he used to break P. A. Collins' heart, the same kind that he cowardly pursued against David I. Walsh, the same brand of tactics and conduct which have become familiarly known as 'Fitzgerald tactics,' embracing all that is low, mean, contemptible and unmanly.

"I shall oppose Fitzgerald if he is a candidate for the United States Senate. The record and standing of ex-Governor Walsh in the State is such that he should unquestionably be the candidate of the Democratic party for the Senate."

Asked if he had any other choice, the Mayor said that he considered Sherman L. Whipple to be an excellent man.

Wishes Peters Success

The Mayor broke the silence which he has maintained since the city election for the first time yesterday. Sitting around the table in his private room at the Parker House he discussed frankly his views of Boston and its politics and his experiences on School street. He said that he had no personal feeling whatsoever against Mayor-Elect Peters and wished him success. Rupert Carven, the new budget commissioner, came with the Mayor, loaded down with facts and figures to show that the Curley administration was not only far more efficient than that of Fitzgerald, but the best ever.

While the Mayor is taking his defeat philosophically he makes it evident that he still retains a great bitterness against the factors which brought about his downfall.

Why He Was Defeated

He stated the reasons for his defeat concisely, "a coalition of selfish, designing, disgruntled schemers, fortified by a united press and an unlimited campaign fund."

He maintains that both Congressmen Gallivan and Tague were "a part of the frameup" against him and that both will be defeated for re-election as a result of their activities in splitting his vote.

Commenting on Martin Lomasney's support of Mr. Peters at the recent election the Mayor said:

"Lomasney's declaration in favor of Peters was just cold-blooded politics. He had no personal feeling against me, but on looking over the situation which had developed he made up his mind that Peters would be elected. Lomasney came out for Peters because to do so meant the protection of his patronage in City Hall.

Against Religious Issue

"I want to say at this point that never have I interjected racial or religious issues into a campaign. If some friends did so during the last campaign in their zeal for my re-election it was entirely without my sanction."

The Mayor referred to an article in a Boston weekly which stirred up considerable feeling during the campaign and which was reprinted and circularized in the suburbs of the city.

"The greatest difficulty that I have experienced in my administration is from the lack of co-operation from the press, the Finance Commission and the Chamber of Commerce," he said.

"I made an honest attempt time and time again to get this co-operation but without success."

Asked to what he attributed the failure of these agencies to co-operate with him, the Mayor commented sarcastically:

"One reason for the lack of co-operation was that they have never forgiven me for being elected."

Doesn't Care for the Press

Mr. Curley is strong in his feeling against the press of the city; to quote Sheridan, one of his favorite authors:

"The newspapers, Sir, they are the most villainous, licentious, abominable, infernal."

In discussing the opposition of the Finance Commission, the Mayor said: "There was a good deal of politics in the opposition of the Finance Commission to me. When Murphy got his appointment, he found that the best way to please the Republican party, which maintained him in office, and the best way to hold his $5000 a year job, was to make it unpleasant for me.

"The Finance Commission failed in its chief function which was to be constructive and to aid the chief executive of the city in formulating policies for the advantage of all the citizens. Instead, it was only critical, and finally resolved itself into a cheap, petty and snooping detective agency engaged in the search for missing lead pencils and blotters.

Upholds Standard of Service

"There are 15,000 people on the payroll of Boston, and indirectly 19,000 people. In my four years of office no scandal has attached to any city official and I believe that the standard of service to the people of this city has been greatly increased. The adoption of the budget system and the standardization of salaries helping to correct inequalities in pay was a great forward step.

"The Finance Commission can be made a very useful adjunct of the city government if the men named to this commission are recruited from the ranks of successful business men."

The Mayor stated that the Chamber of Commerce had failed at any time during his administration to give him any co-operation. "And I have also found great difficulty," he said, "in getting the big business men of the city to serve on unpaid commissions where their abilities and experience would prove of value. Invariably when I have sought to get these men they have replied that they can find no time to serve the city. They were too busy. I have in mind 12 big Boston business men who have refused for this reason to serve on unpaid boards."

On the question of his future, the Mayor said that he had four substantial business offers, one of which he would accept when he leaves City Hall next month.

"In my four years at City Hall I have had two short vacations, both of them semi-official," said he. "I have worked hard and never less than 12 hours a day. Most of my Sundays and holidays have been given up to the office. I believe that the same amount of energy contributed to business from the standpoint of income would be far more profitable than being Mayor of Boston.

Going to Run for Governor

"However, I plan to arrange my business so that I will be able to give a considerable portion of my time to my campaign for Governor. Already I have 25 engagements in various sections of the State. I believe that I am thoroughly well known to the people of this State and I intend to begin an active campaign just as soon as I leave the Mayor's office.

"I think the division in the Republican party which is sure to come about with the row between the McCall and the Weeks factions will make it possible for a Democrat to be elected Governor. There is no royal line of ascension to the governorship and the people will resent the bosses of the Republican party attempting to move up Mr. Coolidge to Governor and Speaker Cox to Lieutenant-Governor.

"In the old days this could be done, but no longer. The people have indicated their opposition to this policy time and time again, but notably in the defeat of Grafton Cushing for the Republican nomination for Governor by Governor McCall.

"There is no man in the Republican party who has a worse record than Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge. I have made a thorough study of it. His every vote has been cast in favor of the interest seeking corporations of this State. In these days when the world is demanding popular and democatic government a man of his type cannot be elected to the governorship of Massachusetts.

JAN 21 1918

G. G. A. Called Insincere

Mayor Curley took a fling at the Good Government Association saying that "it was entirely insincere."

"The only serious purpose of that organization was a desire to prevent me from holding public office," said he. "The Good Government Association is organized for the purpose of dividing the majority party in the city in order that the minority can control. It is generally busy recommending proscriptive forms of legislation for Boston. The power given to the State Civil Service Commission to pass upon the appointments of the Mayor of Boston is a case in point.

"If it is a good thing for the Civil Service Commission to pass upon the appointments of the Mayor of Boston, it is a good thing for it to pass upon the appointments of the Mayors of every other city in the State. I believe that the Mayor should not be restricted in the matter of selecting his department heads. I don't even believe that there should be any confirmative powers placed in the hands of the City Council since under the city charter the responsibility lies solely with the Mayor."

Continued next page.

(2)

POST JAN-21-1918.

Praise for Other Boards

Asked if he would carry this policy to its logical conclusion and have the Mayor name the licensing board and the police commissioner, the Mayor replied:

"No, I think that both the excise board and the police commissioner's office have been so excellently administered that it would be wrong to disturb the system at this time."

Mr. Curley stated that he had no difficulty in getting men to serve as heads of his city departments. Replying to the charge of ex-Mayor Matthews that two-thirds of the city employees were

$3,000,000, as against an increase in New York of $150,000,000, in Philadelphia of $162,000,000, and in San Francisco of $48,000,000."

Two Greatest Accomplishments

Mayor Curley says that the two greatest accomplishments of his administration have been, first, the abolition of the parental school and the promotion of a prevocational system in the trade school, and, secondly, the improvement of the health of the city through the establishment of maternity beds and the construction of the hospitals in West Roxbury for the care of diseases of children.

"There were 110 boys committed a year to the parental school for playing hookey before I took office," said he. "Most of these youngsters were not vicious, they were just red-blooded and full of life. Their associations in the school bred criminality, because of the bad atmosphere, and two-thirds of them wound up in the State prison.

"Despite the opposition of the school committee, I have succeeded in establishing trade schools for these boys and in the last two and one-half years since the school has been in operation only five boys have been committed to any institution for causes which led them into the parental school before I abolished it."

The Mayor said that the Boston Trade School, dedicated at a cost of $200,000, was turning out first-class mechanics and providing a fine education for boys who had neither the desire nor the ability to take up professions.

He stated that the establishment of eight different hospital buildings in West Roxbury had made it possible to segregate various children's diseases, a most necessary improvement and one of the things which contributed to Boston's reputation of leading every city in the country in the health of its citizens.

The Mayor was also specially proud of the establishment of a research laboratory in the City Hospital and he said that considerable progress had been made in finding a serum for scarlet fever. Up to 1915 he said there were only 30 maternity beds in the City Hospital, while today there are 150.

He said that the cost of the mothers' dependent act will be $400,000 this year, as against $50,000 in 1913, and that 1200 mothers are now receiving $10 a week and enabled to support their families.

The hospital expenditures of the city have increased 50 per cent in four years. One of the great innovations has been the construction through the Burnham fund of an orthopedic pavilion.

JAN-22-1918

CITY HAS POTATOES AND TURNIPS TO SELL

The city of Boston has 1000 bushels of potatoes and 20,000 pounds of turnips to sell to the highest bidder. The potatoes and the turnips were grown at Deer Island, and Penal Institutions Commissioner Shaw reported that there was no need of them in his or in any of the other city departments. The City Council passed the necessary order to make the sale legal.

JAN-22-1918.

25 FIREMEN APPOINTED

60 More Needed to Fill Ranks on Friday

Mayor Curley appointed 25 men from the civil service list to the fire department yesterday, but this exhausts the list. When the one day off in three goes into effect on Friday the department will be undermanned unless provisional appointments are made, and so 60 men, to make up the shortage, will be named before the end of the month.

The fortunate new firemen are: Thomas J. McCarthy, 98 G street, South Boston; William E. Kelley, 90 Whitfield street, Dorchester; James D. Regan, 18 Belden street, Dorchester; Frederick J. Walsh, 14 Folsom street, Dorchester; John P. Burke, 64 Hano street, Brighton; Joseph I. Canivan, 74 Wordsworth street, East Boston; William Quinn, 20 Dana place, Roxbury; Henry J. Welz, 1386 Columbus avenue, Roxbury; George F. Bradyl, 2 Lexington street, Charlestown; James F. Marshall, 93 Draper street, Dorchester; Patrick F. Cronin, 10 Mill street, Charlestown; William E. Dolan, 3885 Washington street, Forest Hills; Michael J. O'Toole, 8 Clayton street, Roslindale; Louis Cohen, 25 Havelock street, Dorchester; Thomas S. Walsh, 73 Heath street, Roxbury; Thomas F. Flaherty, 675 Bennington street, East Boston. Charles A. Hanson, 16 Frederick street, South Boston; Edward Brewster, 166 Cabot street, Roxbury; John L. McIntyre, 63 West Lenox street, Roxbury; Timothy J. Donovan, 27 Monument square, Charlestown; George J. Finch, 258 Harrison avenue, Boston; William J. Crowley, 107 Sawyer avenue, Dorchester; William A. Henneberry, 165 Princeton street, East Boston.

JAN-19-1918

WELCOME FOR COL. JAMIESON

JAN 19 1918

Mayors to Greet Commander at Monday Rally

Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Jamieson, commanding the eastern division of the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission, is to be welcomed by the Mayors of the Greater Boston cities at the first of a week's series of recruiting rallies in the Hippodrome, Berkeley and Tremont streets, Monday evening. He expects at least 500 recruits to join at these rallies.

Brigadier-General W. A. White, head of the mission in the United States, will be given a reception at the rally Thursday night, followed by a reception at the home of Mrs. Bryce J. Allan, 256 Beacon street. Official war films will be shown at these rallies.

A number of men who have enlisted in the British and Canadian armies but have not reported since are to be rounded up next week by non-commissioned officers and men of the mission.

JAN-18-1918.

SCHOOLS OPEN ON MONDAY

Are Not Affected by Weekly Holiday Order

JAN 19 1918

The Boston public schools will be open next Monday, and on the following "holiday" Mondays. Official instructions direct from Washington received yesterday by State Commissioner of Education E. Payson Smith state that schools are not affected by the Monday holiday order. Superintendent F. B. Dyer has, therefore, countermanded previous orders to close the schools until Tuesday.

COAL FOR NORMAL GROUP

Prospect that 4000 students of high school or normal grade may be provided for, appears in the probable provision of 35 tons of coal for the normal school group at Huntington avenue near Longwood avenue. Chairman James B. Noyes, of fuel sub-committee A, stated last night that it now looks as if the requisite coal would be available.

It is planned to care for the three schools ordinarily meeting in the building in the morning, and to turn it over in the afternoon to upper class high school pupils. The superintendent hopes to open this school Monday morning.

Nine schools that have remained closed since the beginning of the mid-winter holidays, will be opened Monday, it was announced yesterday. They are:

Dorchester—Edward Everett, Richard C. Humphreys, Savin Hill, John Lothrop Motley, Quincy E. Dickerman, John G. Whittier.

Charlestown—Copley.

West Roxbury—West Roxbury High.

City proper—Franklin.

Pupils of the Williams Street School in the Franklin district will go in the afternoon to the Wait School, beginning Monday.

The John G. Whittier School, Dorchester, will be opened on Monday instead of Tuesday, as previously announced.

Coal was delivered yesterday by fuel sub-committee A's orders to the Francis Parkman School, West Roxbury. It is probable that the committee will provide coal for several schools in the North End, both for educational purposes and for a refuge for people whose coal needs are very acute.

TRANSCRIPT - JAN-21-1918-

ATTACKS BUSINESS MEN

Curley Bewails Lack of Co-operation During His Term—Will Support Walsh for the Senate—Bitter Against Fitzgerald

JAN 21 1918

Mayor Curley, in an interview reviewing his term at City Hall, which will end two weeks from today, criticises the business men of Boston for not coöperating with him; the Good Government Association, which he regards as insincere; the Finance Commission, for playing petty politics; the press, which he calls malicious; former Mayor Fitzgerald and Congressmen Gallivan and Tague, who, he declares framed up an opposition that resulted in his defeat.

The mayor declares war to the knife on Mr. Fitzgerald. Discussing the former mayor's part in the campaign, he says:

"Fitzgerald's attitude was characteristic of his usual yellow tactics. It was the same kind of tactics that he used to break P. A. Collins's heart, the same kind that he pursued against David I. Walsh, the same brand of tactics and conduct which have become familiarly known as 'Fitzgerald tactics.'

"I shall oppose Fitzgerald if he is a candidate for the United States Senate. The record and standing of former governor Walsh in the State is such that he should unquestionably be the candidate of the Democratic party for the Senate."

Asked if he had any other choice, the mayor said that he considered Sherman L. Whipple to be an excellent man.

"The greatest difficulty that I have experienced in my administration is from the press, the Finance Commission and the Chamber of Commerce," he said. "I made an honest attempt time and time again to get this coöperation but without success."

Asked to what he attributed the failure of these agencies to coöperate with him, the mayor commented sarcastically:

"One reason for the lack of coöperation was that they have never forgiven me for being elected.

"The Finance Commission failed in its chief function, which was to be constructive and to aid the chief executive of the city in formulating policies for the advantage of all the citizens. Instead, it was only critical, and finally resolved itself into a cheap, petty detective agency engaged in the search for missing lead pencils and blotters."

The mayor said that the Chamber of Commerce had failed at any time during his administration to give him any coöperation. "And I have also found great difficulty," he said, "in getting the big business men of the city to serve on unpaid commissions where their ability and experience would prove of value. Invariably when I have sought to get these men they have replied that they can find no time to serve the city. They were too busy. I have in mind twelve big Boston business men who have refused for this reason to serve on unpaid boards."

On the question of his future, the mayor said that he had four substantial business offers, one of which he would accept when he leaves City Hall next month.

"However, I plan to arrange my business so that I shall be able to give a considerable portion of my time to my campaign for Governor. Already I have twenty-five engagements in various sections of the State. I believe that I am thoroughly well known to the people of this State and I intend to begin an active campaign just as soon as I leave the mayor's office.

"I think the division in the Republican party which is sure to come about with the row between the McCall and the Weeks factions will make it possible for a Democrat to be elected governor. There is no royal line of ascension to the governorship and the people will resent the bosses of the Republican Party attempting to move up Mr. Coolidge to governor and Speaker Cox to lieutenant-governor.

"In the old days this could be done, but no longer. The people have indicated their opposition to this policy time and time again, but notably in the defeat of Grafton Cushing for the Republican nomination for governor by Governor McCall.

"There is no man in the Republican party who has a worse record than Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge. I have made a thorough study of it. His every vote has been cast in favor of the interest seeking corporations of this State. In these days when the world is demanding popular and democratic government a man of his type cannot be elected to the governorship of Massachusettts."

As to the secret of all his success the mayor said: "Well, we might summarize it in three paragraphs:

"First. The inspiration that comes from a pure and highly intelligent wife.

"Second. The reputation which I have of always keeping my word. A promise made in my old ward on June 1 was redeemed on Dec. 1, if this was the date I set.

"Third. For twenty years I have secured jobs for about 400 people a year, or about 8000 in all, and most of them have been grateful."

SCHOOLS AGAIN THREATENED

Committee Informs Fuel Administrator That Needs of Children Are More Important Than Some Other Things

An appeal for coal is made to the fuel administrator by the school committee, as the result of reports received at last night's meeting. The statement says:

"The school committee is very much disturbed at conditions that exist in localities where school children are unable to attend school. Some of these children have had over a month of vacation, and now ought to be in school. They cannot, it seems, because about sixty buildings are still closed for want of coal.

"The committee earnestly hopes that the fuel administrator will see his way clear to furnish enough to keep the schools going, even if it is a day-to-day process. It appreciates the difficulties confronting the office of the fuel administrators in the matter of an equitable distribution of coal, but wishes, however, to emphasize the fact that it has done its share in the conservation of fuel by postponing the heating of school buildings last fall and by closing the schools voluntarily for one week and a half at the beginning of this month, in addition to the seventy buildings that have been closed since Dec. 21."

The committee voted that regularly appointed junior assistants in the day high schools and holders of the junior assistant certificate who have been in continuous service under that certificate, either as substitute or temporary teacher in day high schools, who enter the service of the national Government during the present war, shall be regarded as constructively present in the schools in determining their years of experience in teaching as a qualification for examination for the certificate.

The regulations providing that the marriage of a woman teacher shall operate as a resignation of her position were suspended in the cases of Helen Rogers Shaughnessy, assistant in the Mary Hemenway district, married to Albert L. Shaughnessy, and of Eileen S. Breagy, assistant in the Wells district, married to Richard T. Breagy.

Leave of absence because of military service was granted to Ralph W. Channell of the South Boston High School, John F. Lynch of the Ulysses S. Grant district and James A. Dunbar of the continuation school.

M. F. Allen, teacher in the Brighton High School, after a service of forty-seven years, was retired on a pension of $600.

Superintendent Dyer was authorized during the school year 1917-18 to conduct an extension course in horticulture for teachers, in conjunction with Amherst Agricultural College, the college to bear all the expenses of instruction.

The annual examinations for certificates of qualification to serve as teachers and nurses in the Boston public schools, scheduled to be held at the Normal schoolhouse next week, will be transferred to the Boston trade school building, Parker and Halleck streets, Roxbury, on the days and at the hours previously specified. Secretary Apollonio of the school committee announces that typewriting machines for use at the examinations should be sent to the Boston Trade School building.

TAXES DUE $4,000,000

Mayor Curley Says Almost $500,000 Is Owed by Two Big Corporations—Deficit for End of the Year

Mayor Curley asserts that more th $4,000,000 in taxes are due the city that if all taxes for the year had b paid he would go out of office next M day leaving a surplus of more than 000,000, instead of a deficit. It is kn that almost $500,000 is owed by two corporations, while another owes m than $355,000.

For the last three weeks City Coll John J. Curley, brother of the mayor, been exerting all possible pressure delinquents to pay their bills, but d to the unusual demands for money efforts have availed little. Persons desire to use their money for other poses are privileged to do so by t the city six per cent interest until property is advertised for sale.

Owing to the almost depleted tre the city is obliged to secure a temp loan to meet the final bills of the year, which ends tonight. Severe w has made unexpected demands on treasury and the constantly incre costs of soldiers' relief and aid fo pendant families of city employees are in war service, have greatly in the expenditure. Only once in th nine years has there been a treasu ficit at the end of the year. This 1914-15, when the deficit was $69, The treasury balances are:

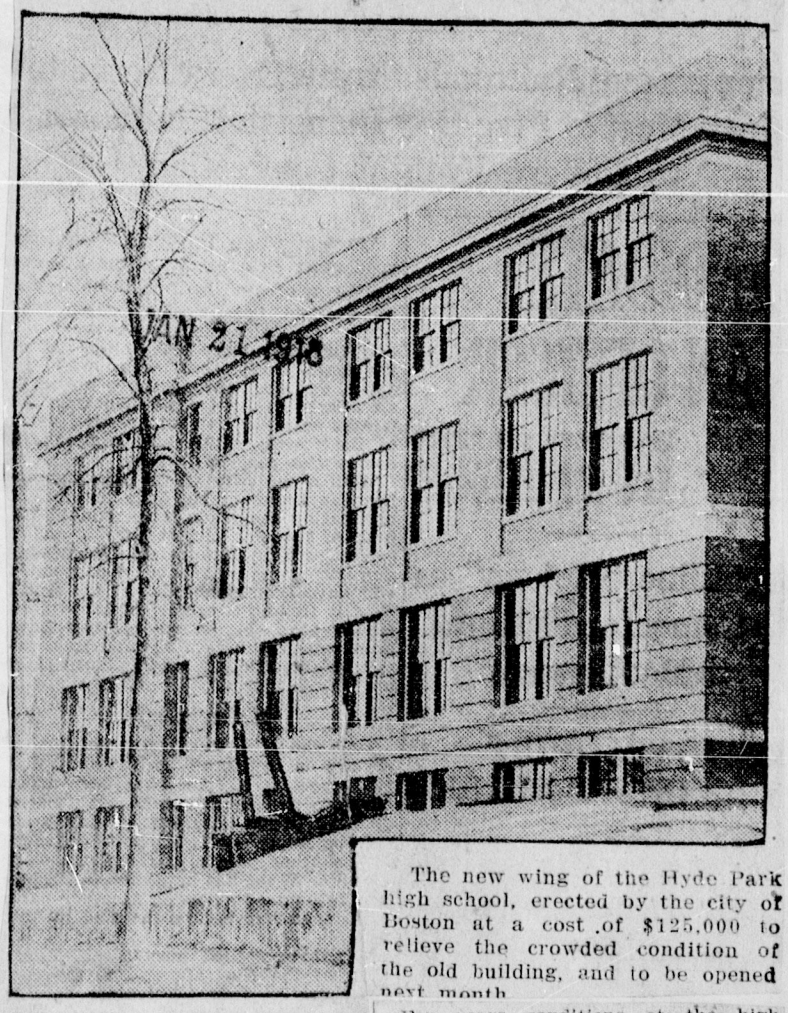
1908-09	$401,05
1909-10	955,38
1910-11	1,486,8
1911-12	1,003,2
1912-13	557,2
1913-14	531,6
1914-15	*69,6
1915-16	273,7
1916-17	1,182,0

* Deficit.

HERALD- JAN-21-1918-

New School Wing Will Solve Big Problem

JAN 21 1918



The new wing of the Hyde Park high school, erected by the city of Boston at a cost of $125,000 to relieve the crowded condition of the old building, and to be opened next month.

Hyde Park Happy Over the Completion of $125,000 Building

MODERN APPARATUS TO BE INSTALLED

Enables School for First Time to Give Up-to-Date Instruction

The crowded conditions that exist at the present time in the Hyde Park high school will soon be relieved by the opening of the new wing to the building about completed. This addition, costing $125,000, it is expected, will be ready for occupancy early in February.

For years conditions at the high school have been deplorable owing to lack of school room. Several classes had to be held in corridors, and every inch of space used. These crowded conditions were due to the use of the building by the children living in Mattapan and Roslindale, since the district was taken over by the city.

The new building is three stories, with 10 well-lighted rooms. Some $10,000 worth of machinery will be installed for the trade classes in the machine shop, where the boys may, in addition to their other studies, take up a trade. A drafting room will be fitted up, a room for carpentry and one for domestic science.

Headmaster George W. Earle says that the new building will house 300 pupils. The building was to have been completed several months ago, but owing to scarcity of labor and delay in receiving material, the construction ran behind the schedule.

JAN-21-1918-

COLD TAKES ITS TOLL AT ZOO

Arabian Leopard and Ocelot, with Monkeys, Victims of Pneumonia

JAN 21 1918

FIGHT TO SAVE LIFE OF YEARLING LION

The animals at the Franklin Park Zoo are having their share of suffering and sickness during the coal shortage and the extremely severe weather of this winter. Many are on the sick list and several have died from pneumonia or other diseases well known to man.

Among the pneumonia victims is an Arabian leopard, which died last Monday. This animal was one of the most valuable in the city collection. The leopard's skin is now being cured and will be sent to John H. Dillon, chairman of the park and recreation department. It is estimated that it will bring more than $100 to the city.

Not long ago an ocelot died. He was also a pneumonia victim. His pelt is now in cold storage in a refrigerator at Franklin Park.

Acting Curator Anthony McNealy and several veterinarians are at present making every effort to save the life of a 1-year-old cub lion, taken down with pneumonia. This animal is known by the name of "Mark Antony," and is one of a trio presented to the city by Mrs. Mabel Hunt Slater of Beacon street.

A number of other animals are suffering with minor illnesses. Despite the care given them, several monkeys have died. Animal experts say the monkey is one of the most susceptible to winter diseases of all animals. Attendants at the zoo have been especially busy looking after ailing animals of this species.

The zoo has been supplied with a minimum amount of heat because of the coal shortage, and the park and recreation department has been operating all its buildings in the interest of coal conservation.

The animals are not suffering from want of food. They have had their usual allotment of 70,000 pounds of hay and grain daily, in addition to 160 pounds of meat.

About the only animals at the zood who are happiest when the weather is the coldest are the polar bears. Their idea of a good time is zero weather and a cake of ice to juggle.

Mr. McNealy says that the total deaths at the zoo in the past three years have included 18 animals and birds. He points out that during a previous three-year period 56 animals and birds passed away.

HERALD - JAN - 21 - 1918 -

CAMPAIGN A FRAME UP, SAYS MAYOR CURLEY

Hostile Toward Fitzgerald—Fin. Com. Snooping Detectives—Schemers, Press and Dollars Caused Defeat, Asserts Executive

"Framed up and paid for" is the expression credited to Mayor Curley today in a published interview relative to the last campaign for mayor, in which he was defeated. The mayor assailed ex-Mayor Fitzgerald and Chairman Murphy of the finance commission, saying they failed to co-operate with him.

JAN 21 1918

Incidentally, the mayor expressed himself as determined to wage a battle against the candidacy of Mr. Fitzgerald if he is a candidate for United States senator and that he favors ex-Gov. Walsh for the position.

"A coalition of selfish, designing, disgruntled schemers, fortified by a united press and an unlimited campaign fund," is the retiring mayor's statement of the reason for his defeat. He insists that both Congressmen Tague and Gallivan were a "frame-up" against him and that for their activities both will be defeated for re-election.

Cold-Blooded Mahatma

Martin Lomasney's support of Mr. Peters is characterized by the mayor as being "purely cold-blooded."

Newspapers came in for a vigorous tongue lashing with "The newspapers are the most villainous, licentious, abominable, infernal."

He characterized the Good Government Association as being entirely insincere and the "only serious purpose of that organization is a desire to prevent me from holding public office."

He lays the attempt to interject racial or religious issues into his last campaign to overzealous friends, without his knowledge or sanction.

After discussing the functions of the finance commission, the mayor said: "It was only critical and finally resolved itself into a cheap, petty and snooping detective agency engaged in the search for missing pencils and blotters." He declared that the commission could be made a most valuable adjunct to the city government if its members were recruited from the ranks of the successful business men.

Failure to receive co-operation from the chamber of commerce and Boston business men was declared by the mayor to be the result of the refusal of business men to serve on unpaid boards.

Not Worried.

The future did not seem to be a matter of worry with the mayor. He has had four substantial business offers, and is planning his affairs so as to give a considerable portion of time to his campaign for Governor. He predicts the election of a Democratic candidate on the theory that a row is pending between the McCall and Weeks factions.

He said Lt.-Gov. Coolidge has a poor record and that a vote for him is a vote cast in favor of the interest-seeking corporations of the state. He insisted there is a demand for a "popular and democratic Governor."

He expressed himself as not in the least envious of the job before Mr. Peters, on the ground that continued war demands will multiply conservation needs so that activities in the building lines will be greatly lessened and therefore greatly increase the necessary valuations.

He expressed himself content with the showing of his four years' administration and asserted great progress had been made in the things that go for the health and happiness of the people. Along this line, he summarized the secret of his successes as coming from the inspiration of a highly intelligent wife; the reputation that he had always enjoyed of keeping his word and his endeavors of the past 20 years that have resulted in the obtaining of jobs of about 8000 persons.

JAN - 22 - 1918 -

$150,000 LOAN ORDER HELD UP

JAN 22 1918

Council Acts on Advice of Fin. Com. About Buildings in Jail Yard

HAGAN FAVORS NEW PRISON SITE

The city council yesterday postponed action on the $150,000 loan order for a new hospital and sheriff's residence in the jail yard on Charles street. A communication from the finance commission contained the following recommendation:

"The whole matter of improvements, including jail, hospital and new house, should be studied by a person trained in criminology." The commission also calls attention to chap. 20, sec. 28, Revised Laws, which prohibits the incurrence by the council of bills for construction or enlargement of the jail buildings until the plans have been approved by the state director of prisons, and no plans have been submitted as yet.

Awaits Advice and Plans

The commission requests delay until it has been able to obtain competent advice, and definite plans, approved by the director of prisons.

In the debate, Councilman Hagan declared that the $150,000 plan was nothing but patchwork, and advocated the purchase of a new site, with sufficient area to afford recreation for prisoners. He considered a jail in the centre of the city unnecessary.

Councilman Collins believed Councilman Hagan in error in arguing that the jail need not be in the centre of the city. Nearness to the courts was advisable. But he was willing the whole matter should go over.

JAN - 23 - 1918 -

OPEN MORE SCHOOLS TODAY AND THURSDAY

The school committee announced last night that the John Winthrop, Phillips Brooks and Walnut Street schools will reopen today, and that the Cyrus Alger school will resume sessions tomorrow. The John Greenleaf Whittier school, which was closed temporarily because of frozen pipes, has reopened.

Starting today, the children of the Old Gibson school will be taken care of at the Nightingale school in the afternoons from 12:45 to 3:45.

JAN 23 1918

With the exception of the Prescott building, all the schools in the Elihu Greenwood district are now opened. The children in this school, above the second grade, are attending an afternoon session at the Elihu Greenwood building from 12:30 to 3:45.

JAN - 29 - 1918 -

Opposes Civil Service for Department Heads

John A. Sullivan, former corporation counsel for Boston, went before the legislative committee on public service in opposition to the bill of the state civil service commission to place heads of Boston departments under civil service rules.

Mr. Sullivan said the purpose of the commission that framed the Boston city charter, of which he was a member, was to give the mayor absolute power and responsibility in the matter of appointment and removal. "Under that charter, the mayor can remove the head of any department at once and without giving notice, and this provision is necessary to the efficiency of the system that the charter sets up," he said. He admitted that civil service conditions had been bad for the last eight years, but he felt sure they would be better during the next four years, and that the civil service will not feel about Boston service as it now feels.

JAN 29 1918

POST - JAN-22-1918 JAN-22-1918 JAN 22-1918

HOLDS UP HOSPITAL PROJECT

No Action on $150,000 Building for Jail

JAN 22 1918

Councillor Henry F. Hagan, at a meeting of the executive committee of the City Council yesterday afternoon, objected to the proposal to expend $150,000 for a hospital and a new sheriff's home at Charles street jail, and his opposition blocked the order from being brought up at the council meeting.

FIN. COM. OPPOSES PLAN

The Finance Commission, through John R. Murphy, chairman, sent a communication to the City Council, advising against such an expenditure until the petition had been investigated by the State Prison Commission and had been approved by that board.

Councillor Ballantyne spoke in favor of the recommendation made by the Finance Commission and Councillor Hagan expressed himself in no uncertain tone.

He said in part: "This appropriation would at best provide a patchwork at the jail. The suggestion is to remodel the sheriff's home into a hospital and then to provide a new home for the sheriff at a total cost of $150,000. The conditions under which men stay at the jail should be improved for it isn't fair to them, most of them being innocent—innocent under the law until proved guilty. But if a hospital is needed let's investigate this matter thoroughly. Let us find out how many cases needing hospital attention there were in the last five years.

"I don't like the way the hospital argument has been used to provide a new home for the sheriff. The old home was good enough for Sheriff Quinn and his aged mother and it should be good enough for the present sheriff. I don't believe it is a proper place for a jail anyway and we should consider the advisability of erecting a new jail somewhere else where it would not be so unsightly and so unsanitary. The land is valuable and we could get a good deal of money that would be necessary to build a new jail elsewhere in the sale of the land which would readily find a market.

JAN 22 1918

"The unfortunates who are sent to the jail, should have better treatment. Sheriff Quinn said that any time an inmate needed hospital treatment he sent him to the Massachusetts General Hospital and that there had never been any trouble about getting treatment. We ought to go about this in a comprehensive way and learn what is needed."

ASK $1000 TO BUY UNIFORMS

South Boston State Guard Officers Petition

JAN 22 1918

The officers of the two South Boston companies of the State Guard have petitioned for an appropriation of $1000 for their equipment and also for battalion headquarters at South Boston. The matter was discussed by the City Council at its executive committee meeting yesterday. Otto E. Michaelis, clerk for Victor A. Heath, chairman of the Boston Public Safety Committee, was in conference with the committee, but when it was learned that favorable action in this case would undoubtedly be followed by similar petitions from all the other Boston companies of the State Guard, the matter was referred to the law department. That department has been asked if it will be legal for the city to appropriate money to provide uniforms for officers in the State Guard.

JAN-22-1918

TWELVE MORE SCHOOLS OPEN

Total of 206 in Session in City Today

JAN 22 1918

Superintendent of Schools Dr. Franklin B. Dyer announced last night that a small shipment of coal had arrived, making it possible for 12 more schools to open, or a total of 206 that will be in session today. He said he thought there is enough coal in the school buildings, now open, to last till Friday.

The following schools will open today:

Public Latin School—First and second classes (higher classes) will open from 9 to 12:30. Third class from 12:30 to 4. Lower classes not yet provided for.
Brighton High School.
Abraham Lincoln School.
Charles Sumner School.
Francis Parkman School.
Grades 7 and 8 of the George Putnam building will be taken care of at the William Lloyd Garrison School from 12:30 to 3:30.
Mather School.
Benjamin Franklin School.
Lyceum Hall School.
Lafayette School in the Sherwin-Hyde district.
Harvard School (North Harvard street, Thomas Gardner district).
Wells building will open from 9 o'clock to 12:30.

The ninth grade intermediate school pupils of the Henry L. Pierce school district will meet at the Henry L. Pierce school building at 12:15 o'clock today.

JAN-22-1918.

$31,000 IS NEEDED FOR EXPENSES

Peters Campaign Fund

Is That Much Under Mark

JAN 22 1918

Anyone who was not given an opportunity to subscribe to the campaign fund of Mayor-elect Andrew J. Peters, or who passed up such an opportunity, will be given another chance, for there is a deficiency, roughly, of $31,000 in the campaign fund, according to a campaign expense return filed yesterday with the city clerk. The return acknowledges expenses of $75,792.83.

JAN 22 1918

DELAND STARTS OUT

Frank S. Deland, treasurer of the People's Committee, which supported the Peters campaign, declared last night that he will start out today on a hunt for funds to make up the deficiency. His programme is to call upon all those who previously contributed substantially to increase their contributions and that if enough is not yet raised by this means he will not hesitate to request contributions from anyone else who he believes should bear a portion of the $31,000 deficit.

He said that if the money comes hard the committee will be called together and a plan adopted for soliciting funds from anyone who the committee feels should contribute. Business men and well-to-do citizens thought to be sufficiently interested in good government will be called upon.

The city's record for mayoralty campaign expenditures may be beaten when Mayor Curley and the Good Government Association's campaign committees file their returns. The anti-Curley expenditures thus far filed aggregate nearly $103,000. The Mayor admits a contribution of $2200 to his campaign committee treasurer, Joseph P. O'Connell, but the committee has not yet filed a report.

Congressman Gallivan reported expenditures through his committee of $19,331.27, and Congressman Tague, through his committee, of more than $7000.

Among the 450 contributors to the Peters campaign fund were Mrs. Peters $1000, C. G. Rice $1000, A. F. Eastabrook $1000 and E. B. Dane $1000. Those who gave $500 were Augustus Hemenway, Alexander Cochrane, Ralph B. Williams, Laurence Minot, William Phillips, James Donovan, J. F. Lyons, C. F. Weed, Daniel G. Wing, William S. Patten, George Phillips, William P. Phillips, Galen L. Stone, Randolph G. Grey, Thomas B. Gannett and Anna M. Lothrop.

W. P. Pope gave $400, Albert Garceau, P. Stockton, A. F. Forbes, F. C. Hoyt, Quincy Peters, G. Phillips and W. F. S. Kilton $300 each. The following gave $250 each: Hallowell, Jones & Donald; W. Y. Peters, F. L. Higginson, Philip Cabot, George S. Mandell, F. L. & E. G. Howes, William Ellery, Robert J. Bottomly, Martin A. Brown, Arthur H. Weed, M. T. Dowling, W. P. Meehan and David P. Kimball.

ADVERTISER 1918

COAL PRICE JUMPED FOR SMALL BUYERS

City Fuel Committee Raises Cost 10 Cents Per 100 Pounds

JAN 22 1918

DROP EXPECTED ON CURLEY'S ACTION

Mayor Arranges for Carting and Hauling by City Employes

The price of coal to poor people in 100-pound lots was put up yesterday by the City Fuel Committee at the rate of 10 cents for each hundred pounds.

Where poor families who went to the fuel committee for their coal formerly paid 60 cents for each hundred pounds, they found that the rise in the price forced them to pay 70 cents for the same amount.

A vigorous protest was made to the committee. Mayor Curley, on learning of the situation, immediately saw its seriousness. The committee explained to the Mayor that the rise in price was due to an increased cost of coal to the committee. It now costs the city $12 a ton.

USE OF CITY TEAMS.

Mayor Curley immediately gave orders that 100 teams, 300 men and the use of all the city yards be placed at the disposal of the fuel committee.

This use of the city teams will do away with the expense of carting which has been borne by the city fuel committee, and will result in the price dropping back to 60 cents per hundred as it was before.

Mayor Curley stated the case as follows: "The women and children can't lug coal on their backs. Let's cut red tape and co-operate. I have just ordered 100 teams, 300 men and use of all the city yards. This I believe will help."

L. E. Kornfeld issued a statement explaining the committee's rise in price. The statement said in part:

"The committee at present maintains nine fuel stations, four in South Boston, one in Mattapan, two in the South End, one in the North End, and one in the West End.

MANY CLERKS NEEDED.

"The work necessary to send out by trucks and to keep the stations going is great. It requires the work of twenty experienced men, who give their time for nothing, and a great many clerks and helpers who must get paid for their work by the committee. It also requires a large expense for truck drivers, for Sundays, holidays and overtime; and the city is put to great expense for the use of teams and laborers.

"Finally, the price this committee pays the companies for the coal they send out each day is the retail price, sometimes as low as $9.85 and sometimes, when the freight is high, $11. The Devereaux coal, now the only coal available for sale by this committee, costs us $12 a ton, or 60 cents a hundred. We are forced to sell this coal at 70 cents a hundred in order to cover our operating expenses, above referred to.

"The price we must charge the public must be the cost, plus the expense to the committee."

CURLEY PUTS LYONS IN FLYNN'S PLACE

JAN 26 1918

Appointment as First Assistant Corporation Counsel Causes Others to Move Up

Joseph P. Lyons was appointed First Assistant Corporation Counsel yesterday by Mayor Curley, succeeding George A. Flynn.

Flynn's removal was laid by his city hall friends to his friendship with former Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan. It was also said that the Mayor did not listen kindly to the report that Flynn might be corporate counsel under Mayor Peters.

Lyons, who was next in line in the Corporation Counsel's office, is promoted to a job that carries with it a salary of $6,000. Other lawyers in the office stepped up in the salary scale, Karl Adams receiving a $1,000 increase that makes his salary $5,000, Joseph A. Campbell advancing from $3,600 to $4,000, William Higgins from $3,300 to $3,600 and Daniel J. Kane and Walter O'Malley from $2,300 to $3,300.

PETERS SPENT $75,792 TO BE ELECTED

JAN 22 1918

Campaign Expense Breaks All Marks Except That of Storrow

Mayor-elect Andrew J. Peters spent $75,792.83 in his campaign to defeat James M. Curley, according to figures filed with the city clerk.

This amount is the highest, with a single exception, ever expended by a candidate for the office in Boston.

Mayor Curley spent $2,000, as his personal contribution to his campaign fund.

The exception was James J. Storrow, New England fuel administrator, who put out near $105,000 in his unsuccessful fight eight years ago.

The Peters receipts were indicated as $47,795. The mayor-elect's personal contribution was $2,200, while his wife gave $1,000. Other contributors were A. F. Estabrook and E. B. Dane. Alex Cochrane, Augustus Hemenway, Ralph William, Lawrence Minot and City Clerk Donovan gave $500 each.

The Curley personal $2,000 is the only thing heard from the Mayor's campaign. The money was filed as paid to Joseph P. O'Connell, a Dorchester contractor, on December 1. All expenses were supposed to have been filed several days ago.

That the campaign would smash all previous records for expensiveness had previously been indicated by the returns of Congressman James M. Gallivan who paid out $19,331.27, or almost a dollar a vote. Congressman Tague spent $7,372.

APPEAL TO MAYOR TO DIVERT COAL TO CITY SCHOOLS

JAN 26 1918

Closing of 70 Institutions Called Irreparable Loss

Judge Michael H. Sullivan of the School Committee and Chairman Joseph Lee are to confer with Mayor Curley at City Hall this morning for the purpose of devising plans whereby sufficient coal can be diverted to the school buildings to insure their remaining open during the cold weather. Already more than seventy schools have been closed because of the lack of coal, and unless more coal can be secured at once there is danger of many of the remaining 206 school buildings being forced to close their doors.

Judge Sullivan, in a statement last night, said:

"The School Committee will do its best to make up in the Summer for what is lost at this time, but it is a question of how far such a substitution will really be an equivalent. For those in the high schools, whose college examinations will come in June, the loss cannot be made up.

"Many children are probably leaving school permanently who, except for this interruption, would have continued their education. The result will be an irreparable loss, both to these individually and to the community."

HERALD - JAN - 22 - 1918.

PETERS VICTORY COST $88,499

JAN 22 1918

Curley Spent $2000, but His Committee Has Not Yet Reported

GALLIVAN AND TAGUE FILE THEIR FIGURES

The expenses of the campaign committee of Mayor-elect Andrew J. Peters totalled $75,792, according to returns filed by Treasurer Frank S. Deland with the city clerk yesterday. The Good Government Association spent $12,707, making the total for Peters $88,499. The Peters committee receipts were $47,799, of which Peters contributed $2200.

In the Storrow-Fitzgerald campaign of 1910, which still ranks as the most expensive, the returns were as follows: Storrow committee, $98,104; Citizens Municipal League, $21,480; Good Government Association, $13,335; a total for Storrow of $130,223.

The Fitzgerald committee spent $27,926, and the Democratic city committee, $13,958; a total for Fitzgerald of $51,598.

Mayor Curley yesterday filed personal expenses of $2000, but his campaign committee has not yet reported.

Congressman James A. Gallivan's receipts were $16,260, and expenditures $16,212. Congressman Peter F. Tague's receipts were $6390 and expenditures $6356.

To the Peters campaign fund Mrs. Peters contributed $1000, C. G. Rice $1000, A. F. Estabrook $1000 and E. B. Dane $1000. Those who gave $500 were Augustus Hemenway, Alexander Cochrane, Ralph B. Williams, Laurence Minot, William Phillips, James Donovan, J. F. Lyons, C. F. Weed, Daniel G. Wing, William S. Patten, George Phillips, William P. Phillips, Galen L. Stone, Randolph G. Grew, Thomas B. Gannett and Ann M. Lothrop.

W. P. Pope gave $400, Albert Garceau, P. Stockton, A. F. Forbes, F. C. Hoyt, Quincy Peters, G. Phillips and W. F. S. Kilton $300 each. The following gave $250 each: Hallowell, Jones & Donald; W. Y. Peters, F. L. Higginson, Philip Cabot, George S. Mandell, F. L. & E. G. Howes, William Ellery, Robert J. Bottomly, Martin A. Brown, Arthur H. Weed, M. T. Dowling, W. P. Meehan and David P. Kimball.

JAN - 24 - 1918

O'CONNELL NAMED FOR COMMISSION

Mayor Curley at noon announced the appointment of Joseph P. O'Connell of 172 Freeport street, Dorchester, to the sinking fund commission, vice Donald Ferguson resigned. Mr. O'Connell is a contractor who has sold much lime, cement and other materials to the city and was the Curley campaign committee treasurer.

JAN - 24 - 1918

260 BOSTON SCHOOLS NEED COAL

Fuel in Bins Sufficient to Run Some for Ten Days

SIXTY BUILDINGS ARE NOW CLOSED

Seventy More May Have to Shut Down in Week

JAN 24 1918

There is not enough coal in the bins of all the 260 Boston schools put together to run the heating plants of those now open for 10 days.

At present 60 school buildings are closed and within a week 70 more will have to be closed unless large supplies of coal are forthcoming, and the New England fuel administration holds out no hope of more than enough coal barely to keep the pipes from freezing, and isn't even sure of enough for that.

The Copley school in Charlestown was closed today because of lack of coal. This building had been closed, but was opened last Monday in the belief that enough coal to run it might be obtained, but today it was found that none was to be obtained, and the building was again shut up with only enough coal in the bins to keep the pipes from freezing for a few days. Schoolhouse commissioners made every effort today to get enough coal to this building to keep fires going.

Only a Miracle

Only an eleventh hour miracle will prevent a general shut-down of the entire school system. Some schools there are who have a supply that will enable them to run for a few days longer, but this is becoming lower and lower each day and it is within possibility that a general shut-down will be ordered before the end of next week.

The fuel administration communicated the fact to the school department late yesterday that they have been unable to secure any coal for the Boston schools. That does not mean that a ton here and there is not forthcoming, but a ton here and there is but a drop in the bucket and is not even enough to hold low fires that must be kept, if the water and steam pipes are to be kept from freezing.

An attempt was made by the fuel administration to borrow enough coal from some corporations to give to the schools. This attempt failed, and now there is nothing in sight but a general shut-down of the entire system unless the unforeseen happens.

JAN - 26 - 1918

CURLEY'S FIGHT COST $52,789.40

Receipts Were $46,748.66 Including Ten $1000 Offerings

JAN 26 1918

CITY DEPARTMENTS WELL REPRESENTED

Mayor Curley's campaign expense account, filed yesterday, a week after the time allowed by law, shows a total cost of $52,789.40, of which $6040.80 remains as liabilities. The total receipts were $46,748.66 and disbursements the same.

The liveliest curiosity has been manifest as to the amount of the mayor's receipts from the city department heads. The solicitation of funds in his behalf, which was alleged in some cases to reach near to "coercion," according to the charges on the stump by the other candidates, appears to have resulted in total receipts of $6629 from city employes besides the $1000 given by his brother, Collector John J. Curley.

Ten Gave $1000 Each

There were 10 contributions of $1000 each from the following: Marks Angell, the "junk king"; Daniel H. Coakley, who was retained as counsel by the mayor when he was summoned before the finance commission in the bonding investigation; Joseph P. O'Connell, the contractor, who has sold large amounts of lime, brick and cement to the city and was the Curley campaign committee treasurer and recently nominated for the sinking funds commission; Francis L. Daly of the Daly Plumbing Supply Company, formerly the mayor's partner in the plumbing business; John F. McDonald, the mayor's campaign manager; Joseph P. Crotty, inspector in the sewer department; Patrick Bowen, former alderman and liquor dealer; City Collector John J. Curley, the mayor's brother; Joseph P. Collins and A. E. Perrin.

Mayor Curley himself is down for a $2000 contribution.

Donations from the various departments are listed as follows:

Building department, friends, $750.
Water department, friends, $380.
Collecting department, friends, $735.
Election department, friends, $100.
Park department, friends, $380.
Health department, friends, $205.

POST - JAN - 22 - 1918.

Mayor Curley would shut down the schools for 10 weeks and hold sessions during July and August. The Mayor reached his decision yesterday, following a conference called at the request of an aiding dept. inspect the sales slips of coal dealers and to make sure that the regulations are complied with strictly.

Daily reports of all the coal in the hands of dealers are received by the committee, as well as advance information concerning fuel en route by land or sea. With this exact, up-to-date information at hand, the committee issues orders, in all cases of necessity, which will be honored either by the individual's regular dealer or by some other agency which is prepared to care for him.

James B. Noyes is chairman of the committee. The other members are George L. Batchelder, Executive Secretary Maurice H. Klous and H. M. White.

JAN - 23 - 1918

ALL SCHOOLS MAY BE CLOSED

Coal Situation Again Is Becoming Critical

JAN 23 1918

The coal situation in the public schools is becoming extremely critical again. It is probable that several schools will be compelled to close by the end of the present week. Within a week the majority of those schools which have reopened will probably have to close their doors again, unless there is a remarkable improvement in the present situation, according to William T. Keough, business agent for the school committee.

Four schools will reopen today and one tomorrow, it was announced yesterday. The schools, which will reopen are:

John Winthrop, Brookford street, Dorchester.

Phillips Brooks, Perth street, Dorchester.

Walnut Street School, Walnut street, Dorchester.

John Greenlief Whittier, Southern avenue, Dorchester.

The last named school has been closed only one day, because of frozen pipes.

The school which will reopen tomorrow is the Cyrus Alger, West Seventh street, South Boston.

JAN - 22 - 1918.

Lower Liquor Licenses

There will also be a loss from liquor licenses. Besides the loss of $174,036 on the basis of valuation, the city will lose more than $250,000 from the liquor licenses, as the Licensing Board plans to lower the fee and grant fewer licenses.

The city will have to pay a heavier tax to the State this year, it is said, because of the Legislature's plan to afford relief to the dependents of men who have entered the war service.

The prices of all supplies needed by the city are expected to soar. City Hall statisticians anticipate, in view of the financial stringency that confronts the city, that Mayor-elect Peters will trim the budget to a greater extent than it was ever before pruned.

JAN - 19 - 1918.

WILL NOT GO ON FIN. COM.

Grant Declines Because of Other Duties

JAN 19 1918

Walter B. Grant has declined the Governor's appointment to the Boston Finance Commission. With his work on Exemption Board 20 and his duties as attorney, he says, he would not have time for the work of the finance commission.

JAN - 19 - 1918.

Order Is Best Thing for Country

JAN 19 1918

With a host of State and city officials assembled in the banquet hall of the Hotel Somerset last night, Dr. Milenko Vesnitch, chairman of the Serbian war mission, bade farewell to Boston and her people in a speech that so deftly pictured the plight of his native land and so unmercifully scorched the tactics of the Germans that he drew round after round of cheering and applause.

CAME TO TELL HOPES

"Our enemies can kill our bodies," he declared with clenched fists, "but they can never kill our souls. We did not come here to complain," he continued, "but to tell you of our ideals and of our hopes for later days."

A glowing tribute to Serbia and her part in the world war was paid by Dr. Morton Prince and by Dr. John C. Ferguson, counsellor of the State Department of China. Secretary of State Langtry, representing Governor McCall, spoke of the indifference of America, stating that in our apparent laxity one-third more pleasure cars were registered in this State on Jan. 10 than was the case a year ago. He added that, although almost everybody is condemning the five days of rest order, it will be the best thing that has yet happened to the United States.

Mayor Curley was toastmaster.

From Governor McCall, down through the Senate, House of Representatives and including practically all of the State's official family, the Commonwealth made yesterday Serbian day. All who could attend went to the State House to pay their respects to the members of the war mission from the little country in which the spark was struck that set aflame the whole of Europe.

The feature of the reception was a joint convention of both branches of the Legislature in the House chamber, which was addressed by Governor McCall and Dr. Vesnitch. Following the meeting, a reception was held in the Hall of Flags, when several hundred visitors shook hands with the guests.

JAN - 20 - 1918

ADDS $450 DAILY TO CITY PAYROLL

Mayor Curley signed an order placing 150 laborers at $3 per day on the city payrolls yesterday. They will be added to the sanitary department to remove ashes, the work which up to recently was done by the contractors.

JAN - 24 - 1918.

OFFERS USE OF CITY HALL

Mayor Extends Courtesies to Mayor-Elect

JAN 24 1918

Mayor Curley has tendered the use of City Hall, departments and officials, and quarters for Mayor-elect Peters for the preparation of his inaugural message, the letter from the Mayor to the Mayor-elect being as follows:

"Jan. 23, 1918.

"The Hon. Andrew J. Peters, 53 State street, Boston, Mass.:

"My Dear Sir—The preparation of your inaugural message will of necessity require an intimate knowledge of departmental activities, and, with a desire to assist you upon this important matter, I beg to extend you an invitation to accept of temporary quarters at the City Hall until such time as you are sworn in as Mayor of Boston.

"I shall be pleased to be of such service, officially and personally, in such manner as may be of value to you and to the city. Respectfully,

"JAMES M. CURLEY, Mayor."

JAN - 24 - 1918.

SCHOOLS SOON TO BE CLOSED

JAN 24 1918

Supply of Coal Now Is Almost Exhausted

Only an eleventh-hour miracle will save the Boston school system from a general shut-down. There is no coal in sight either to open more buildings or to keep open those which have been opened within the last two weeks. A number of schools which have been in operation ever since the holidays are reaching the end of their present supplies.

Copley school, Dorchester, which was opened last Monday, will be forced to shut its doors this morning, with only enough coal in its bins to keep the pipes from freezing for a few days.

JAN - 21 - 1918

Adds 150 Laborers to Public Works Dept.

One hundred and fifty laborers have been added to the payrolls of the public works department by the Mayor, at salaries of $3 a day. These men have been employed as temporary laborers by the city for about eight months, doing work in the street cleaning and sanitary service.

JAN - 18 - 1918.

Rumor Has Matthews Corporation Counsel

JAN 24 1918

One of the rumors round City Hall yesterday was that Joseph F. Lyons, United States appraiser, will relinquish his position in the customs service and become private secretary to Mayor-elect Peters, and another was that Nathan Matthews, former Mayor, will be named corporation counsel.

Russell 19 - 22-1918 -

CITY OFFICIALS ANXIOUS

Mayor Curley's Removal of George A Flynn Regarded as an Indication of What Will Happen in the Next Week

Will Mayor Curley depart from City Hall on Monday, Feb. 4, under reasonably pleasing circumstances, or will he attempt further to demoralize the city service and cause general embarrassment to his successor?

The mayor's removal of George A. Flynn, first assistant corporation counsel, is an indication of his state of mind since his defeat for reëlection. It has created uneasiness that will prevail throughout the departments until Mr. Peters takes the oath of office.

Mr. Flynn was removed yesterday afternoon without warning. He received a letter from acting Corporation Counsel William J. Hennessey informing him that his fourteen years' service would end at five o'clock. No reason was given for the removal, but admission was privately made by Mr. Hennessey that Mr. Flynn's service has been satisfactory to him.

What was the reason for so summary a step? This question was eagerly discussed by politicians last night and is being discussed today. The general opinion appears to be that the mayor had become aware of the fact that Mr. Peters was considering Mr. Flynn for appointment as corporation counsel and decided to cause Mr. Peters as much embarrassment as possible. It is a fact that Mr. Flynn's availability has been discussed by able lawyers for at least two weeks, but no hint has come from Mr. Peters or his intimate friends that such an appointment would be made.

Mr. Flynn was appointed assistant corporation counsel by Mayor Collins fourteen years ago. He was born in Boston Jan. 26, 1880; was graduated from Boston University Law School in 1901 and was obliged to wait a year to take the bar examination because of his minority. During his long service in the law department he has won the respect of the Boston bar, not only for his innate courtesy and fair dealing, but for his industry and wide knowledge of law. He has handled some of the city's largest cases. One of his most recent achievements was that in securing legislation which corrected abuses throughout the State, both in the money-lending business and in the assignment of wages —legislation which drove the pernicious loan sharks out of business. He organized the City of Boston Credit Union and has been vice president of the Catholic Union, director of the Legal Aid Society, member of the board of managers of the Boston Dispensary and the North Bennet Street Industrial School.

Mr. Flynn was never identified with politics. During the recent municipal campaign he kept at work with the city's law cases as if no campaign were in progress. Furthermore, Mr. Flynn has never lifted his hand to curry favor with any mayor under whom he has served. It has been generally understood, however, that Mayor Curley regarded him highly and had praised him many times for the good work he had accomplished in the courts during his term of office.

Mr. Flynn has been one of the busiest lawyers in this city's service. He has had charge of the trial of land cases since the death of Corporation Counsel Babson and has also tried many other important suits against the city. He worked himself up from the lowest position in the law department to first assistant, receiving a salary of $4000 from the city and an additional $2000 as counsel for the Transit Commission.

Mr. Flynn said today that his removal came as a shock to him, altogether without warning. He produced the letter received from Mr. Hennessey. It read:

"You are hereby notified that your services as assistant corporation counsel in the law department of the city of Boston terminate at the close of business this day."

Mr. Flynn was unable to advance any reason for his removal. He said, in answer to questions, that he had taken no part whatever in the recent municipal campaign. He frankly avowed his close friendship for John A. Sullivan.

JAN - 22 1918

SHERIFF'S PLAN POSTPONED

City Council Respects Judgment of Finance Commission on $150,000 Loan

JAN 22 1918

There will be no further action by the City Council on the $150,000 loan order to provide a house for Sheriff Keliher and a hospital building at the Charles-street jail until the new city government comes into power. At yesterday's session of the City Council the loan was not taken up for a second reading in view of the opposition expressed in executive session, after a letter from the Finance Commission had been read. The commission took the position that no money can be expended on jail construction without the approval of the State Prison Commission, and time was requested for an investigation.

Councillor Henry E. Hagan asked that the whole matter be put over to the next City Government. He charged that the proposal, if carried out, would be a wilful waste of public money.

"The Charles-street jail is a disgrace," he said, "but the expenditure of this $150,000 will not improve matters. We ought to get a new site and provide a new jail with sanitary living conditions and adequate yard space.

"We ought to provide better quarters for the unfortunates who are down there rather than better quarters for the sheriff. It is perfectly plain that subterfuge is being used. I believe that the sheriff has brought up the matter of this hospital merely to obtain a new home for himself. But the home that was good enough for Sheriff Quinn and his mother ought to be good enough for the present holder of the office."

Councillors Ballantyne and Collins also advised delay, and those in favor realized that the loan if pressed, was lost.

An order of Mayor Curley asking that $1000 be appropirated to provide equipment for the officers of two South Boston companies of State Guard, the money to come out of funds previously given to the Public Safety Committee, was referred to the corporation counsel for a ruling as to its legality.

The Council, acting as county commissioners, voted permission to the Registry of Deeds office to close daily, except Saturday, at four o'clock instead of five, to save fuel.

Permission was granted the Penal Institutions Department to sell to the highest bidder 1000 bushels of potatoes and 20,000 pounds of turnips, part of the products of the Deer Island and Long Island farms worked last summer by the prisoners.

MORE SCHOOLS ARE CLOSED

Seventy Buildings, Including Twenty-Three That Were Open Last Week, Await Coal

JAN 20 1918

Particularly discouraging is the outlook for continued school sessions. More than seventy schools, twenty-three of which were open last week, are closed today, the bins containing just enough coal to provide against the freezing of pipes. As there is no relief in sight the public must be prepared for daily announcement of school suspensions. Fifty more schools may be closed tomorrow.

Mayor Curley's suggestion that all school plants be shut for ten weeks and that the time thus lost be made up during the summer months promises to furnish the most interesting discussion at tonight's meeting of the school committee. School authorities prefer not to think of closing any schools except those which positively have not coal enough to keep running.

"My own personal feeling is that we ought not to close them all down until we have to," said Chairman Lee.

"It would be a calamity," says Superintendent F. B. Dyer. "To close now for ten weeks would set the children back for the rest of their lives. We could not possibly make up for the work done in the summer time. We could run possibly until July 20, but both children and teachers would need some vacation before next year's work begins.

"I don't think the people of Boston would stand for a long summer session. The children would succumb to the heat. We have run summer schools into July; but we have chosen for such purposes the coolest rooms in the buildings and the coolest parts of the city, and the children have been dismissed at noon for the day.

"We could run an extra week in April very well, during the usual Easter recess, and we could even run on Saturdays, if necessary. But we could not possibly make up the work altogether."

The children of the Martin and Farragut schools begin sessions this afternoon, 1 to 4, in the Comins and Thomas Dwight buildings. They assemble to meet their teachers in their own buildings at 1 o'clock. The junior high classes of the Hancock district begin sessions from 12.45 to 4 today in the North Bennet Street Industrial School.

All pupils in the first and second year subjects in the main building of English High School reported this morning at 8.45 in the lecture hall of the Franklin Union. Boys in the third and fourth year classes reported at the same place at 11.45.

Classes 1 and 2 of the Girls' Latin School reported at 8.30 this morning at their own building before migrating to the Boston Trade School on Parker street. Third and fourth year classes of the High School of Practical Arts assembled in their own building at 12.30 to receive books and instructions for their work in the trade school building. No provision is yet made for the lower classes of these schools.

The following schools, open last week, will be closed this morning:

Girls' High School.
Margaret Fuller, Bowditch district.
Atherton and Christopher Gibson, in Christopher Gibson district.
Richard C. Humphreys, in Edward Everett district.
Elihu Greenwood portables, in Elihu Greenwood district.
Franklin School Building.
Tuckerman, in Gaston district.
Bulfinch, in Prince district.
Minot and Walnut Street, in Minot district.
Lawrence and Samuel G. Howe, in Lawrence district.
Lewis, Julia Ward Howe and Boardman, in Lewis district.
Oliver Wendell Holmes.
Rice.
Germantown and Mt. Vernon Street, in Robert G. Shaw district.
Hancock.
William Blackstone, in Wells district.
Florence Street, Charles Sumner

TRANSCRIPT - JAN - 22 - 1918.

SCHOOL BUILDING DELAYED

Difficulty in Securing Brick, Lime, Steel and Electrical Supplies Sets Back Construction—Five Nearly Ready

Boston's schoolhouse department is engaged in erecting nine new school buildings and the contractors are having difficulty in securing necessary supplies. The railroad embargoes have held back brick, lime, steel and electrical goods, though the work has progressed so far on five of the buildings that they can be put to use before the school year ends.

The Rochambeau school in Dorchester, containing sixteen classrooms and one kindergarten, to accommodate 749 pupils, will be ready for occupancy in a month. This building will cost $137,804.

The addition to the Hyde Park High School, containing three shops for printing, machinery work and wood working and eight classrooms and a large room in the basement, and capable of accommodating 352 pupils, will be ready for occupancy in two months, provided no unforeseen difficulties are encountered. The cost of this addition will be $109,152.

The Pauline Agassiz Shaw School in Dorchester, containing eight classrooms and a kindergarten, and accommodating 379 pupils, will be ready in three months. The contract price is $99,680.

The addition to the William Lloyd Garrison School in Roxbury, containing eight rooms and a manual training room and accommodating 352 pupils, will also be ready in three months. The contract price for this work is $85,830.

The Robert G. Shaw School in West Roxbury, containing sixteen classrooms, manual training room and domestic science rooms and an assembly hall, accommodating 704 pupils, will be ready, it is predicted, in not more than three months. The contract price of this building is $174,290.

The Sarah Greenwood School in Dorchester, containing 24 classrooms, model suite, two large kindergartens, five large shops, an assembly hall to accommodate 1100 pupils, one of the most ambitious school projects that the schoolhouse departent has been concerned with in many years, will require at least one year for completion. This building will cost $278,000.

Plans are now being prepared for the erection of an eight-room building in the Blackinton district, East Boston, to accommodate 400 pupils, at an estimated cost of $105,000; an eight-room building on Harvard street, Dorchester, to accommodate 400 pupils, at an estimated cost of $150,000, including land; and for a school building in the Dearborn district, Roxbury.

All these buildings are of first-class construction, built of steel, cement and brick.

JAN - 14 - 1918

EXTENDS COURTESY TO PETERS

Mayor Curley Offers His Successor Temporary Rooms at City Hall

JAN 24 1918

Mayor Curley has sent this invitation to Mayor-elect Andrew J. Peters to accept temporary quarters at City Hall in preparing his inaugural:

"The preparation of your inaugural message will of necessity require an intimate knowledge of departmental activities, and, with a desire to assist you upon this important matter, I beg to extend you an invitation to accept temporary quarters at the City Hall until such time as you are sworn in as mayor of Boston.

"I shall be pleased to be of such service, officially and personally, in such manner as may be of value to you and to the city."

JAN - 1918 -

SHUT CITY BUILDINGS; PLAN SCHOOL RECESS

Drastic Boston Action Taken as Coal Hope Recedes

The seriousness of the coal situation here was emphasized when Mayor Curley, at a conference held in his office, issued orders closing practically every municipal building in the city save the City Hall Annex. The orders will go into effect tonight.

The Mayor also urged the School Committee to take similar action and close down every school building in the city for a period of 10 weeks. The Mayor suggested that the usual summer vacation be eliminated this year and the upils and teachers enjoy their customary recess now instead.

E. B. Noyes, chairman of Committee "B," which has charge of all fuel intended for the schools, backed up the Mayor by stating that unless immediate relief is forthcoming the schools will have to close, whether the School Committee favors the move or not.

Joseph Lee, a member of the School Committee, assured the Mayor and others attendant at the conference, that the matter of shutting the schools down would be taken up imemdiately by the Committee. He declared that if no relief was in sight within a week the Mayor's suggestion would undoubtedly be adopted and every school in the city ordered shut for the stipulated period of 10 weeks.

Crisis Brought Home

The conference was called by the Mayor for the purpose of devising means of relieving the fuel situation in so far as it affects the public buildings throughout the city.

Those present were Building Commr. Patrick O'Hearn, School Committeemen Joseph F. Lee and Judge Michael H. Sullivan, Supt. of Public Buildings Fred Kneeland, William F. Kenney of the Library Trustees, and E. B. Noyes of the State Fuel Arminstrator's sta.

The real seriousness of the situation was brought home to the conference when Mr. Noyes stated that yesterday there were but 40,000 tons of coal in all Boston. Mr. Noyes further stated that there was absolutely no relief in sight, and that the situation was bound to grow worse instead of better.

"We are now getting along on borrowed coal," he declared. "We have already borrowed 10,000 tons from the Navy. The Naval officials are now clamoring to have it repaid. We have also diverted to this city several barges destined for other places. All of this coal must be paid back.

Buildings Closed

The buildings ordered closed by the Mayor include wardrooms, gymnasiums, branch libraries, etc., in all parts of the city. The Mayor has incidentally ordered, however, that wherever baby hygienic or health activities have been conducted these activities be transferred to some place where heat is available.

In urging the closing of the schools Mayor Curley stated that the city is now practically wasting $128,000 a month through the lost services of teachers, janitors, etc., due to the irregularity of the sessions at present.

In supporting the Mayor Mr. Noyes said:—

"The situation in regards the schools is even more serious than the Mayor has intimated. To tell the truth our committee would feel guilty if it diverted another piece of coal to any school in the city. The homes and hospitals should come first.

"Unless every pound of coal now available is properly safeguarded," Mr. Noyes added, "the metropolitan sewerage system may have to shut down."

Expresses Indignation

In regard to the matter of the exemption boards, many of which are now located in schools, branch libraries, etc., Mayor Curley has ordered them moved into smaller stores and offices, where they can be heated with a stove or oil-burner. He also recommends that the physicians who examine the registrants do so at their respective offices.

The order closing the branch libraries will not affect the main building in Copley sq.

The matter of closing the social clubs was mentioned and Mr. Noyes stated that the time was rapidly drawing near when drastic rulings in this matter would be necessary.

Judge Sullivan evinced indignation

JAN - 18 - 1918 -

SCHOOLS NOT AFFECTED

They May Be in Session During the Monday Holidays

JAN 18 1918

Official intructions were received from Washington at noon today stating that schools are not included in the closing order for Monday. School will therefore open on Monday in buildings that have been open this week. These are the latest instructions from the Government and all previous instructions regarding schools are countetrmanded.

HERALD - JAN - 23 - 1918

SCHOOLS NOT INCLUDED; TO OPEN MONDAY

Official instructions were received from Washington at noon today stating that schools are not included in the closing order for Monday.

Schools will therefore open on Monday in buildings that have been open this week.

These are the latest instructions from the government and all previous instructions are countermanded.

Councilman Ford urged that the council should at least vote the $150,000 bond issue.

Councilman Ballantyne said that to vote the money before the plans were submitted would be to reverse all precedents. He was prepared to vote $5000 for plans for the hospital. The matter went over to the next meeting of the council, on Monday.

Purchase of Uniforms

Mayor Curley's order for a transfer of $1000 from the public safety committee appropriation of $10,000 to buy uniforms for the officers of the two South Boston companies was referred to the law department for an opinion as to the legality of the city's providing such equipment for a state organization.

An order was passed providing that the office of the register of deeds may be closed at 4 P. M., instead of 5, on all week days except Saturday, and then at 12.

On motion of Councilman Attridge an order was adopted providing a pension of $300 a year to the widow of Policeman Joseph C. Reiser, so long as she remains unmarried. Michael A. McCarthy, laborer, was put on the pension list.

The council voted to authorize Penal Institutions Commissioner Shaw to sell 1000 bushis of potatoes and 20,000 pounds of turnips, being the surplus from the "war garden" on Deer island.

Final readings were given to the order to permit the exchange of city property on the Fenway for a corresponding land area belonging to the Old Colony Trust Company; to the $10,000 bond issue for the Neponset fire station, and the $27,000 order for the completion of the Ripley playground.

JAN - 23 - 1918.

TRENCH DIGGERS WANT PENSION

Boston sewer inspectors told the committee on social welfare today it is not necessary to go outside of Boston to find trench dangers; they pass through them every day in the sewer trenches of the city.

William F. Finneran said the inspectors and men under them are in daily danger of being "gassed."

The inspectors, with the support of Henry Sterling, legislative agent for the state branch, A. F. of L., appeared in support of a bill to authorize the city to extend the provisions of the laborers' pension act so that they would be eligible for pensions.

JAN - 24 - 1918 -

APPOINTMENTS PROVISIONAL

Will Be Made to Partly Fill Depleted Ranks of Fire Department

CIVIL SERVICE LIST SEEMS EXHAUSTED

The new city ordinance providing one day off in three for members of the Boston fire department will go into effect Feb. 1, with a number of provisional appointees on the pay rolls, for the civil service commission is unable to supply the demand made upon it at this time.

Courtenay Crocker of the commission said last night that the commission is handicapped all along the line at present, because of the many positions not under civil service that are being offered workers at good wages. There were 33 names of men eligible for the fire department on the list previous to a regular examination held Nov. 9. At that time 128 men presented themselves for mental tests. Later the pysical and strength tests were given. This resulted in 46 eligible names, a marked elimination. Some of the 33 men who previously qualified may be available at this time.

Mayor Curley said that he had authorized Acting Fire Commissioner Peter F. McDonough to draw down 70 men from the civil service list. At the office of the commissioner it was learned that Fire Commissioner Grady, who is now ill, had asked for an additional 60 men. Being unable to supply all the men needed, the commission has authorized the appointment of a number of provisional firemen.

These men enter the service without being compelled immediately to meet the rigid requirements of the civil service rules. If they remain in the service a year they may become permanent members of the department. Men appointed provisionally, however, are required to make application for the department within two weeks after they begin service. Hence, they have to take the first examination that comes along, which, presumably, would be within a year. However, the commission may terminate such service at any time within a year. It thus becomes clear that the high standard of the department is not likely to drop to any great extent for even a short period of time. Meanwhile, however, a serious situation will be tided over.

Just how the one day off in eight for policemen will work out has not yet been determined.

JAN - 28 - 1918 -

Bad Outlook for Boston's Tax Rate

Unless a vigorous effort is made to keep this year's municipal appropriations down to the lowest practicable point there is certain to be a very serious increase in the Boston tax rate. The present administration will go out of office leaving no discernible balance on hand. The city's share of the state income tax is altogether likely to be less than it was last year, and if the pending proposals to pay an extra $10 per month to every Massachusetts soldier should go through the Legislature there will be very little of the income tax left for distribution among the municipalities. Moreover, the stagnation of building operations during the past year will shut off the increase in revenue which Boston obtains in normal years through the growth of real estate valuation.

It is doubtful, in fact, whether even the most rigid economy can prevent a sharp rise in the tax rate, but it would at least help to keep the increase within moderate bounds. To this end it is urgently desirable that whenever employes in any of the city departments are drafted, or drop out for some other reason, their places should not be filled. Indispensable work can in such cases be done by men transferred from other departments. In this way we can have, in the course of the year, a considerable lightening of the pay roll burden. Economy in the printing of city documents, in the use of rented offices outside the city's own buildings, in allowances for overtime work, and in the use of all materials or supplies, will help. By strict attention to these things a great deal can be saved. In the conservation of resources the city should set its people an example. To choose an increased tax rate rather than a policy of retrenchment in this year of great national needs would be unpardonable.

One difficulty however, will be encountered in the provision of the city charter, which requires the mayor to submit his budget to the city council within thirty days after his inauguration. No new mayor can perform this task well in so short a time. Mr. Peters will act wisely, therefore, if he will enlist the aid of men outside the city departments, men of sound financial judgment and knowledge of our municipal affairs who doubtless would give their services freely, as did the budget commission of three years ago.

HERALD - JAN - 24 - 1918 -

SUFFOLK COUNTY'S SOCIETY CENTRE

Congratulations to the sheriff of Suffolk. The Goo-Goos' city council, which occasionally is on a reform basis and very often is not, is to provide the county jail with a hospital and a home for the sheriff. The hospital, of course, is a petty detail, or by-product, in spite of the opinion of that amusingly receptive expert on jail hospitals, John Koren.

But the fact that the county of Suffolk is to furnish for its sheriff an official home in which the shrievalty may be raised to a higher social position than it has hitherto occupied in this county, or anywhere in the United States, is something that every high and low sheriff in the land will applaud. The superior and supreme courts will continue to function on Pemberton square; but there will be court functions on Charles-Street-near-the-Basin that will give Suffolk county new standing in what is somewhat broadly known as "society."

Councilman Ford declares with conviction that the sheriff of Suffolk is "the biggest and best man who ever held the office." He might have added to this modest tribute another point of superiority. Sheriff Keliher is alive; all of his predecessors are dead.

THE CROOKED MUNICIPAL CONTRACTORS

One of the hardest tasks that Mayor-elect Peters will have to face is that of keeping his administration out of the grip of professional municipal contractors. They have friends in every political camp where friendship is worth while, and to the mayor will be made eloquent appeals, if they have not already been made, in behalf of sterling pro-Peters contractors who were sterling pro-Curley contractors until after the votes were counted on election night.

Let Mr. Peters beware of contractors who make low bids, in order to scare out competitors, and then, through their alliances at City Hall with ignorant or venal officials, are allowed to complete contracts when and almost as they please. Their methods are an insult to the taxpayers and a disgrace to the city. Any mayor who permits them to be a part of his administration, no matter who their backers may be, will not be doing his duty to himself or to the city.

Instead of allowing them to attach themselves to the skirts of a man who will try to make good, they should be ordered out of City Hall and kept out. The mayor-elect can easily learn who they are. The loudest pleas will be made in their behalf.

JAN 21 - 1918 -

SAY MAHONEY SLATED FOR JOB

JAN 21 19

May Head Democratic City Committee—To Meet Soon

Former Alderman John J. Mahoney of Charlestown is slated by the Peters men in the Democratic city committee to succeed Senator Edward F. McLaughlin in the presidency of the committee. McLaughlin insists that the organization is still strong for Curley, and that there will be no change unless he decides to retire.

The committee will meet for organization for 1918 within a week, and whether there is to be a contest is not settled. Undoubtedly, on the face of the election, which took place at the state primary, the present mayor has the votes, in the committee, but since he has been defeated for re-election, and the city committeemen will be all hungry for patronage, it is likely that McLaughlin will peacefully retire, and the Curley men run for the bandwagon, with Mahoney on the front seat.

JAN - 18 - 1918

Our Serbian Visitors

JAN 18 1918

Boston receives them today. Give them a truly hearty welcome. They are the accredited representatives of a martyr nation. Against Serbia the first blow in the war was struck. The Austro-Hungarian government had deliberately planned her destruction, because she stood in the way of the Hapsburg scheme for a road through Macedonia to the sea. And the plan was backed by the German government, in order to exclude Russian influence from the Balkan peninsula and begin the establishment of a middle-Europe under Hohenzollern sway. The origin of the war is not to be found in the murder of the heir to the Austrian throne at Serajevo in Bosnia. That crime was merely used as a pretext for the monstrous ultimatum addressed to Serbia. There was not one atom of evidence that the Serbian government had anything whatever to do with the assassination. Racially the assassins were Serbs, but they were not Serbians. They were Bosniaks, natives of Bosnia and Austrian subjects. There is no more reason to believe that they were instigated by Belgrade than that they were paid by Vienna.

The conduct of Serbia in her time of persecution was brave and honorable. First, she agreed to yield all that was demanded of her in the ultimatum, except the one point of Austrian police participation in Serbian courts. Then, when the premeditated war was declared, she fought with a heroism beyond all praise. In the first campaign her small army vanquished the great Austrian army of invasion, compelling it to go back across the Danube. Not until the German military machine was brought on the scene, and King Constantine of Greece refused to fulfil the treaty obligations of alliance with Serbia, and the Fox of the Balkans flung his Bulgarians on her flank, was the gallant little nation overcome—her lands devastated and stripped of cattle and crops, her civil population outraged and massacred, and the remnant of her army driven through the wilds of Albania to the cliffs of Corfu, whence it has returned with unbroken spirit as far as Monastir to help in regaining Serbia for the Serbians. These people know the American Red Cross. They know that in heart we are with them, that we mean to fight for them, and that we wish to see a bigger Serbia with a seaboard. They have sent us a mission of statesmen, orators and soldiers. Honoring them, the city will honor itself. They stand for a people of unconquerable soul.

TRANSCRIPT - JAN-24-1918 -

PETERS GUEST OF HONOR

Given a Luncheon by the Boston Real Estate Exchange and Enthusiastically Received—Appeals for Co-operation

JAN 25 1918

Mayor-elect Andrew J. Peters was the guest of the Boston Real Estate Exchange at luncheon in the Boston City Club this afternoon and was enthusiastically received. More than two hundred members were present. Mark Temple Dowling, president of the Exchange, presided. Others at the head table were Alexander Whiteside, Amory Eliot, Francis G Peabody, Frederick H. Viaux, General Edgar R. Champlain and R. M. Saltonstall.

Mr. Dowling reminded Mr. Peters that the Exchange is interested in at least two-thirds of the taxable property of Boston, which meant that the organization is anxious to accord the new mayor its hearty coöperation.

Mr. Peters spoke in part as follows:

"One of the great lessons which we must learn from the conditions of this terrible war is the necessity of unity and coöperation of action. In no place is this needed more than in the city of Boston. We are faced by many problems of great importance, in every way affecting the commercial welfare of our city, and we can only hope to meet these by acting together for the common benefit.

"In my administration I hope to have the confidence and assistance of just such commercial bodies as the Boston Real Estate Exchange. As your membership shows, you are men who have at heart the best interests of the city, and who should ever be willing to give of your time and advice for its advancement. We are facing today conditions which will call on the patriotism of all, conditions of sacrifice for our national Government, for our State and for our city. I shall call on the commercial bodies of the city for assistance and coöperation in meeting these conditions, and in return the citizens of Boston may expect to receive from their city government every help within its power.

"To have the confidence of the people, a Government should be operated in a way to win that confidence. It should, above all, in all its transactions be open and above-board. The citizens should appreciate the difficulties of the present conditions, and endeavor to coöperate in meeting the problems which will arise.

"Municipal expenditures must be greatly curtailed on account of the war, because we must realize that the cost of borrowing money and the cost of all materials would render it a most inexpedient and expensive time for municipal improvements. Steps are under consideration by our Government to restrict the borrowing of money by States and municipalities for purposes other than those of the greatest necessity, and already the Massachusetts Committee on War Efficiency is appealing for strict municipal economy.

"Not only at the present time, but also in the conditions after the war will the coöperation of commercial bodies be particularly needed. As soon as the war is over, we will be faced by problems which will make it necessary for the United States to compete for its foreign trade in the world's markets, and we will be met with conditions much sharper than those which we have met hitherto. Already the European nations are preparing for this foreign commerce, and we must see that we have our proper share of it.

"Boston must prepare itself to seek a fair share of this new commerce. Towards the commencement of this work, I look forward to the assistance of the commercial bodies of our city."

PETERS' EXPENSES HEAVY

JAN-24-1918

Expenditures $75,792.83, Receipts $47,799

JAN 21 1918

Campaign Liabilities Reckoned at $31,213.96

Second Most Costly Campaign in Boston

People's Committee Files Lengthy Report

Several weeks of campaigning, which resulted in the election of Andrew J. Peters as mayor, were the second most costly political experiences in the history of the city. The People's Committee of Boston, Frank S. Deland, treasurer; in a statement led with the city clerk today, acknowledges expenditures in Mr. Peter's interest to the amount of $75,792, and receipts of $47,799. These receipts included a contribution of $2200 from Mr. Peters. The liabilities are reckoned as 31,213. In addition to the expenditures of this committee the Good Government Association spent $12,707 for Mr. Peter's election.

The record campaign expenditures for Boston were during the Storrow-Fitzgerald contest of 1919. The Storrow Campaign Committee received contributions totalling $104,206.50 and made payments of $98,104.34. The Citizens' Municipal League spent $21,480.20 for Mr. Storrow's campaign, and the Good Government Association $10,659.01. The total expenditure for Mr. Storrow was therefore $130,243.55. The John F. Fitzgerald Campaign Committee spent $27,926.60 and incurred liabilities of $9714.21, making a total of $37,640.81. In addition, the Democratic City Committee of 1910 spent $13,958 for Mr. Fitzgerald, the total Fitzgerald expenditures being $51,598.

There were 450 contributors to the Peoples' Committee of Boston in the recent campaign, the contributions ranging from $1000 to $1. Those who contributed $1000 were C. G. Rice, Martha R. Peters, A. F. Estabrook and E. B. Dane. Those who gave $500 each were Augustus Hemenway, Alexander Cochrane, Ralph B. Williams, Laurence Minot, William Phillips, James Donovan, J. F. Lyons, C. F. Weed, Daniel G. Wing, William S. Patten, George Phillips, Galen L. Stone, Randolph S. Grew and Ralph B. Williams.

W. P. Pope gave $400, Albert Garceau, P. Stockton, A. F. Forbes, F. C. Hoyt, Quincy Peters, G. Phillips, and W. F. S. Kilton, $300 each.

The following-named gave $250: Hallowell, Jones & Donald, W. Y. Peters, F. L. Higginson, Philip Cabot, George S. Mandell, F. L. & E. G. Howes, William Ellery, Robert J. Bottomly, Martin A. Brown, Arthur H. Weed, M. T. Dowling, W. F. Meehan and David P. Kimball.

The following-named contributed $200: Arthur Lyman, H. R. Dalton, John C. Phillips, Winthrop Ames, F. R. Hart, Henry Hornblower, E. Hutchins, F. W. Sargent, Jr., S. W. Webb, J. C. Howe, H. F. Wyeth, Anna P. Bolling, H. O. Underwood, F. J. Moffatt and L. P. Hollander & Co.

The expenditures for ward canvassing and for printing and postage and for newspaper advertising were large. Refreshments and cigars cost more than $3000. Office help was also expensive, for Mr. Peters had many clerks at work in various branches of his activity. Bands and hall hire for rallies, automobiles and rent for headquarters in the Journal Building and in wards are itemized to the last detail. Not a cent appears for red fire, though the Gallivan campaign committee reckoned that expenditure at $250.

JAN-17-1918-

SHALL CITY HOUSE SHERIFF?

Important Question Being Raised in Regard to Keliher's Plan for Charles Street Jail—Law Being Studied

Lawyers who have become interested in the proposition of Sheriff John A. Keliher, now before the City Council, to have the city appropriate $17,500 to build a new residence for him in the yard of the Charles Street Jail, believe that there is serious question whether such use of the public money might not even be construed as a violation of law.

The sheriff receives $3000 a year as sheriff and $1000 as jailer. No law can be found which provides that he should have house rent, sustenance and servannts from the public treasury. The city auditor's office has always passed the bills for food presented by the sheriff, but so specific statute to support that action has been quoted

JAN 17 1918

Section 18, Chapter 23 of the Revised Laws of Massachusetts (1902) provides for the payment of a salary of $3000 a year to the sheriff of Suffolk County. Section 19, same chapter reads: "A sheriff who himself performs the duties of jailer or master of the house of correction may receive in addition to his salary as sheriff, the compensation established by law for such services, but no more than $1000 a year."

Section 5, Chapter 20, reads: "Each county, except Suffolk, shall provide suitable courthouses, jails, houses of correction, fireproof offices and other necessary public buildings for the use of the county. . . . ." Section 7: "The city of Boston shall provide the public buildings necessary for the use of the County of Suffolk and pay all county charges except as hereinafter provided."

These are the laws pointed out by lawyers which pertain to the compensations for the sheriff of this county and the duties of the City Council, acting as county commissioners, in the erection of public and official buildings.

The following specific laws appertaining to the warden of State's Prison, are noted:

Section 11, Chapter 223, reads: "The warden and deputy warden shall reside constanttly within the precincts of the prison. . . ."

It is pointed out that nothing, so far as found, directs the sheriff or jailor to live in the jail.

Section 19, Chapter 223, says: "The officers of the prison shall receive the following salaries: the warden, $4000. No other perquisite, reward or emolument shall be allowed to or received by any of them, except that the warden and deputy warden shall be allowed sufficient house room, properly furnished, and fuel and light, for themselves and families."

The fact that the laws describing the warden's salary and his housing and living in the prison and the law pertaining to the deputy are so specific, while the laws describing the sheriff's position make no mention of such perquisites as housing, light and fuel, leads lawyers at City Hall to believe their omission in regard to the sheriff was no oversight but that it was intentional on the part of the law makers.

RECORD - JAN-24-1918

At the Mayor's Gate

Otis Skinner, formerly employed as a draughtsman in the Building Department, is rapidly winning his spurs in the army. Just after Christmas, Skinner was drafted and sent to Ayer. From there he was shortly transferred to Fort Slocum, New York. After remaining there but a few days Skinner, with four others, was selected from a group of 3000 men for detail with the headquarters of a brigadier-general. With this last transfer went a promotion which brought Skinner his first chevrons.

Young Skinner is the son of Atlas Skinner, the oldest janitor employed in the Hall. He is a former Tech student and was regarded as one of the brightest young men in the Building Department.

Curtailment of elevator service in keeping with the orders of the Fuel Administration is now in full effect at City Hall. Whereas the elevator men were once wont to make trips with but two or three passengers aboard their cars they now wait until they have a capacity load before starting either up or down, as the case may be.

As a result of this curtailed elevator service many of the City Hall employees and visitors are now walking up the first two or three floors instead of waiting for a "lift." In view of the circumstances, however, there is little complaint, and even the fat men are climbing stairs they never climbed before, without so much as a pardonable grumble.

Thomas F. Phelan, a well-known local newspaper man, who is a candidate for the editorship of the City Record, the municipality's official publication, is being supported by several men who were prominent on the Peters band wagon during the recent mayoralty campaign. One of "Tom's" principal supporters is Postmaster William F. Murray, who will undoubtedly be among the powers behind the Peters administration. Of the candidates in the field "Tom" now appears to have the inside track and with the change of administrations will undoubtedly land in the editorial chair.

A service flag containing five stars has just been raised over the quarters of Ladder 4, corner of Dudley and Winslow sts., Roxbury. The call to the colors has taken men from almost every fire station in the city, and within a few days it is expected that service flags will be displayed at all quarters.

JAN 24 1918

The office of Mayor-elect Peters, 53 Milk st., is the Mecca these days of scores of would-be office holders who are seeking a share of what politicians are wont to call the "patronage." Men of all types, of all manner of dress, of all parts of the city, they converge on the Mayor-elect's sanctum daily in vain efforts to "see" the man who holds a hundred jobs or more in the hollow of his hand.

They come in hopes, but leave in disappointment, for the Mayor-elect has no time even to extend them the glad hand of welcome. The nearest they get to the Mayor-elect's inner office is the threshold of the door. There they are met, each and all, by "Eddie" Moore, the Mayor-elect's ever smiling, ever diplomatic secretary. Each is invited to leave his name and to state the nature of his business, and each is then politely told that his particular case will "be taken up with Mr. Peters at the earliest possible moment."

Since election day it is estimated that more than 500 persons have visited the Mayor-elect's office in quest of city jobs. So far as known not one has even received the promise of a berth. The best they have received is a cordial greeting, but—as one disappointed office seeker quite aptly put it—"you can't eat that."

JAN - 23 - 1918

At the Mayor's Gate

With the organization of the next City Government, Councillor Hagan plans to start a campaign for a new set of buildings to replace the present Charles st. jail. The councillor will also favor a relocation of the jail in some other part of the city.

Councillor Hagan contends that the present institution is unfit for further habitation and that its present site is a disgrace to the city. He objects to the incarceration of two men in each cell and deplores the slow progress of justice which keeps prisoners confined behind the jail walls awaiting trial for months at a time.

JAN 23 1918

The Councillor declares he will oppose spending a single penny of the city's money on the present jail, but will favor the expenditure of even $2,000,000 for a new establishment.

"While admittedly this is a time for the conservation of public funds," declared the Councillor, "at the same time I do not believe that conservation should stand in the way of humanitarianism. The present jail is a disgrace to the city and an injustice to men confined within its walls. It is up to us to right the wrong and the quicker we get at the task the better it will be for all concerned."

Councillor Hagan intends to make the fight for this new jail one of his chief duties during the coming year. He feels certain that he can bring the majority of the Council around to his views on the matter and that the project will eventually go through.

Arrangements for the inauguration of Mayor-Elect Peters are being rapidly perfected by Joseph T. Lyons, chairman of the committee in charge. The exercises will be held in Faneuil Hall and will be marked by their wartime simplicity. The inauguration takes place on Feb. 4.

There were approximately 450 contributors to Mayor-Elect Peters' campaign fund, according to the itemized report just filed with the city clerk. The contributions ranged from $2200 down to $1. The largest amount was contributed by the candidate himself. It was a check for $2200.

There were four $1000 contributions, the contributors being G. G. Rice, A. F. Estabrook, E. B. Dane and Martha R. Peters. The latter is the wife of the Mayor-elect. Fifteen other contributors gave $500 each. One of the latter was City Clerk "Smiling Jim" Donovan, who will be one of the powers behind the throne during the next administration.

Of Andrew J. Peters it can be truthfully said that he was elected to office without any red fire. At any rate no mention of such red fire is made in the itemized expense account filed with the city clerk by the candidate's campaign committee. The bulk of the expenditures, which totaled $76,550, went for office help, printing, ward workers, music, halls, posters, autos, refreshments and the ubiquitous campaign cigars.

The candidate's expenditures were the second largest in the history of local mayoralty fights. The largest were those of the Storrow campaign committee during the Storrow-Fitzgerald contest. In that fight the Storrow people spent more than $100,000.

JAN - 23 - 1918

MORE FIREMEN REQUIRED BY NEW SCHEDULE

JAN 23 1918

Day-off-in-Three and Draft Make Holes in Department

With the one day off in three ordinance scheduled to go into effect on Feb. 1, Mayor Curley today authorized the immediate appointment of 70 more men to the fire department.

The Mayor ordered the new men requisitioned from the civil service list after he had held a conference with Acting Fire Commr. McDonough. If there are not enough men on the list the Mayor has authorized the Acting Commissioner to make such provisional appointments as may be necessary to fill existing vacancies.

In view of the inroads being made in the department by the draft, the Mayor today announced himself as in favor of raising the age limit for men who seek to enter the service. The present age limit is 32. The Mayor is in favor of raising it to 35.

JAN - 12 - 1918.

WONDER what disposition Mayor Curley is going to make of that big pile of wood now lying on the ground in the Granary burying ground? Of course it's city property. The gravestones of John Phillips, first Mayor of Boston rises above the pile, and directly in its centre. Possibly the spirit of our first Mayor is saying to our present one, "Give it to the poor, Mr. Mayor."

HERALD - JAN-23-1918

HOPE TO WIPE OUT SLUMS HERE

JAN 23 1918

Expert Outlines Plan for Improving Boston Housing Conditions

CAMPAIGN WILL BE PUSHED WITH VIGOR

Boston housing conditions which are both antiquated and inadequate, are to be improved if the stimulus given yesterday to a movement for better conditions is carried out to the point of new building laws, and the Women's Municipal League, acting in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce is to carry on in the campaign to that end.

Yesterday there was a conference of the many interests involved in housing conditions, including landlords, real estate owners, promoters, builders, labor, charities and the Federated Women's Clubs, as well as the two leading advocates, the Women's Municipal League and the chamber of commerce. Lawrence Veiller, secretary of the National Housing Association, talked over conditions, matters and outlook with them until they were in agreement that new legislation was needed in Boston and that the present is the best time to make provisions for the future.

Draft Legislation

The conference was the culmination of a concerted campaign started last November when the interested organizations decided that new legislation was necessary.

Proposed legislation was drafted and discussed with various interests until yesterday, when Mr Veiller, who has made a life study of the subject, and is familiar with conditions in all sections of the country as well as Boston, came to attend the conference at which the subject-matter of legislation could be talked over with those who would be expected to take deep interest, and they had opportunity to talk the whole situation over with an expert who was able to point out the advantages.

Last night at Mrs. Frederick T. Lord's home at 305 Beacon street Mr. Veiller discussed the problem which confronts Boston. He said that there had been some question as to the advisability of agitating any changes in building regulations at a time when building operations were almost at a standstill and he answered that question by pointing out that such a time was the most opportune because, antiquated laws can be wiped off the books before building recommences and the improved conditions will start immediately. He declared that Boston had some very bad slums and some very bad housing conditions which ought to be corrected and that was the mission of those interested in the campaign.

Under One Commission

Modern housing laws will be asked for with sufficient machinery of law to enforce them. A new branch of city government will have control and much of the work which is now distributed among different city departments will be assembled under one commission whose duty will consist of improving housing conditions only.

Mr. Veiller said that there was some opposition to the movement and some added sympathetic opposition, but he believed that his trip to Boston was fruitful because misunderstandings and alarms were explained away by a heart to heart common sense talk with the interests who would be affected by changes. The object of the conference was to discover the different kinds of opposition and dispose of them in turn. The question of whether or not the Boston standards were not good enough was disposed of by evidence that there were 45 objectionable features. Chief among the features of the antiquated laws was a regulation which provided for four or six family houses, but made no provisions for houses for one or two or three families where dark rooms were permitted.

It was surprising that tuberculosis germs hadn't discovered tht the dark rooms in two and three-family houses were just as good as those in four, five or six-family houses.

The question of patching up and amending the present law was discussed and the conclusion was reached that a clean and thorough job might as well be made of it when building was at a standstill.

Owners Assured

The real estate owner who feared the expense could rest assured that it would prove an investment because the property value would increase and people would be willing to pay for it for rents would increase accordingly, though not in proportion to other living expenses, yet the people would gladly pay the slight difference for the improved conditions.

JAN-23-1918 -

WARNS BOSTON TO DEVELOP HARBOR

Otherwise City Is Bound for Discard, Says John N. Cole

"Water way development in Massachusetts and in this country, particularly Boston, is more vital today than ever before in the history of the United States," John N. Cole, chairman of the state waterways commission, told members of the Boston section of the Reciprocity Club of America at their monthly dinner at the Hotel Bellevue last evening. JAN 23 1918

"Unless Boston takes the necessary steps to make its harbor development a United States problem instead of one in which Massachusetts alone is concerned," he said, "the city is doomed to pass into the discard, whereas today she ranks second in the country as an industrial and shipping centre."

He referred to coal storage plants at Salem, Newburyport, Fall River and New Bedford, which should be supplied with sufficient reserve fuel to tide New England over in the present emergency, but which have not been used for four years.

Mr. Cole emphasized the importance of completing, at the earliest possible date, the Boston dry dock. This, he said, will necessitate an expenditure of $357,000, but will bring much additional shipping to this port.

JAN-23-1918 -

A POLITICAL PURIST IS EXACTING

Mayor Curley as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor has twice criticised Lt.-Gov. Coolidge, who, probably, will be a candidate for the Republican nomination. The mayor points to his own record in public offices as spotless and to that of the Lieutenant-Governor as vulnerable.

If the mayor is quite positive that he will be the Democratic nominee for Governor, why is he doing what he can in January to prevent the nomination next fall by the Republicans of the man whom he considers exceptionally weak? Is his demand for perfection in candidates for high office so sweeping that he will insist on naming the candidate who shall run against him?

In the opinion of this newspaper, the people of Massachusetts are giving slight attention just now to the political ambitions of any candidate for any political office. They are discussing coal, rather than Coolidge or Curley. Lightning changes in the railroad time-tables, give them more concern today than the tentative emergency schedule of a defeated candidate for re-election.

JAN-24-1918 -

Mayor Curley continues to do things at City Hall for the purpose, evidently, of compelling the next mayor to undo them. And he isn't adding to his reputation by doing them.

JAN-29-1918 -

It can be stated on an authority even higher than that of the department of municipal statistics that the next mayor of this city will have his own corporation counsel and will make his own choice of assistants.

JAN 18-1918 -

Mayor Peters will probably place the city's sinking funds commission on a non-political basis, where it was for many years.

Mayor Curley has joined a golf club. May he acquire the truly philosophical golf temperament.

C.S. MONITOR - JAN. 26-1918

SCHOOL CLOSING TO SAVE COAL PLANNED

Fuel Situation Discussed at Mayor's Office But Program Fails to Include Steps to Close Non-Essential Business

Creating a situation in which even more fuel will be available for the use of saloons and other unessential forms of business, it was agreed at the conference between Mayor Curley and members of the School Committee and other city departments at City Hall today, that the inadequate supply of coal on hand might make it necessary to close all the school buildings for a period of 10 weeks. The Mayor advised that the School Committee consider such action at its meeting Monday night. He directed Fred J. Kneeland, superintendent of public buildings, to reduce the temperature to 40 degrees in all small municipal buildings such as branch libraries, public reading rooms, municipal gymnasiums, etc.

JAN 26 1918

James B. Noyes of the Boston Fuel Committe, declared at the conference that there were but 40,000 tons of coal in the city of Boston, with no relief in sight. In view of this situation, he urged that a more rigid campaign of economy be instituted. He said that he had orders to supply the schools with enough coal to prevent damage to property.

When Joseph Lee, a member of the School Committee, requested that social clubs and other unessential forms of business be required to consolidate and close their doors to supply the schools, Mr. Noyes remarked that if conditions did not improve such action would have to be taken. He also mentioned the closing of office buildings as a probability.

Besides Mayor Curley and Messrs. Kneeland, Lee and Noyes, those who attended the conference included Judge Michael H. Sullivan, of the School Committee, Building Commissioner Patrick O'Hearn, William F. Kenney, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library, and John H. Dillon, chairman of the Park and Recreation Department.

"It is the spirit of the Garfield order to clear up this freight congestion," said Augustus S. Cobb of the New England Fuel Administration. "Accordingly we want to urge manufacturers and others having any considerable freight business to operate their shipping departments on Mondays as usual so as to assist the railroads in their problem of freight."

Mr. Storrow is in New York today bending all his energies to speeding up the rail shipments. His office had not heard from him at noon. Approximately 15 more good-sized industries were added to the list of shut-downs in Massachusetts during the last 24 hours.

Many persons contend that the saloons should be required to curtail in the same proportion as many necessities. They point out that the saloons are operated 13 hours a day, while business for the most part must run several hours less. Such a policy is unfair, in the opinion of manufacturers forced to close their doors, clergymen, school committeemen and others. The proposition has been advanced by Louis K. Liggett of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to require all business concerns to curtail operations 25 per cent.

Mr. Liggett pointed out at the meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Harvard Club on Friday, that many stores formerly kept open a great many more hours a day than others, and the present orders take more business hours from some than others, effecting an unequal percentage of loss of business. Many favor the Liggett plan because it would at least require the saloons to curb their operations on an equal basis with the numerous necessary industries.

JAN - 25 - 1918

ENFORCED SCHOOL CLOSING PROTESTED

Boston Committee Objects to Shutting Doors While Less Essential Business Continues to Get Fuel for Continuance

JAN 25 1918

Although the saloons and other less essentials are permitted to operate, William T. Keough, business agent for the Boston School Committee, said today that by Monday at least 125 of the schools now open would be forced to close their doors. Of the schools which were reopened since the holiday season, four more shut down today, he said.

Protest against the closing of schools in mid-winter while a great many "other things" which it believes to be of lesser importance than the education of 120,000 children are supplied with coal, was made by the Boston School Committee last evening. In this connection it was stated by Judge Michael H. Sullivan that unless there is immediate [illegible] relief at least 10 of the 21 [illegible]ls now open will be obliged to close within a week. All the fuel committee had promised, it was said, was enough coal to keep buildings from freezing. From 1500 to 2000 tons of coal are needed by the schools each week, the business agent said.

The statement of the School Committee says:

"The committee earnestly hopes that the Fuel Administrator will see his way clear to furnish enough to keep the schools going, even if it is a day-to-day process. It appreciates the difficulties confronting the office of the fuel administrators in the matter of an equitable distribution of coal, but wishes, however, to emphasize the fact that it has done its share in the conservation of fuel by postponing the heating of school buildings last fall and by closing the schools, voluntarily, for one week and a half at the beginning of this month, in addition to the 70 buildings that have been closed since Dec. 21."

Leaves of absence for military service were given to Albert L. Shaughnessy, Ralph W. Channell, John F. Lynch and James A. Dunbar. Michael J. Downey, director of evening schools was made head supervisor of farm service for the current year under the Massachusetts Committee on Public Service.

The superintendent was authorized to give an extension course in horticulture to teachers in cooperation with Amherst Agricultural College.

JAN - 23 - 1918

SEVERAL SCHOOLS MAY CLOSE AGAIN

JAN 23 1918

Boston Superintendent Reports More Openings, but Says It Is Probable Lack of Fuel Will Shut Number at End of Week

JAN 23 1918

While three school buildings were added today to the number open for school sessions in Boston, it is probable that several will have to be closed at the end of the week, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent, said this morning. Some teachers and parents call attention to the fact that no complaint has been heard from a saloon having to close because it cannot secure enough coal to keep it warm. Meanwhile schools are running on but half-day time, studies are interfered with, and in eight to 10 instances there is a doubling up practice by which children from one school are obliged to attend some other in the afternoon in order that one building may do the work of two.

Teachers report that discipline is relaxed and that a large majority of the children are without proper supervision during an important part of the day, fathers being in service, mothers in employment in increased numbers and the children left to themselves. The report of an investigation in the United States by juvenile court judges and others already shows a 65 per cent increase of juvenile offenses since the war began, and this they say is liable to be even greater if such supervision as the children now have is decreased. Care of the children should be increased rather than decreased, they insist, both for their own sake and as a patriotic obligation.

Definite reports to the effect that unless more coal is immediately forthcoming the schools will not be able to reopen on Monday have been received at school headquarters from two schoolmasters. From his knowledge of conditions the superintendent says he thinks there will be several others.

The three school buildings that opened today are the Walnut in the Minot district, the John Winthrop and the Phillips Brooks, all in Dorchester. The John Greenleaf Whittier, in the Henry L. Pierce district, opened yesterday.

C.S. MON - JAN-23-1918-

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Cyrus Alger school in the Norcross district, will reopen tomorrow. All of the buildings in the Elihu Greenwood district are open with the exception of the Trescott. The children in this school above the second grade are attending school in an afternoon session at the Elihu Greenwood building from 12:30 to 3:45 o'clock. The children of the Old Gibson School in the Oliver Wendell Holmes district will be taken care of in the Nightingale School in the afternoons from 12:45 to 3:45, beginning today.

JAN-24-1918

Boston School Closings

JAN 24 1918

More Than Half Those Open Expected to Shut Down

Half of the 210 public schools of Boston now open probably will have to be closed at the end of this week because of the coal shortage, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, the superintendent, said last evening. Meanwhile, efforts are being made to add an extra hour to the saloon keepers' business day.

Dr. Dyer said further that the effect of school closing on children is demoralizing. To just what extent this is so, cannot be stated at the present time. He said further that the present situation may mean a reorganization of the school plan by which the long vacation takes place in the winter and the school term is extended through the summer with some arrangement by which sessions are suspended on days when the thermometer is above a certain point, when it seems practically impossible for children to apply themselves to their tasks.

For some reason he did not understand, Dr. Dyer said, they had been unable to supply coal to Roxbury schools. James B. Noyes of the Boston Fuel Committee, he continued, had done everything he could to keep the schools going, even to asking the Boston Elevated to lend him 1000 tons for school purposes. This request, he said, was not granted.

JAN-22-1918

MORE SCHOOLS IN BOSTON ARE OPENED

JAN 22 1918

With the addition of schools that opened today and Monday the pupils of 206 buildings, including the largest ones in Boston, are now being cared for in one daily session. High schools, however, are on their regular schedules. As a means of conserving the heat some buildings are used by two schools, housing their own in the morning and pupils from other buildings in the afternoons. Opening of the Dorchester High Schoo yesterday and the Abraham Lincoln in the city proper, and the Mather in Dorchester today takes care of hundreds of children, those being among the largest buildings in the city.

The Public Latin School opened today. The first and scond or upper classes were in session from 9:30 to 12:30 o'clock and the hird class from 12:30 to 4. The lowe classes are not yet provided for. Other schools opening today are the Brighton High, Abraham Lipcoln, Charles Sumner, Francis Parkman, father, Benjamin Cushing, Lyceum hall, Lafayette in the Sherwin-Hyde district, Harvard School in the Thnas Gardner district, Wells, Henry L. Pierce district. The ninth grade iermediate school pupils of this disict meet at the Henry L. Pierce schl building in the afternoons beginninat 12:15 o'clock. Grades seven and eig of the George Putnam Building ai being taken care of from 12:30 to 30 o'clock in the afternoons at the Wiam Lloyd Garrison school building.

JAN-22-1918

INSPECTION OF BIDS IN CITIES CRITICIZED

Method Obtaining in Boston in Common With Some Other Places Said to Operate to Disadvantage in Matter of Prices

JAN 22 1918

That the city of Boston, in common with some other cities, is unable to buy its supplies—coal, gasoline, kerosene, butter, eggs, bonds, milk, gravel, sand, metal castings, iron piping and 101 other essentials to the running of such a large and varied corporation—on the same conditions that other large corporations in Boston and many other cities buy, is declared a fact by an official who has made this problem of municipal affairs a special study. It is held that the method of purchasing for the city as prescribed under the law makes it such that it is out of the question for the city to be favored in the way of confidential rates. Other concerns, this man said, advertise for bids and when they are received the managers of the purchasing departments open them and select the lowest and best bidder and award contracts to the best interest of the corporations.

Under the law, the city of Boston, through the purchasing department, advertises for bids for coal, oil or whatever supply it desires. These bids are opened in the presence of the bidders, or their agents, and they are open for inspection. Because of this method of receiving and opening bids in public, every bidder knows just what price his rival has quoted. It is admitted by this man that most of the firms handling supplies in large quantities such as the city of Boston purchases have general lists of prices on which they are practically agreed. They have list prices and certain cash discounts. The concerns bidding for city business, under trade understandings such as this man said nearly all have, only quote the list prices and the cash discounts when they bid for Boston business, as they know their bids will be open and examined by other bidders.

It was said that the Boston Elevated and other large corporations receive bids and hold them in confidence. In this way the private concern gets a decided advantage over the city where contracts for everything amounting to $1000 and over are required by law to be advertised. It is a matter of common knowledge in Boston that the Elevated has a most advantageous contract for the soft coal which it buys. Under different management it was declared by this expert, the city of Boston might have had a favorable contract instead of being helpless in its buying of fuel and dependent upon coal concerns.

This, it was said, is but one item. This man said that the city could not buy to the best advantage because it could not receive confidential bids. Were the law to be changed and the purchasing agent clothed with power to receive confidential bids the city would greatly benefit. The expert admitted that because the city is run, or has been run, as a political corporation, the public has hesitated to clothe a purchasing agent with the power, trust and responsibility of confidential buying. Business corporations trust their purchasing agencies, but the city, this man said, hesitated to hand over this power to a man who might be a political appointee and who could favor certain contractors at the expense of the public corporation he served. When the duties of public service become more widely recognized, this man held, the city could buy better in the market and have the advantage of confidential competition.

JAN-22-1918

JAIL ORDER GOES TO NEXT COUNCIL

Proposed Expenditure of $150,000 for New Buildings to Be Further Considered

JAN 22 1918

All matters in connection with the proposed improvements at the Suffolk County jail in Boston, including a new home for the sheriff, were left to the consideration of the incoming Boston City Council which meets in February, by a vote of the present City Council at the meeting on Monday.

The measure, which was introduced a few weeks ago at the request of Mayor James M. Curley and which carried a total appropriation of $150,000 including $17,500 for a house for the sheriff, had received favorable consideration by the council, but on Monday, Councilor Henry E. Hagan secured an indefinite postponement, which sent the measure over to the new council.

In opposing the loan, Mr. Hagan said: "I don't like the way the hospital argument has been used to provide a new home for the sheriff. The old building was good enough for Sheriff Quinn and his mother, and it should be good enough for the present sheriff." Mr. Hagan also favored the erection of a new jail in some other part of the city.

Before the measure was taken up the Finance Commission sent a communication to the City Council advising against the passage of the loan order, and pointing out that the laws prohibit appropriations for county jails until plans have been approved by the state director of prisons.

HERALD - JAN - 25 - 1918

JAN - 20 - 1918

TO SPEND LESS, SAYS PETERS

JAN 20 1918 M1

Municipal Improvements Too Costly Just Now, He Tells Realty Men

BORROWING BY CITY MAY BE RESTRICTED

Such new ways of spending money as the $150,000 bond issue order, pending before the city council, for a new residence for Sheriff Keliher and a hospital on the Charles street jail property received no encouragement from Mayor-elect Peters in his address yesterday at the City Club at the luncheon tendered to him by the Boston Real Estate Exchange.

The mayor-elect uttered the following significant words:

Bad Time for Improvement

"Municipal expenditures must be greatly curtailed on account of the war, because we must realize that the cost of borrowing money and the cost of all materials would render it a most inexpedient and expensive time for municipal improvements. Steps are under consideration by our government to restrict the borrowing of money by states and municipalities for purposes other than those of the greatest necessity, and already the Massachusetts Committee on War Efficiency is appealing for strict municipal economy."

Mark T. Dowling, president of the exchange, presided, and welcomed the guest of honor, pledging to his administration the hearty co-operation of an organization "representing two-thirds of the taxable property of the city."

Among others at the luncheon were Gen. Francis Peabody, Alexander Whiteside and former Schoolhouse Commissioner Joseph P. Lomasney.

Mayor-elect Peters bespoke the assistance of commercial organizations in meeting war conditions, and pointed out the necessity for making sacrifices.

"One of the great lessons which we must learn," he said, "from the conditions of this terrible war is the necessity of unity and co-operation of action. In no place is this needed more than in our city of Boston. We are faced by many problems of great importance, in every way affecting the commercial welfare of our city, and we can only hope to meet these by acting together for the common benefit.

"Not only at the present time, but also in the conditions after the war, will the co-operation of commercial bodies be particularly needed. As soon as the war is over we will be faced by problems which will make it necessary for the United States to compete for its foreign trade in the world's markets, and we will be met with conditions much sharper than those which we have met hitherto. Already the European nations are preparing for this foreign commerce, and we must see that we have our proper share of it.

"Boston must prepare itself to seek a fair share of this new commerce. Towards the commencement of this work I look forward to the assistance of the commercial bodies of our city."

Why They Don't Pay.

JAN 20 1918 P1

Get the City to Hire You to Keep an Elephant and You'll Be Exempt, Too.

DID YOU KNOW THAT—

Gov. McCall does not have to reckon his salary from the state of Massachusetts when making up his returns for the income tax assessment?

That Mayor Curley does not have to make a return of his salary from the city of Boston?

That Sheriff Keliher may disregard what he draws from the county?

That the man who sweeps the walks on Boston Common or in the parks about the city has an equal exemption?

That the postman who delivers your letters, trudging through slush and snow, in storm and wind, is liable to the tax if his income exceeds $1000 if single or $2000 if a married man?

That Postmaster Murray and Collector Billings must pay because their salaries come from the United States, but that those who hold office or draw pay from the state of Massachusetts or any political division thereof are exempt?

WHY should the elephant keeper at Franklin Park, who gets $20 a week from the city of Boston, be exempt from the federal income tax, while the man who delivers mail in all kinds of weather is obliged to pay part of his salary to the government? Why should the janitor at the City Hall enjoy an untaxed salary of $1475 per year, while the engineer of a locomotive is compelled to contribute part of his wages to the government? Why is it that the chauffeur of the mayor of the city of Boston, drawing $1400 a year, escapes the war levy, while John Smith of South Boston, who works in a foundry at $3.25 per day, does not?

These, and many other questions are puzzling a good many people nowadays, and well they might. The federal government is now busy collecting its 1917 war tax from all persons whose income is $1000 or over—with certain exceptions.

Back to 1870

The elephant keeper at Franklin Park is one certain exception; the City Hall janitor is another; deputy sheriffs, jailors, policemen, clerks and all employes of the state of Massachusetts, or any political subdivision thereof, are others.

Why?

Is a man any less a citizen of the United States, or less subject to tax for the protection of the country, because he is an employe of the state?

It would seem that he is.

It was so decreed away back in December, 1870—47 years ago.

At that time the supreme court of the United States, in rendering a decision, stated that:

> The reserve rights of the states, such as the right to pass laws, to give effect to laws through executive action; to administer justice through the courts and to employ all necessary agencies for legitimate purposes of state government, are not proper subjects of the taxing power of Congress.

Under this decision the elephant keeper at Franklin Park, the City Hall janitor and various stable and lock-up keepers, drawing disproportionate salaries from the state, or from towns, or from cities, are "necessary agents for legitimate purposes of state government."

There isn't any question about this, because an act of Congress to provide revenue to defray war expenses, called the income tax law, approved Oct. 3, 1917, specifically states: The following income shall be exempt from the provisions of this title:

——the compensation of all officers and employes of a state, or any political division thereof, except when such compensation is paid by the United States government.

One Supreme Court Justice Dissented

But the Congress of 1817 is not to blame because your postman, who plods through slush and faces icy winds, has to give part of his pay toward defraying the expenses of the war, while the draw-tender of the South Boston bridge does not. Congress placed this exemption clause in the income tax act because the obsolete supreme court decision already referred to, still stands.

When that decision was rendered 47 years ago, Justice J. P. Bradley wrote a dissenting opinion, in which he said:

> How can we tell what the effect of this decision will be? Where are we to stop in enumerating the functions of the state government which will be interfered with by federal taxation? It seems to me the general government has the same power of taxing the incomes of officers of the state government as it has

HERALD - JAN-25-1918.

CURLEY FIRES GEORGE FLYNN

Dismisses Assistant Corporation Counsel with No Explanation

JAN 25 1918

MAY BE PLAN TO EMBARRASS PETERS

Mayor Curley swung the axe in ruthless fashion last night, removing, without a word of explanation or a moment's notice, Assistant Corporation Counsel George A. Flynn, who was appointed by Mayor Collins, nearly 14 years ago. Mr. Flynn himself says that he has absolutely no glimmer of information as to the reason for his political decapitation.

A possible explanation was that friends of Mr. Flynn had talked of him as a strong candidate for corporation counsel, although Mr. Flynn himself has not been active in seeking the position. It is hinted that Mayor Curley figured that a summary removal might weaken the chances of the assistant corporation counsel.

No Politician

"Pernicious political activity" can hardly be ascribed, for Mr. Flynn has never been active in politics, and took no part in the recent anti-Curley campaign.

City Hall gossip is that Mayor Curley plans to make the advent of the new mayor as full of embarrassment as possible, and that by removals of suspected friends of Peters, and by filling all vacancies with Curley centurions, he will involve the new administration in all sorts of trouble.

Along this line, Mayor Curley yesterday made another appointment to the sinking funds commission, nominating Joseph P. O'Connell, who was the treasurer of the Curley campaign committee, and has sold large quantities of lime, cement, brick and other materials to the city. It was said in the mayor's office that the nomination (which is subject to confirmation by the civil service commission) was made to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Donald Ferguson, one of the minority of the sinking funds commission who opposed the removal of the city's funds from the Tremont Trust Company, after its president, Simon Swig, declared for Gallivan for mayor.

But, when it was recalled that on Jan. 5 the nomination of Thomas B. Ratigan was announced to fill that very vacancy, it was explained that the Ratigan nomination was to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James B. Dunphy. Mr. Dunphy resigned a year ago, and it is only now that the mayor is bestirring himself to fill the office, in the closing days of the administration.

When Assistant Corporation Counsel Flynn was asked as to whether his removal came as a surprise, he replied: "It certainly did—like a bolt from a clear sky!"

Asked if he could conjecture any possible explanation, and as to whether he could have offended the mayor in any way, he replied that he is entirely in the dark; he has never had any disagreement with the mayor and has never opposed him in any way.

Mr. Flynn said:

"Mr. William J. Hennessy, who is acting temporarily as corporation counsel of the city, notified me today that I was discharged from the office of first assistant corporation counsel, the discharge to take effect at the close of business hours today. This summary dismissal, after nearly 14 years' service as assistant corporation counsel, was plainly not the result of any dissatisfaction with my service, as Mr. Hennessy told me that my work had been entirely satisfactory, and that he was obliged to dismiss me, as he had been specifically directed to do so by Mayor Curley."

George A. Flynn was born in Boston Jan. 26, 1880; was graduated from Boston University law school in 1900, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1901, being obliged to wait a year after graduation to take the bar examination because of minority. He practised law with James F. Sweeney till June, 1904, when appointed by Mayor Collins to the law department as junior assistant.

JAN 25 1918

Aided Babson

He aided Corporation Counsel Babson in the trial of important land damage cases, and since the latter's death has tried all such cases.

For the last five years he has had charge of Boston transit commission litigation, involving takings of real estate and damages to property by the construction of subways. He has represented the city before legislative committees, and had charge of the investigation at City Hall which resulted in driving the "loan sharks" out, and in legislation which corrected abuses throughout the state, both in the money-lending business and the assignment of wages.

As organizer of the City of Boston Credit Union, and active in its management, he has achieved good in substituting for the "loan sharks" a mutual organization which has loaned $50,000 this last year at low interest. For several years he has been vice-president of the Catholic Union, director of the Boston Legal Aid Society, member of the board of managers of Boston Dispensary and North Bennet street industrial school. With his wife and three children he resides at 1408 Commonwealth avenue.

OUSTED BY MAYOR

JAN 25 1918



(Photograph by Conlin.)

George A. Flynn, Who Has Been Summarily Dismissed from His Post as Assistant Corporation Counsel.

MAY CLOSE 50 MORE SCHOOLS

Necessary Unless the Coal Comes—Four More Shut Today

JAN 25 1918

Four more schools, the Germantown, the Mt. Vernon, the Lawrence and the Samuel G. Howe, were obliged to close for lack of fuel today, and the following will not be able to open Monday, unless supplies are received in the mean time: Oliver Wendell Holmes, Hancock, Tuckerman, Everett and Charles Bulfinch.

Fifty more, or a total of 60, will be closed early next week, in addition to those which have not opened at all, making 120 to 125 shut, according to the estimates of Business Agent William T. Keough, if reports of the same tenor continue to come in from the janitors. Besides, a majority of the portable school buildings will have to be closed.

The schools nearest the coal wharves, Charlestown, East Boston and South Boston, have been the most fortunate in obtaining coal.

POST - JAN - 25 - 1918

CITY EXPENSES MUST BE CUT

Peters Points Need of Retrenchment

JAN 25 1918

Retrenchment of municipal expenses was more than hinted at by Mayor-elect Peters during his address to the members of the Boston Real Estate Exchange at a luncheon in his honor at the City Club yesterday.

"Municipal expenses must be greatly curtailed on account of the war," he said, "because we must realize that the cost of borrowing money and the cost of all material would render it a most inexpedient and expensive time for municipal improvements.

"As soon as the war is over we will be faced by problems which will make it necessary for the United States to compete for its foreign trade in the world's markets, and we will be met with conditions much sharper than those we have met hitherto.

"Boston must prepare itself to seek a fair share of this commerce. Toward the commencement of this work I look forward to the assistance of the commercial bodies of this city."

JAN - 27 - 1918

SCHOOLS NOT TO CLOSE

Chairman Lee Says Coal Will Be Received Before Time Comes to Shut Out Pupils—Opposes the Mayor's Plan

JAN 27 1918

There is little chance that schools that have been open during the coal shortage will be closed for a period of months as suggested by Mayor Curley yesterday. The schools having coal in their cellars sufficient to ensure their being open for some time will be kept open as usual. The only schools likely to be closed on Monday are those in which there is less than three days' supply of coal. The idea that was expressed by the Mayor that the schools could be kept closed through the winter months and open during the summer does not meet with the approval of Joseph Lee, chairman of the school committee.

Mr. Lee is of the opinion that it would be unwise to attempt any such idea and is strongly in favor of leaving the matter for the determination of the new school committee, which will meet a week from Monday.

He is also of the opinion that ways will be discovered to get coal to Boston schools, and thus prevent any such drastic action being absolutely necessary.

"There are many things that must be considered in this matter," said Mr. Lee. "I am not convinced that it is necessary to close schools at this time and have them open in the summer months. That idea would operate against many pupils continuing their studies. It would offer an excuse for those not keen to continue to go into business, and once at work it has been found that a very small percentage ever return to take up their studies where they left off.

Would Shorten Education

"Then there is the doubt about the scheme being successful in the summer time for other reasons. The principal fear, however, is that pupils over 14 years of age would cut short their education. Another feature is that the children would be on the streets, and that is what we have been trying to guard against through this period of coal shortage. Of course they are on the streets in the summer time, but conditions are different then.

"Pupils generally would not care to have their vacations in the winter months. Many families move away to summer homes at the mountains or beaches, and would do so under the conditions as suggested by the Mayor.

"Students who are preparing for college would be hampered in their studies unless colleges permitted them to take the entrance examinations in September. Of this I have no knowledge, nor do I know what the colleges will do on the closing idea.

"If the supply of coal can be kept at its present condition there will be no general closing of the schools. I am advised that the loading of barges and steamers at Hampton Roads can be much improved and that Fuel Administrator James J. Storrow is at work on that matter. I wired Mr. Storrow at Washington today and know he will do everything he can to keep the schools open."

At Harvard there is no change in the situation. The college will be kept open as usual, and as to the entrance examination being held in September, both President Lowell and Dean Briggs were out of the city, so no decision could be secured on that.

Boston College and Boston University are running and will continue to operate. They are living on the hand-to-mouth plan so far as fuel is concerned.

JAN - 27 - 1918

CITY MUST BORROW TO MEET BILLS

Treasury May Be Left Empty for Peters

JAN 27 1918

Tax collections not having been normal during the past few weeks, the city of Boston will this week have to negotiate a temporary loan to meet the ordinary department drafts.

The delinquent taxpayers are said to be small property owners, who are finding it difficult to meet their obligations, and also large property owners, who find it financially to their advantage to pay the city 6 per cent interest while they defer the payment of their taxes.

AN EMPTY TREASURY?

As a remedy for the acute financial stringency facing the city, many officials at City Hall declare an effort should be made to induce the Legislature to raise Boston's tax limit, or else remove it entirely. Boston is the only city in the State that is restricted in appropriating money from the tax levy. Other cities, through their city governments, establish their own limits for expenditures.

Friends of Mayor-elect Peters declare that he will find an empty treasury when he assumes the duties of the office of Mayor a week from tomorrow, whereas, last year at the corresponding period, there was a surplus of $1,182,000. Only once in 10 years, it is said, has there been a deficiency at the close of the fiscal year. That was in 1914, when the deficiency amounted to $69,664.79.

Drop in Valuation

Last year the average valuation figured $1,568,290,365.69. This year the average valuation on the same basis is $1,541,597,610.68. It is thus seen that the reduction amounts to $26,692,755.01. On the basis of $6.52 per $1000 in valuation, this means a reduction in the amount that may be appropriated next year of $174,036.76.

The total amount of money under the $6.52 restriction available last year was $10,225,253.18. For the coming financial year, the total amount available from taxes will be $10,051,216.42. That sum, it is said, will be consumed by the payrolls, plus pensions and annuities, and much more money will be required next year to meet the payroll demands in view of the addition to the fire department payroll, due to the operation of the one-day-in-three rule, which, after Feb. 1, will require the addition of 70 more firemen.

JAN - 26 - 1918.

TWO NOMINEES ARE REJECTED

Mayor's Appointments Turned Dow

JAN 26 1918

Mayor Curley received word yesterday that two of his appointments had been rejected by the Civil Service Commission. One was that of an old neighbor and friend, Dr. John P. Toomey. Dr. Toomey had been named as trustee of the City Hospital. He is a well known practising physician in the Roxbury district and was graduated from the Harvard Medical School. He was never associated or identified with the City Hospital.

Mayor Curley thereupon nominated another old neighbor and friend, Dr. Timothy J. Murphy of 372 Dudley street. Dr. Murphy is connected with the Consumptives' Hospital at Mattapan and was graduated from Boston College and the Harvard Medical School. In his young man days he was a newspaper reporter.

The other appointment rejected was that of James C. Howlett for schoolhouse commissioner in place of Joseph P. Lomasney, resigned.

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Some Way Should Be Found to Cut the Cost of Politics

JAN 26 1918

ONE of the problems which the American people are very unwilling to try to solve but which the necessities of war economy may force them to approach with new determination is the HIGH COST OF POLITICS.

The country was shocked when it learned that there had been spent in behalf of a defeated candidate in the recent campaign for Mayor of New York an aggregate sum of money exceeding what used to be accounted an extravagant outlay for a Presidential election.

In its indignation it enforced an inquiry, with the result that was to have been expected. It showed that a great part of the Million Dollar Slush Fund contributed by metropolitan millionaires for the candidate who just barely led the unfinanced Socialist nominee stuck to the fingers of the gentry supposed to place it where it would do the most political good.

Probably their selection of a destination of this great sum was as good for the public interest as could have been devised.

The man who gets easy money by false representation is seldom benefited by it and is apt to become a chronic parasite upon society. But at least the rake-offs in the Mitchel campaign enforced NO COSTLY OBLIGATIONS UPON THE PUBLIC TREASURY, to be repaid out of the toil and sweat of the unconsenting millions who were not a party to the levy, but who are always the final victims of high political finance.

The uncovered expense accounts of the Boston municipal campaign reveal no scandal at all comparable to the Mitchel scandal in New York. And yet they, too, are disquieting.

There is no need to assume nor is there anything to prove that the $75,000 spent upon the election of Andrew J. Peters conceals a corrupt intent upon the part of candidate or contributors. The presumption and the belief are all the other way. Mr. Peters is not corrupt nor was his political support in the recent campaign tainted with corruption.

But nevertheless the diversion of so great a sum of money for the purpose of electing for four years a Mayor whose entire salary in that period does not equal the cost of his election represents an uneconomic and an undesirable condition of things.

The campaign conducted by Mr. Storrow several years ago proved that large expenditure in the pursuit of office does not necessarily capture the office. The honesty of his motives was never seriously questioned. He wanted the office for worthy public ends. He had plenty of money. He was accustomed to spend money for what he wanted, rather than to force the expense account upon others; and he carried this rule into his adventure into politics.

Nevertheless, he was defeated; and one of the reasons generally assigned for his defeat was that the people thought he spent too much. They grew to resent the might of money when set loose in what they believe should be a democratic undertaking, open on equal terms to rich and poor. How much stronger he might have been if he had been able to run on his merit alone.

The expenditure of money in the Peters campaign was more skilfully conducted in processes of publicity which did not invite a feeling of satiety; and there were circumstances in the strategy of the campaign which drew the public's attention to other matters.

Nevertheless, we believe that, had the people of Boston known that their successful candidate for Mayor was to acquire office after an outlay equivalent to a fortune, they would have been less pleased than they were when the ballots were counted.

For that total of $75,000 means that some persons of large means gave largely for a political purpose no doubt intended at the time to be unselfish, yet nevertheless tending to create the consciousness of a personal obligation.

This would be so of any man, and it is NOT THE FAULT OF ANY MAN, but THE FAULT OF A BAD SYSTEM. It is a system which the American people ought to change if they want their public officials to be free of private obligations and free of subtle influences which have the force of private obligations, whether openly urged as such or not..

Is there a way by which this reliance upon large private pocketbooks for the necessary costs of political campaigns can be reduced or removed?

There is if we are willing to take it. But first it is important to recognize frankly that a large expenditure is required to bring the issues and the personalities in a campaign to the due attention of the voters.

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It is a fanciful concept of idealists that the office seeks the man. On rare occasions, in times of emergency, where peculiar fitness is so clear that everybody is conscious of it, a particular man may be marked by public opinion for drafting for an essential public duty.

But in the great run of instances the office has to be sought and sought diligently, and the chief point to be determined is whether a wise choice can be induced among the voters, who have to be aroused from a condition of engrossment with their personal affairs.

It is not a crime or a discredit, but a public service, to run for office. Yet it is not desirable or fair that eligibility for this service should be limited to men who have large pocketbooks of their own or access to large pocketbooks belonging to others.

JAN 26 1918

The cost of informing an electorate as to the issues and the qualifications of the candidates for a public office is a PUBLIC COST, which the people must eventually pay. If they pay it directly, in the first instance, under laws which define what campaign expenses may be and which provide for the payment of those expenses from the public treasury as a part of the costs of government, the chances are that they will not be so likely to have to pay much larger costs indirectly through the perversion of government to private investors in privilege.

The late Tom Johnson, who made Cleveland one of our most democratic cities, did not live to see the costs of political campaigns assessed openly and frankly upon the public treasury, so that all men could see and know and share the processes of political advancement. But there grew out of his leadership a custom which has much to commend it.

In the last campaign which Newton D. Baker, our Secretary of War, conducted while Mayor of Cleveland, a tent was pitched in a convenient place and nightly, for weeks before the election, heads of the various city departments appeared on a platform, with the aid of diagrams and pictures, to give a detailed accounting of what they had been doing with the taxpayers' money, and to submit to cross examination.

The substance of these explanations was afterward brought together in an illustrated pamphlet, which constituted a municipal history of the preceding two years, and a copy of this pamphlet was placed in the hands of every voter in the city.

This was done by private contribution. It might better have been done at public cost, with provision for the insertion of opposing arguments. Were it so done, under safeguards of law which should debar no considerable element in the community from bringing its views to the attention of the public, and which should restrict the lawful outlay of a campaign to clearly defined limits of publicity, a long step would be taken away from dependence upon private wealth for the financing of political aspirations.

We simply suggest some such method in the hope of inducing serious-minded citizens to give thought to this problem.

All of us want our Mayors and our Governors and our Presidents to be beholden to no special interest.

All of us expect of them public service brave, fair and free.

Many of us are quick to impute to them unworthy motives if we suspect that wealthy contributors to their campaign expenses are gaining undue access to their councils.

But we do nothing to modify the system under which it is in most instances absolutely necessary for them to be elected by the aid of large campaign funds collected by private subscriptions, in which the large pocketbooks can hardly fail to play an undue part.

It is UNJUST TO COMPLAIN of men elected by this system if we MAKE NO EFFORT to improve the system.

It is for us to install a BETTER SYSTEM if we are sincere in our wish to free the pathway to political advancement so that ability and character, though poor, shall not be at a disadvantage.

It means that it is going to take an extra grip on the new Mayor's sense of propriety to keep him from inclining with favoritism toward those who thought so well of him while he was a candidate that they were willing to pour large sums into his campaign treasury.

It means a subtle and most undemocratic distinction between the political status of those who gave these generous contributions and the political status of those who were not able to give or were not willing to give.

Mayor Peters, we have not the slightest hesitancy in believing, will not himself consciously draw any such distinction.

He has promised to approach every problem of his new office in a spirit of complete dedication to his sense of public duty, and he is known as a man of his word.

But he is only human. And the friend who came to his aid with a big subscription when the fortunes of political battle were undecided is quite likely to have a shade the better of his attention and his sympathy than is the citizen who was merely one among the undistinguished thousands.

ADVERTISER JAN. 1918

'COALLESS' DAY DAWNS FOR BOSTON

Supply for Three Days in City with No Relief in Sight

JAN 26 1918

STORROW ASKS AID OF McADOO

Must Have Fuel Within 24 Hours to Avert General Suspension of Business.

Immediate shipments of coal by water to Boston and New England points and more cars to haul the fuel from the mines to the watercraft at tidewater was the need presented to Boston business men and householders yesterday by Fuel Administrator Storrow and his co-worker, David A. Ellis, chairman of the Boston Fuel Committee.

Coincident with statements by the fuel administrators came the announcement by Superintendent Dyer that more than twenty Boston schools that opened after the extended Christmas holidays, were compelled yesterday to close their doors because of lack of fuel.

Then came the statement last night from Edwin D. Brooks of the conservation division of the local fuel committee that all office buildings will soon be compelled to close because of lack of fuel and that "office forces will consolidate in certain buildings for necessary work."

THREE DAYS OF GRACE.

Mr. Ellis said:

"Within three days Boston stores, factories and office buildings will be without coal."

Mr. Storrow, in an effort to untangle the snarl of congestion at Hampton Roads and other ports where coal for Boston is being held up, left for New York to confer with A. H. Smith, assistant director of railroads, and others. Before leaving, the fuel administrator authorized this statement, through a representative at the State House:

"The solution, and it must be instantly put into operation, is the coaling of water craft for Boston and New England points, and the immediate operation of more cars to haul the coal from the mines to the vessels at tidewater points. Coal is needed now, not forty-eight hours or two months hence."

At a meeting at the Harvard Club yesterday the retail board of trade of the Chamber of Commerce appointed the following committee to go to Washington on Tuesday and, together with similar committees from New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, confer with Federal Administrator Garfield in order to secure a revision of the retail stores closing order and permit the stores to open seven hours a day for six days of the week:

F. Alexander Chandler, chairman; Louis K. Liggett, president of the United Drug Company; W. F. Watters, of the Jordan Marsh Company, and J. Paul Foster, secretary of the Retail Board.

APPEALS TO GARFIELD.

Administrator Storrow, his assistants, A. S. Cobb and Robert B. Stone, attended the meeting. Mr. Storrow assured the committee that he would furnish the committee with a letter to Dr. Garfield indorsing the plan.

The New England Association yesterday sent to its members in the tanning industry the following letter:

"Present instructions permit such fuel as is necessary to prevent damage to stock and plant, which, in our judgment, implies such movement of stock in beam house and early liquors as is required; also permission to grind without interruption is granted. We think no hides should be put in soak and no leather finished on the Mondays in question.

"We understand State Fuel Administrator has considerable authority in interpreting the orders to fit peculiar local conditions, and advise tanners to get in touch with him."

Elmer H. Bright, in charge of the fuel situation in Cambridge, who has advocated the dousing of street lights on moonlight nights, last night defended his scheme in part as follows:

"More than a week ago the management of the Cambridge Electric Light Company stated to me that they had on hand less than two weeks' supply of coal, with no more coal in sight. They stated that under those conditions they could not continue to supply electricity needed throughout the city and suggested that until conditions improved that street lights be shut off."

SCHOOLS NOW CLOSED.

Superintendent Dyer gave the following list of the schools closed yesterday and instructions for some of those remaining open.

Those closed are:

Girls' High School, Margaret Fuller, Atherton, Christopher Gibson, Richard C. Humphreys, Elihu Greenwood, Portables in the Elihu Greenwood District, Franklin, Tuckerman, Bulfinch, Minot, Lawrence, Samuel G. Howe, Lewis, Julia Ward Howe, Oliver Wendell Homes, Rice, Germantown, Mount Vernon Street, Hancock and Willian Blackstone.

Those remaining open are to follow these instructions:

The children of the Martin and Farragut Schools are to assemble at their own rooms in the respective buildings at 1 o'clock to meet their teachers. They will get their books and go over to the Comins and Thomas Dwight Schools according to instruction, where sessions will be held from 1 to 4 o'clock for these classes.

All pupils of the main building of the English High School resume work on Monday, January 28. Classes in first and second year subjects should report at the Lecture Hall of the Franklin Union at 8:45 Monday morning. Boys having third and fourth year classes should report at the Lecture Hall of the Franklin Union at 11:45 Monday forenoon. All work will be given between 8:45 a. m. and 3 p. m., in the Franklin Union building, Berkeley street, near Tremont.

Classes of the Girls' Latin School and the High School of Practical Arts

CURLEY SPENT $46,748 IN CAMPAIGN

JAN 26 1918

Received Contributions of $40,707 and Paid in $2,000 Himself

CITY HALL LIBERAL IN AIDING THE FUND

Practically All Prominent Figures There Are Represented

It cost Mayor James M. Curley $46,748.66 to be defeated in his fight for re-election, according to figures filed yesterday with City Clerk Donovan. Of this $40,707.86 was received by him in contributions. The Mayor himself contributed an even $2,000 to the campaign fund.

The list shows that City Hall was very generous in "coming up" to try and re-elect the Mayor. All the departments are represented as such, with contributions listed as from "friends." In this manner the Curley fund was increased $3,229, as follows: Friends in the building department, $750; health department, $205; election department, $150; park and recreation department, $100; public works, $500; school department, $144; collector's department, $735; water department, $380, and wire department, $339.

Practically all the prominent figures in City Hall are represented by contributions ranging from $1,000 to $100. Mayor Curley spent $2,841.77 for the moving pictures of City Hall which were put on in the Boston theatres. He spent $195 for fireworks, $8,500 for stamps, $10,209 for advertising and publicity, $15 for flowers and $20.50 for coal.

Those who gave $1,000 to the campaign were Marks Angell, Daniel Coakley, Patrick Bowen, Joseph P. Collins, Joseph Crotty, John J. Curley, the Mayor's brother, Frank E. Daly and Joseph P. O'Connell.

Charles O. Power and Standish Willcox, the Mayor's secretaries, each gave $200, Building Commissioner Patrick O'Hearn $500, Matthew Cummings $500, William J. Hennessey, corporation counsel, $200, Frank Seiberlich $300, E. P. Murphy $500 and Fire Commissioner Grady $250.

HERALD - JAN - 26 - 1918.

SCHOOLS MAY BE SHUT FOR 10 WEEKS

Mayor Curley Puts the Plan up to School Committee

MEANS JULY AND AUGUST SESSIONS

Board May Approve Idea, as City's Supply Is Giving Out

JAN 26 1918

Boston schools may close next week for their 10 weeks' vacation, usually taken in the summer, and hold sessions in July and August.

Mayor Curley urged this course be adopted by the school committee, at a conference in his office at noon, which was attended by Joseph Lee and Judge Michael H. Sullivan of the school committee, Chairman James B. Noyes of sub-committee B of the fuel committee, charged with supplying the schools, Superintendent of Public Buildings Fred J. Kneeland, Building Commissioner Patrick O'Hearn, and Chairman William F. Kenney of the Public Library trustees.

All municipal buildings, branch libraries and gymnasia will be closed immediately.

The situation is so serious that the city sewerage works and hospitals are threatened with the menace of being obliged to close down. A number of apartment houses have been closed or are about to do so.

City Has Small Stock

The mayor took the step very reluctantly, but Mr. Noyes stated:

"Boston has but 40,000 tons of coal, and no prospect of any relief for a month. We should be guilty, if we assigned any coal to schools except to keep pipes from freezing. I have been obliged to refuse coal to munition plants.

"One prominent coal dealer has taken out riot insurance, fearing riots because of the coal famine."

Judge Sullivan—"There is coal enough, is there not, only it cannot be transported?"

Mr. Noyes—"I am not sure that there is coal enough out of the mines ready for transportation. In Scranton, right above the mines, coal cards are in use."

Judge Sullivan—"I have no doubt that Mr. Storrow has done all that he can, and is doing all that he can, but we are sitting supine."

"There should be 750,000 voices raised in protest to back up Mr. Storrow. Why should we not hold a mass meeting on the Common? Somebody is to blame. Something must be done."

Mr. Noyes: "That would be fine, but of taxing that of its own officers. No man ceases to be a citizen of the United States by being an officer under the state government.

How discerning Justice Bradley was is evident today in the fact that the most obscure village constable, or town pound-keeper, whose salary touches the $1000 a year mark, is exempt from conributing his share, as a citizen of the United States, toward our defence.

The constitution of the United States itself declares that "Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

The Test Case That of a Massachusetts Judge

With this as fundamental law, Congress, by statutes passed in 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1867 enacted that:

"There shall be levied, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income of every person residing in the United States * * * whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends or salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any source whatever, a tax of 5 per centum on the amount so derived, over $1000.

What occurred to upset the application of this act, an act based directly on an article of the constitution itself?

About the year 1868 a United States collector assessed the salary of J. M. Day, judge of the court of probate in the state of Massachusetts to the amount of $61.50. The salary was fixed by law, and payable out of the treasury of the state of Massachusetts.

Judge Day paid the assessment under protest, and brought action to recover. The lower court upheld Judge Day, and the defence carried the case to the United States supreme court. In affirming the judgment of the lower court, the supreme court of the country held that:

There is no expressed provision in the constitution that prohibits the general government from taxing the means and instrumentalities of the states, nor is there any prohibition of the states from taking the means and instrumentalities of that government. In both cases the exemption rests upon necessary implication, and is upheld by the great law of self-preservation; as any government, whose means employed in conducting its operations, if subject to the control of another and distinct government, can exist only at the mercy of that government. Of what avail are these means if another power may tax them at discretion?

JAN - 25 - 1918

MAYOR MUM ON FLYNN REMOVAL

JAN 25 1918

"Why should I give any reason for the removal of Flynn? Am I responsible to you fellows?" countered Mayor Curley, when interrogated at noon by the newspaper representatives at City Hall concerning the summary decapitation of Assistant Corporation Counsel George Flynn.

Subsequently the mayor informed the reporters that the Flynn vacancy will be filled by promotions all along the line, with a new man yet to be chosen for the last rung in the ladder of the law department.

As Flynn received $4000 as assistant counsel and $2000 as counsel for the transit commission, Joseph P. Lyons is promoted to the positions and dual emoluments enjoyed by the decapitated one. The full list of promotions follow:

Many Promotions

Joseph P. Lyons, from $5000 to $6000; Karl Adams, from $4000 to $5000; Joseph A. Campbell, from $3600 to $4000; William P. Higgins, from $3300 to $3600; Daniel J. Kane, from $2500 to $3300; Walter J. O'Malley, from $2500 to $3300; Lucius Hicks, from $2200 to $2500.

Conflict of authority between Mayor Curley and City Auditor J. Alfred Mitchell appears imminent as the result of the mayor's announced promotions. The list as above was given out by the mayor himself, and he made the direct statement that Joseph D. Lyons would take over the $2000 position of counsel to the transit commission beside the $4000 job as assistant counsel. City Auditor Mitchell says that the transit commission job rests entirely with the commission, and the mayor has no direct authority over it.

Reject Names

The civil service commission has rejected Mayor Curley's nomination of James A. Howlett to be schoolhouse commissioner (vice Joseph P. Lunasney, resigned).

The civil ervice commission has also refused to confirm the mayor's nomination of Dr. John P. Toomey to the board of City Hospital trustees, and the mayor has nominated Dr. Timothy J. Murphy, 372 Dudley street, instead.

Stephen J. Murphy of Dorchester is appointed inspector of wires, salary $1100, provisionally, there being no certified list.

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CONFER TODAY ON SCHOOL FUEL

Committeemen Will Plead with Mayor for Coal Diversion

ANOTHER SCORE OF BUILDINGS CLOSED

JAN 26 1918

Chairman Joseph Lee and Judge Michael H. Sullivan of the school committee are to confer with Mayor Curley at City Hall this morning for the purpose of devising plans whereby sufficient coal can be diverted to the school buildings to insure their remaining open during the cold weather. Already more than 70 schools have been closed because of the lack of coal, and unless more fuel can be obtained at once there is danger that many of the remaining 206 school buildings will be forced to close their doors.

On the action of Mayor Curley will depend in a large degree whether the schools will remain open. According to a statement given out yesterday in the office of Judge Sullivan, the children belonging to 70 schools have been kept out of the school buildings since Dec. 21.

An "Irreparable Loss"

The statement reads: "Any further loss of schooling by these or the other pupils is a very serious matter.

"The school committee will do its best to make up in the summer for what is lost at this time, but it is a question of how far such a substitution will really be an equivalent. For those in the high schools, whose college examinations will come in June, the loss cannot be made up.

"Many children are probably leaving school permanently who except for this interruption would have continued their education. The result will be an irreparable loss both to these individually and to the community.

"Besides these educational considerations there is the very serious moral danger of enforced idleness.

"The school committee appreciates that there are other imperative needs for coal. It believes, however, that there are some places now receiving heat that might well be closed before the schools. Cannot social clubs be closed and such important work as some of them are doing be transferred to hotels and elsewhere during the present serious emergency?

"Cannot coal be diverted from some of the city departments?

"Many if not most office buildings are heated far above a wholesome temperature. Might not an allowance system be adopted by which they would receive a certain proportion of their present supply?"

It is in an endeavor to have the mayor answer these questions that the conference has been sought.

Schools Closed Yesterday

The following buildings in which schools have been conducted during the past week were closed yesterday until further orders because of lack of fuel:

Girls' high school.

Margaret Fuller school in the Bow-Hitch district.

Plans for High Schools

All pupils of the main building of the English High School will remain at work Monday. Classes in first and second year work will report at Franklin.

Atherton and Christopher Gibson schools in the Christopher Gibson district.

Richard T. Humphreys school in the Edward Everett district.

Elihu Greenwood portables in the Elihu Greenwood district.

Franklin school building.

Tuckerman school in the Gaston district.

Bulfinch school in the Prince district.

Minot and Walnut street schools in the Minot district.

Lawrence and Samuel G. Howe schools in the Lawrence district.

Lewis, Julia Ward Howe and Boardman schools in the Lewis district.

Oliver Wendell Holmes school building.

Rice school building.

Germantown and Mount Vernon street schools in the Robert G. Shaw district.

Hancock school building.

William Blackstone school in the Wells district.

A number of schools are to open next Monday. In the Martin district, the children of the Martin and Farragut schools will assemble at their respective buildings at 1 o'clock, and go to the Comins and Dwight schools.

JAN - 12 - 1918

GUARD AGAINST 'SLIDE' DANGERS

JAN 12 1918

Fatal Coasting Accidents Cause Police Head to Take Action

Supt. Michael H. Crowley of police headquarters today sent notices to every police station in the city to the effect that every effort must be used to prevent a continuance of the many coasting accidents. There have been several fatal accidents.

Accordingly, where coasting is allowed ashes or dirt will be spread at cross streets or other places where there is danger of collision with automobiles or other vehicles, and where coasting is not authorized the police will maintain a lookout for offenders, to stop them or take them into court if they persist in violating the order.

Parents are asked to do their part in keeping their children from unauthorized coasting places.

JAN - 13 - 1918.

SCHOOL COAL EXPECTED SOON

JAN 13 1918

Officials Say They Will Be Able to Get It Within Few Days

GENERAL SHORTAGE IS INCREASING

JAN 1 9 1918

Nearly all the Boston schools will be enabled to resume sessions within the next few days, it is expected. Substantial deliveries of coal to those which will not reopen with the rest tomorrow will begin in a day or two under plans announced last night by James B. Noyes, chairman of committee A of the Boston fuel committee.

This sub-committee has charge of supplying the most urgent demands of the city. Only charities, the hospitals and immediate domestic needs have priority over the demand of the schools. The supplies for the schools will take coal from consignments to dealers which arrived Friday, according to the present plans.

Parochial Schools to Open

The 34 parochial schools of Boston will all open tomorrow probably. In announcing that practically all of them will open, the Rev. Fr. Hickey, supervisor of parochial schools for the archdiocese of Boston, stated that they will maintain the half-session school day in conformity with the measures adopted by the Boston school committee for the public schools. The half-day session plan accords with the recommendations of the New England fuel administration.

The evening classes of hte Boston Young Men's Catholic Association of Boston, held at Boston College high school, will, like the classes of other evening schools, be discontinued for the present, in accordance with a request made yesterday afternoon by Fuel Administrator Storrow. The Catholic Association evening classes have about 1500 students.

Though water-route coal arrived in larger quantity yesterday than on any day for weeks and rail-route coal considerably augmented yesterday's New England receipts, the shortage continues to grow. New England burns up coal faster than it is yet being received. The few hours of mildness yesterday was an aid to the situation. It reduced slightly the general consumption for heating purposes and it eased transportation difficulties both on water and land.

Much Should Arrive Today

Today should see the arival at various New England points of 269 carloads or coal which were last night a day or more inside the Maybrook gateway of the New Haven road. Similarly progressed toward their New England destinations were 145 cars arriving on the tracks of the Boston & Albany. The Boston & Maine is bringing four solid coal trains, loaded mostly with anthracite, which it took over at its western terminal during Friday. Other trains taken over at the railroad gateways of New England yesterday will probably, under ordinary freight rate of movement, not be ready for delivery to consignees until tomorrow or Tuesday.

The 13 barges reaching Boston yesterday brought 15,316 tons of coal. Of this 10,099 tons is anthracite. One barge load of 1532 tons anthracite goes to Salem. The ice in the Charles river prevented a 2330-ton barge load of coal consigned to the Cousins Coal Company, Brighton, from going to the company's wharf and it was docked at Northampton street for unloading. A 1545-ton barge load of anthracite is to discharge at the Chelsea wharves of the Metropolitan Coal Company. The soft coal goes mainly to the Boston & Maine R. R. Some of the barges were frozen in en route for two weeks.

The threatening gas famine occupied much of Administrator Storrow's attention yesterday afternoon. Experts on this phase of the fuel situation have joined the administrator's staff at the State House in order that the productions and reserves at all Massachusetts

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BOSTON FACES SHUTDOWN OF ALL ACTIVITIES

JAN 27 1918

Lack of Coal May Force Indefinite Holiday in City and State

F1

PRESENT SUPPLY IS FOR FOUR DAYS

Ordinary Needs Total About 10,000 Tons Daily —40,000 on Hand

LITTLE FUEL NOW COMING IN

Water Routes Said to Have Failed, and Rail Receipts Are Meagre

Boston's consumption of coal is so far outracing the feeble supply that the city is threatened with complete prostration of its activities. Plans are being made to commandeer private stores of coal to preserve the vital public utilities from going dead, to the peril of public health and safety.

Boston's predicament is undoubtedly typical of that confronting all New England. Hardly any community has fared better than the metropolis in the apportionment of administered coal, and some not so well. The fires of the region, as they burn up fuel ever faster than it is being received, place a larger figure in the deficiency column of the coal summary with each new day.

May Shut Down Factories

Only a few days may see Boston's manufactories all silent and all its stores closed. Every day may be a holiday, with industrial and commercial workers all idling their time at home.

"An order prohibiting all deliveries of coal to buildings and stores is imminent," declared James B. Noyes, chairman of Committee A of the Boston Fuel Committee, late yesterday afternoon. He stated that most office buildings of the city are now receiving their coal supplies from day to day.

Vital coal needs of the city amount to about 1000 tons daily. This is required to maintain the water, fire prevention and sewerage services and keep hospitals and essential public buildings going. In a supplementary statement last night, Mr. Noyes outlined the plans for meeting an extreme crisis by commandeering private stores of coal.

"A fairly complete census has been taken," he said, "of large supplies of coal on hand at various manufacturing plants and other places, and if a real crisis were ever reached, the fuel administration would probably commandeer this coal for emergency purposes, so there is no real alarm."

Dealers' reports, as received by the Boston fuel committee yesterday, indicated that the period from midnight Friday to the time during the day yesterday when the reports were filed, had not brought into the city an ounce of coal, either by rail or water.

The coal situation sheet in the office of committee A at the close of the day showed the following:

"Ordinary needs of the city—5199 tons anthracite, 3794 tons bituminous, 519 tons screenings; receipts, 0."

The needs of the city are based upon the average daily deliveries by local coal companies during the period from Jan. 15 to March 1, 1917.

About 40,000 Tons on Hand

To offset this daily demand of almost 10,000 tons, the city had on hand coming into yesterday about 40,000 tons of coal. This surplus represents a total tonnage which has been dropping rapidly and constantly with hardly a check in the decline at any time.

In the order of precedence for the the half-holiday. Some plants which planned to remain going yesterday afternoon were constrained by prudential coal-conserving considerations to close as usual at noon.

Other factories closed yesterday pending new receipts of coal. Some of these, added to an already long list, may not be able to resume for weeks. Speeding up by operating factories to 6 o'clock each day and on Saturday afternoon will not be very popular next week unless coal deliveries show a sudden spurt.

The Sunday and Monday cessations of general business may serve to relieve the acuteness of the New England situation somewhat. The decreased consumption will not only permit receipts to gain on demand, but it will give the railroads another brief respite in which to tackle congestion with special energy.

Twenty or more coal barges in tow of several tugs are reported laboring against high retarding winds up the Cape Cod coast. These should arrive today.

To begin arriving at New England points today over the New Haven road should be 280 cars of coal forwarded from gateways Friday. The movement from either gateway to points near Boston cannot be made usually in less than 24 hours. The Boston & Maine started 259 cars eastward Friday and the Boston & Albany 159.

"Heatless" Monday rules for tomorrow are virtually the same as for last Monday. Under a dispensation received yesterday from Washington, New England factories making surgical and medical instruments and supplies may operate on Mondays.

The trip yesterday of Administrator Storrow to confer with Regional Railroad Director Smith in New York is counted on to bring much relief to the New England situation. The Bay State administrator may proceed to Washington to bring influence in favor of New England to bear upon the central authorities after his conference with Mr. Smith.

JAN - 29 - 1918.

CREATES JOBS FOR SECRETARIES

JAN 29 1918

Mayor Curley Trying to "Land" Office Staff

ELECTION DEPT. BALKS AT PROJECT

Commission Hangs Out "No Help Wanted" Sign

Mayor Curley is attempting to provide niches for three members of his office staff by creating jobs in the election department. To accomplish this he must control three votes in the election commission, and at present the board is tied, two to two.

Curiously enough, it is one of the Democrats, John J. Toomey, owing both his position and his $4000 salary to the mayor, who with Melancthon W. Burlen, Republican, stands out against the mayor's project. The other Democrat on the commission, Edward P. Murphy, together with the other Republican, Frank Solberlich, are willing to follow the mayor's behest.

A "show-down" is called for tomorrow, and the sword of decapitation hangs over Toomey's head, ready to fall, should he continue to stand out against the mayor.

The three members of the mayor's staff whom he is trying to place are.

Charles O. Power, present salary $3000.

Edward J. Slattery, salary $2100.

Standish Willcox, salary $2000.

Messrs. Power and Slattery are rated as secretary and assistant secretary, respectively, and Willcox as editor City Record.

The mayor's plan is to have Power made secretary of the election commission, salary $2500 and the others made "assistants" at $2000.

It is understood that one reason why the mayor's plan is not welcomed by two of the commission is because the law provides that the commission and its employes shall be bi-partisan, that is, each of the two major parties shall have equal representation, whereas the Democrats already outnumber the Republicans by two.

Still another objection is the contention that there is no need for the three proposed new members of the department. Commissioner Burlen at present fills the position of secretary to the board, drawing no extra salary therefor.

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COLLECTOR TO OPEN MONDAY

JAN 27 1918

Warns That Property Will Be Sold for Taxes

In an effort to collect some of the delinquent taxes, Collector John J. Curley will keep his office open all day tomorrow. It was announced by the Mayor last night that property will be put up for sale on the last of this month, unless the taxes are paid by that time. Mayor Curley stated that 4500 persons have not yet paid their taxes to the city. These unpaid taxes, he said, amount to about $2,000,000. The same number, who are also behind on their water taxes, were threatened with having their water shut off. Collector Curley's office will be open from 9 until 5.

JAN - 26 - 1918

Another School Closed

Florence Street, Charles Sumner District, Added to List—40 to 50 More Will Close in a Day or Two

With the addition yesterday of the Florence Street School, in the Charles Sumner district, to the list of schools which will not open Monday morning, 23 of the city's schools which have been running during the past week are shut down. These schools join the lot of 50-odd which have been closed since Dec. 21.

By Tuesday or Wednesday 40 or 50 more will be forced to close their doors, said Custodian Mulvey last night. By order of Superintendent Dyer, any school which finds itself reduced to supply sufficient only to keep its pipes from freezing for a week will be closed immediately.

The Junior High School classes of the Hancock district will be taken care of in the North Bennet Street Industrial School, beginning Monday. Sessions will last from 12:45 to 4 p. m.

JAN - 29 - 1918

FIGHTS BILL AFFECTING CITY HEADS

Sullivan Wants No Civil Service There

JAN 29 1918

Former Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan was one of the strongest opponents of the bill introduced in the Legislature by the Civil Service Commission providing for placing heads of all Boston departments under the civil service provisions, on which a hearing was held yesterday before the committee on public service at the State House. He was one of a number who spoke against the bill.

RIGHTS OF MAYOR

He stated that he appeared in his private capacity, but that he was a member of the commission which framed the Boston city charter and that it was the purpose of the commission to give the Mayor full power and responsibility in the matter of appointment and removal.

He said that there is not another Mayor in the United States who has as much power in selecting his heads of departments as the Mayor of Boston. He can take them from any part of the United States. But, in order to give him due power, he can also remove any head of department at once, without giving a reason. This is necessary to the efficiency of the system. If the pending bill is passed, the persons put at the head of departments will be under the protection of the service and the Mayor would not be able to protect the efficiency of the departments as he can now.

He admitted that civil service conditions in Boston had been bad for the last eight years, but he felt that they would be different the next four years, and that the Civil Service Commission would not feel as it now feels about the situation. With the exception of the election board, the Mayor has absolute power over the heads of departments, and this ought to be continued, he said.

JAN - 28 - 1918

STARTS REISER FUND

President McVey of the Old South Trust Co. Appeals for Aid of Family of Victim of Murderous Robber

JAN 29 1918

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir—On Sunday afternoon, Jan. 20, Patrolman Joseph C. Reiser of the Boston police department, while in the performance of his duty, was foully murdered by a burglar whom he had apprehended in the midst of his nefarious work.

The public read of the incident, sympathized temporarily, and resumed its ordinary routine. The city of Boston awarded an annuity of $300 to the slain officer's widow.

It was right that Boston should do this, but the sum so provided will hardly maintain a woman who was absolutely dependent upon the wages of her husband for sustenance.

For the last few years we have read of the activity of gunmen in our city. A man was killed in his store in Dorchester, a police officer on watch in a place of business on Columbus avenue was shot and seriously wounded. Two restaurants were more recently held up.

In matters of this sort, we must look to our police officers for protection.

We have in our city today a police department second to none in efficiency and in integrity. Our city is probably one of the few large cities in this country where graft does not prevail.

Therefore, we ought to feel proud of our men. We ought to appreciate that in these days replete with crimes committed by irresponsible drug addicts, each policeman takes each minute of the day, a risk that he may never see the morrow.

We ought to make each man feel, when performing his duty to the fullest, that no matter what may happen to himself, a grateful public will not allow his loved ones left behind to suffer for anything.

So with this in mind, I suggest that the columns of your newspaper be opened to a general subscription by the people of Boston for a fund for the widow of the deceased officer, Reiser.

The bank of which I am president, will gladly act as a depository for the fund. In closing I will add that believing one should practise what he preaches, I announce a subscription of $100 by the Old South Trust Company and a personal contribution of $50.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN R. McVEY.

Frank J. Carens, treasurer of the Reiser fund, reports the following contributions:

Old South Trust Co.	$100.00
John A. DeVito	5.00
James B. Regan	2.00
John R. McVey	50.00
Maurice F. Driscoll	5.00
Francis L. Daly	10.00
Hon. James M. Curley	25.00
John F. Glynn	1.00
Joseph A. Williamson	5.00
T. J. Hurley & Co.	10.00
Charles G. Galbo	5.00

JAN - 29 - 1918.

HOSPITAL FOR JAIL IS VOTED

Also New Home for the Sheriff

JAN 29 1918

The City Council voted, 6 to 1, to appropriate $13,500 to transform the sheriff's home at the Charles street jail into a hospital and $17,500 to provide a new home for the sheriff, at its meeting yesterday.

John Koren, international prison commissioner for the United States, appeared before the council at its executive meeting and said there is imperative need of hospital facilities, of a general assembly room and dining room for the male prisoners, and that the sheriff or keeper of the jail should live on the grounds.

Prison Director Cyrus B. Adams endorsed the plans submitted for the changes contemplated. Councillor Attridge voted against the passage of the order. Those who voted for it were Councillors Ford, Watson, McDonald, Wellington, Collins and Ballantyne. Councillor Hagan did not vote.

JAN - 29 - 1918.

Mayor Approves Buying of 3480 Tons of Coal

Mayor Curley approved yesterday of the purchase of 3480 tons of coal for the penal institutions department. He made the purchase from the New England Coal & Coke Company, and said sotto voce, "I was lucky to get it." The coal cost $10.78, but there will be lighterage charges of 25 cents per ton and United States war tax of 3 per cent making approximately $11.46 a ton.

POST - JAN - 27 - 1918.

HOPE TO KEEP SCHOOLS OPEN

JAN 27 1918

Chairman Lee Against Idea of Shutdown—Situation Critical —Storrow After More Coal

Faced by the most critical coal shortage yet to hit the Hub, Mayor Curley yesterday issued orders directing the closure of nearly every municipal building in the city. He also suggested the closing of the schools for ten weeks. Last night it was announced by Chairman Joseph Lee of the school committee that those schools which have coal will remain open until their supplies are exhausted. An endeavor to rush coal to Boston is now being made by Fuel Administrator Storrow, who yesterday held a conference with President A. H. Smith of the New York Central, who is Director McAdoo's assistant director of railroads in the East.

DIFFER ON SCHOOLS

Joseph Lee, chairman of the school committee, believes it would be unwise to attempt any such idea as the closing of schools for 10 weeks. He is in favor of leaving the decision of this matter to the new school committee, which meets a week from Monday.

Chairman Lee believes that ways will be discovered to get coal to Boston for the schools and thus prevent any such drastic action being necessary.

[illegible] of the school committee held yesterday noon at City Hall.

No Coal for Hub

With practically no coal coming into the city yesterday, Boston's supply of coal will last less than three days more unless unexpected shipments arrive. The normal weather of yesterday allowed the loading of many cars at the railroad gateways, and they were started on their way east.

The weather man practically controls the coal supply now, and if a severe blizzard strikes the city even more drastic rulings may be necessary to conserve the coal supply for the needed buildings, such as homes and hospitals.

New orders, State-wide, may be issued soon to close office buildings and stores. It was announced by the State fuel administration yesterday that everybody must now fully realize the serious situation which the East is now facing and conserve to the utmost any supply of coal they now have on hand.

The final decision on the coal situation, according to the State fuel administration, now remains in the hands of the weather man, for with less than



JOSEPH LEE,
Chairman of the Boston School Committee, who says coal shortage may again close schools.

a three days' supply of coal in Boston and hundreds of other cities and towns of the State in a similar condition, a severe blizzard would tend to cap the climax and doubly increase the coal shortage by stalling all shipments.

Homes Come First

"Homes, apartment houses and public institutions will get the first consideration," said A. E. Cobb, one of Mr. Storrow's chief assistants, in discussing the need of further conservation yesterday. "I see by the latest reports that Mayor Curley has ordered the closing of municipal buildings in Boston. I have no doubt that this will be duplicated in many of the cities throughout Massachusetts."

The situation in the Hub now is the most serious of the present coal shortage. No water shipments came into Boston harbor yesterday, and according to last night's reports it is doubtful if any boats will arrive today.

No information from New York by Mr. Storrow was received at the State House yesterday. He will remain over Sunday and may continue to Washington if conditions are not relieved at Hampton Roads.

Trying to Break Jam

Every effort is being made at the office of the State fuel administration to lessen the congestion of cars caused by the embargo which still continues in force at Maybrook, N. Y., the gateway of the New Haven road.

Yesterday's weather conditions were normal, and although no heavy shipments of coal came in by rail to Boston, a large number of cars were started over the rails toward the city. With the weather man's promise of heavy snows and increasing winds today many of the shipments may be stalled.

Among the latest shutdowns compelled by the coal shortage is the L. S. Sterret Company, Athol, doing 100 per cent government work in the manufacture of delicate gun sights. The United States Industrial Alcohol Company of Cambridge, also doing 100 per cent government work, and the Chapman Valve Company of Ludlow, manufacturers of valves that go into Uncle Sam's destroyers, closed yesterday for lack of coal.

Factories Must Suffer

No attempt is being made on account of the acute shortage of coal to secure coal for factories. Homes, hospitals and similar buildings are foremost in the minds of the fuel administrators.

A. E. Cobb, one of Fuel Administrator Storrow's right-hand men, said yesterday that many manufacturers and store proprietors had unwittingly added to the railroad freight congestion through a misunderstanding of the Garfield Monday closing order last week.

Besides closing their establishments on the Monday holiday, the establishments halted their shipping departments, thus stopping both the delivery and receiving of freight. As a result, cars were left unloaded on the tracks over the Monday holiday and large amounts of outgoing freight were dumped upon the railroads the following day. The New Haven reported that its freight business on that day was only 40 per cent of normal.

Take Care of Freight

"It is the spirit of the Garfield order to clear up this freight congestion," said Mr. Cobb, in citing the duty of the manufacturers and industrial heads. "Accordingly we want to urge manufacturers and others having any considerable freight business to operate their shipping departments next Monday as usual so as to assist the railroads in their problem of freight."

Many of the exempted industries are being forced to close down because of lack of coal.

A general exemption from the closing orders was yesterday given to all manufacturers of surgical dressings and instruments, serums and vaccines, and medicines needed by the army and navy, according to a letter received at the State House from the federal fuel administration.

The letter also stated that all other exemptions which would not be included in the general exemption must come from the War Department to the fuel administration. According to the letter, it would appear that exemptions issued by Surgeon-General Gorgas would come under the articles of the general exemption.

Swamped With Questions

Previous to this letter from Washington the State fuel administration was swamped with questions in regard to the right of manufacturers of surgical dressings and instruments to remain open on the days set for closing. The letter came in answer to a telegram sent to Washington by New England Fuel Administrator Storrow.

POST - JAN - 28 - 1918

70 SCHOOLS ARE NOT TO OPEN TODAY

JAN 28 1918

23 More Added to List Closed by Coal Shortage

JAN 28 1918

More than 70 schools, 23 of which were in operation last week, will not open their doors this morning. By tomorrow 50 more will probably be forced to close. These are the conditions, caused by the shortage of coal, under which the Boston school system begins the week.

JAN 28 1918

NO RELIEF IN SIGHT

Meanwhile there is no relief in sight. Mayor Curley's suggestion that all school plants be shut down for 10 weeks and that the time thus lost be made up during the summer months promises to furnish the most interesting discussion at tonight's meeting of the school committee. School authorities prefer not to think of closing any schools except those which positively have not enough coal to keep running.

"My own personal feeling is that we ought not to close them all down until we have to," said Chairman Lee last night.

"It would be a calamity," says Superintendent F. B. Dyer. "To close now for 10 weeks would set the children back for the rest of their lives. We could not possibly make up for the work done in the summer time. We could run possibly until July 20, but both children and teachers would need some vacation before next year's work begins.

Summer Work Impossible

"I don't think the people of Boston would stand for a long summer session. The children would succumb to the heat. We have run summer schools into July; but we have chosen for such purposes the coolest rooms in the buildings and the coolest parts of the city, and the children have been dismissed at noon for the day.

"We could run an extra week in April very well, during the usual Easter recess, and we could even run on Saturdays, if necessary. But we could not possibly make up the work altogether."

The children of the Martin and Farragut Schools begin sessions this afternoon, 1 to 4, in the Comins and Thomas Dwight buildings. They assemble to meet their teachers in their own buildings at 1 o'clock. The junior high classes of the Hancock district begin sessions from 12:45 to 4 today in the North Bennet Street Industrial School.

Use Franklin Union

All pupils in the first and second year subjects in the main building of English High School report this morning at 8:45 in the lecture hall of the Franklin Union. Boys in the third and fourth year classes report at the same place at 11:45.

Classes 1 and 2 of the Girls' Latin School report at 8:30 this morning at their own building before migrating to the Boston Trade School on Parker street. Third and fourth year classes of the High School of Practical Arts assemble in their own building at 12:30 to receive books and instructions for their work in the trade school building. No provision is yet made for the lower classes of these schools.

The following schools, open last week will be closed this morning:

Girls' High School.
Margaret Fuller, Bowditch district.
Atherton and Christopher Gibson, in Christopher Gibson district.
Richard C. Humphreys, in Edward Everett district.
Elihu Greenwood portables, in Elihu Greenwood district.
Franklin School building.
Tuckerman, in Gaston district.
Bulfinch, in Prince district.
Minot and Walnut Street, in Minot district.
Lawrence and Samuel G. Howe, in Lawrence district.
Lewis, Julia Ward Howe and Boardman, in Lewis district.
Oliver Wendell Holmes.
Rice.
Germantown and Mt. Vernon Street, in Robert G. Shaw district.
Hancock.
William Blackstone, in Wells district.
Florence street, Charles Sumner district.

JAN - 28 - 1918

DEFENDS JAIL HOSPITAL PLAN

Sheriff Keliher Shows Need of Action at Once

JAN 28 1918

Sheriff John A. Keliher, in a statement issued last night regarding his request that a hospital be built for the use of the inmates of Charles street jail, asserts that there is now no provision for the sick inmates, citing one case in which a man suffering from seven knife wounds had to be treated in his cell, which is fitted with sanitary equipment 200 years old. His statement is as follows:

JAN 28 1918

"There cannot be a sound reason advanced against immediate action in providing an adequate hospital for the Charles street jail. Predecessors of mine have been as roundly berated for not doing what I am trying to do as I am for my endeavors. Politics are crowding humane consideration of this question aside.

"The City Councils of the past 10 years have recommended, and that of the present year told me that it was my bounden duty to proceed as I have. Councillor Ballantyne was most insistent that I act. The recommendation of the Finance Commission that no action be taken until the director of prisons approves plans was in accordance with law. Colonel Adams, director of prisons, has been over the ground personally and officially has endorsed the preliminary sketches.

"The Finance Commission then engaged John Koren, international prison commissioner for the United States, to examine the proposition. This authority, recognized the world over, has made a preliminary investigation, and I confidently await his report.

"With the increase of crime that always follows war, the time has come to stop talking about providing humane conditions—and act. It is now up to the City Council to ratify the action of three weeks ago or throw the whole matter back where it has been for years.

"Public sentiment is with me and will assert itself, if not today, in the very near future."

JAN - 22 - 1918

FIGHTS BILL AFFECTING CITY HEADS

Sullivan Wants No Civil Service There

JAN 23 1918

Former Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan was one of the strongest opponents of the bill introduced in the Legislature by the Civil Service Commission providing for placing heads of all Boston departments under the civil service provisions, on which a hearing was held yesterday before the committee on public service at the State House. He was one of a number who spoke against the bill.

RIGHTS OF MAYOR

He stated that he appeared in his private capacity, but that he was a member of the commission which framed the Boston city charter and that it was the purpose of the commission to give the Mayor full power and responsibility in the matter of appointment and removal.

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He said that there is not another Mayor in the United States who has as much power in selecting his heads of departments as the Mayor of Boston. He can take them from any part of the United States. But, in order to give him due power, he can also remove any head of department at once, without giving a reason. This is necessary to the efficiency of the system. If the pending bill is passed, the persons put at the head of departments will be under the protection of the service and the Mayor would not be able to protect the efficiency of the departments as he can now.

He admitted that civil service conditions in Boston had been bad for the last eight years, but he felt that they would be different the next four years, and that the Civil Service Commission would not feel as it now feels about the situation. With the exception of the election board, the Mayor has absolute power over the heads of departments, and this ought to be continued, he said.

POST - JAN - 29 - 1918.

APPEALS TO CLUBS FOR COAL

Committee Asks Loan of Fuel to Keep Schools Open

The school committee last night at a special meeting appealed to the corporations and large clubs of the city to come to the rescue of the schools by loaning coal so that they may be kept open. In a statement issued the committee expressed the belief that all schools could be opened by Feb. 4 if aid was given. Unless private interests help out with fuel, the committee fears that most of the schools will have to close soon.

Orders were issued last night closing nine additional schools on account of the coal shortage, and the committee in its statement spoke of its disappointment that individuals and corporations have not offered the assistance within their power.

PLEADS FOR COAL

The committee expressed the belief that if "the 200 social clubs in the city, 50 of which are very large users of coal, comparable to hotel users and the large private and semi-public corporations would loan a few thousand tons of coal to the school department the very foundation of both war and peace—public school education—could be continued."

The following statement was issued by the committee:

"The school committee still firmly believes, nothwithstanding all that has been said, that a distribution can be made of the coal available that will enable the committee to continue the schools that are now open, as well as to reopen the others at a very early date, so that by Feb. 4 all of the schools in the city that have not been disbanded by the freezeups should be open and running and on a basis to insure their continuance for the balance of the school year.

Aided by Mayor

"The conference that the school committee had with his Honor the Mayor on Saturday and the heads of other city departments resulted in the Mayor very willingly ordering closed all other departments of the city that were not absolutely essential for the health and safety of the city and to remain closed, and intimated strongly that, if necessary, such coal as the departments that were ordered closed had on hand could be distributed to help the other departments of the city that need it.

"The committee, therefore, now takes the position that other city departments outside of the schools having contributed their utmost by closing, it is open for the committee to make the suggestion very earnestly to private users of coal to come to the assistance of the school committee in helping to open the schools and to keep them open for the balance of the season.

Appeal to Clubs

"While the committee does not wish to pass on who are the non-essential users of coal, it does feel that it ought to suggest that from the 200 private social clubs in the city, 50 of which are very large users of coal only comparable to hotel users, some assistance should be obtained at a very early date. It desires to suggest also that many large users of coal, such as large corporations, whether private or semi-public, might well loan a few thousand tons of coal to the school department of Boston to the end that the very foundation and basis of preparation for both war and peace be maintained and continued in operation—public school education.

"The committee is disappointed that individuals and corporations have not offered the assistance within their power to give at a time like the present, and regrets that it has been practically alone in its insistence on keeping the schools open.

"Is there not in Boston enough interest and faith in the public schools to induce large number of individuals and corporations to contribute by loaning some of their supply of coal to the school department to enable it to keep the schools open?"

Openings and Closings

The following openings and closings were announced:

The Boston Clerical School will open today in quarters being fitted up at the College of Business Administration of the Boston University on Boylston street, Boston.

The regular sessions for the senior pupils of the Roxbury High School will begin today at the building on Warren street, Roxbury.

The following schools were ordered closed yesterday, having run out of coal:

The Robert Swan and Roger Wolcott school buildings in the Roger Wolcott district.

The Phillips Brooks and Hull school buildings in the Phillips Brooks district.

The Harbor View Street School in the William E. Russell district.

The Henry Vane and Westerly Hall school buildings in the Robert G. Shaw district.

Benjamin Cushing and Lyceum Hall school buildings in the Mather district.

Orders were passed authorizing the North End evening school to continue sessions at the North Bennet Street Industrial School at the latter's invitation, with no additional expense to the committee.

Superintendent Dyer was also authorized to make combinations of school buildings as will permit as many children as possible to continue their schooling.

Permission to distribute Hoover pledge cards to the school children was also granted. It was also announced that in constructing the new teachers' salary schedule, consideration has been given the recommendation of the superintendent that increases be given wherever possible.

JAN - 30 - 1918.

5 MORE SCHOOLS CLOSED

100 Others Must Follow if Coal Is Not Obtained

Five more of Boston's public schools were closed yesterday, and 100 others will follow suit within a week or ten days if coal is not obtained, according to Business Agent Keough of the school system. Relief from the clubs, as requested by the school committee, seems futile, as many of the clubs themselves announce they will have to close their doors shortly if their coal supply is not increased.

PLANT CO. AIDS

The school committee's appeal to clubs and corporations received but one response yesterday and that was from the Thomas G. Plant Company, which offered for the present to supply enough coal to keep the Lucretia Crocker and the Lowell schools in Jamaica Plain in operation.

"If there were only 50 more offers like that," said Mr. Keough, "we would soon be able to open all the schools."

A list of 20 schools which had only one day's supply of coal was given to Chairman Ellis of the Boston Fuel Commission yesterday. He suggested that such buildings as have coal sufficient for present needs be used for three sessions daily: morning and afternoon classes for elementary and grammar school grades and evening classes for high schools.

The school authorities themselves are doubling up wherever possible. For some time the elementary schools have been running half-day sessions. The usual occupants of a building attend morning classes, and children from cold buildings are provided for in the afternoons.

Temporary Sessions

Temporary accommodations for four more schools have been secured by running two half-day sessions in buildings which have not yet run out of coal. The three grades of the Chestnut Avenue School, Bowditch district, will be taken care of, beginning this morning, in Portable No. 9 in the Chestnut avenue yard.

Children of the Dillaway School, beginning tomorrow, will attend classes in the Dudley School from 12:45 to 3:45. Pupils of the Abby W. May School, Dillaway district, go to the Nathan Hale School, Dudley district, beginning tomorrow, for sessions from 12:45 to 3:45. At the same time children of the William Bacon School, except the kindergarten, Dudley district, will go to the Louis Prang School, Dillaway district.

The following five schools were ordered closed yesterday:

Dorchester High.

Agassiz and Old Agassiz, Agassiz district.

RECORD - JAN 29 - 1918

CLAIM CURLEY SEEKS PLACES FOR HIS AIDES

New Election Dept. Jobs Planned

Power, E. J. Slattery and Willcox Said to Be Favored

By creating three new jobs in the Election Department Mayor Curley is trying to place the members of his office staff before he retires from City Hall next Monday, according to well authenticated reports in circulation today.

The men whom the Mayor is trying to place are Charles O. Power, his chief secretary, and Edward J. Slattery and Standish Willcox, his two assistant secretaries.

According to reports, it is the Mayor's intention to make Power secretary of the Election Commission, and Slattery and Willcox assistant secretaries. In order to do this the Mayor must first control at least three votes among the present Board of Election Commissioners.

An informal ballot taken this morning is said to have shown that the Mayor now has two of the necessary votes in line. It is understood that he will endeavor to secure the other vote at a conference arranged for this afternoon. The final showdown in the matter is due tomorrow, when the Commissioners cast their votes.

How Members Stand

The two Commissioners reported as being with the Mayor are Edward Murphy, Democrat, and Frank Seiberlich, Republican. The two opposed are understood to be John J. Toomey, Democrat, Chairman of the Board, and "Mel" W. Burlen, Republican, secretary of the Board.

Toomey's reported stand in the matter has occasioned much comment. It was the Mayor who appointed Toomey to his job, and between the Mayor and Toomey there has never before ben any sign of a split.

The job Toomey holds pays $4000 a year. It is Toomey's vote that the Mayor is expected to try to change. If Toomey refuses to swing over to the Mayor's side there are those who wouldn't be surprised to see Toomey's official head go rolling down the middle of School st.

That the Mayor has been planning to create these niches for his trusted secretaries has long been known by those on the "inside." For obvious reasons, however, most of the "preliminaries" have been conducted in secrecy.

JAN 21 1918

Mayor Merely Smiles

The whole thing, in fact, has formed one of the most interesting chapters in that post-election mystery, "What will Curley Do for His Friends?"

The sudden departure of Frank Seiberlich for the balmy coast of Florida three weeks ago is said to have blocked progress in teh plot at that particular time. With Frank's return to the Hall yesterday morning, however, things began to move again with renewed haste.

Time was getting short and some of those concerned were getting anxious. Hence the "informal" vote taken today as a sort of test to see which way the wind was blowing.

When the result of this "informal" vote was whispered to the Mayor the latter is said to have smiled and uttered the one word: "Toomey."

According to the "dope," the Mayor would make the salaries of the three new jobs as follows: Power, $2500; Slattery and Willcox $2000 each.

At present Power receives $3000 and the toher two men $2000 each.

Being the only department not under civil service rules the Election Department is now the only one which offers a haven to the faithful of an outgoing Mayor. In times past there have been several niches into which a grateful chief executive could tuck a favored aide just before he turned over the City Hall—or what was left of it—to a successor.

Under the law the jobs of the Election Board are supposed to be equally divided among the Republicans and Democrats. At present, however, there are two more Democrats in the board than Republicans.

JAN - 21 - 1918

At the Mayor's Gate

Penal Institutions Commr. David B. Shaw has just accepted a nice, cool job for this time of the year. By order of Mayor Curley Commr. Shaw has just been authorized to act as official "iceman" to the Naval Detention Camp just established by the Government on Deer Island. It will be Dave's duty to keep the camp well supplied with ice at the bargain price of 35 cents per hundred pounds. The appointment of an official ice man for the naval camp was made in compliance with a request of the Naval authorities.

JAN 22 1918

The milk inspectors of the Health Department put in a busy year during 1917, turning in 21,977 samples for examination by the department experts. This was an increase of 3255 samples over 1916. Other samples examined were butter and cheese, 1080; vinegar, 980; ice cream, 263; eggs, 2. The total number of samples examined was 24,302, an increase of 2907 over 1916.

Figures compiled by the Statistics Department at City Hall show there were 135 clear days in 1917, two days less than in 1916. There were 99 partly cloudy days and 131 cloudy days. There were also 14 days marked by dense fog, ten of those days being in June and August. The report makes no mention of the melancholy days that followed Mayor Curley's defeat.

Campaign expenses just filed by three of the mayoralty candidates show that Cong. Peter F. Tague doled out the most money of those in the race. Tague spent $2500 out of his own pocket against $2200 spent by Peters and $2000 spent by Gallivan.

Charlie Power, Mayor Curley's private secretary, expects to re-enter the newspaper business as soon as the Curley administration ends. "Charlie" is perhaps one of the best known newspaper men in the city and before going to City Hall was holding down an executive job on one of the afternoon papers. Assistant Secretary Edward J. Slattery and the other members of the Mayor's office force have thus far given no intimation of their plans for the future.

The coming fight for the presidency of the Democratic City Committee promises to be one of the hottest in the history of the organization. The candidates will be former Alderman John J. Mahoney of Charlestown and the present incumbent, Pres. Edward F. McLaughlin.

The candidacy of ex-Alderman Mahoney is being boomed by the Peters faction. The members of this wing of the committee contend they have the necessary votes to put Mahoney over a winner. Pres. McLaughlin is relying on the support of the Curley men. McLaughlin maintains that the organization is still a "Curley machine" and that, in consequence, his re-election is a certainty.

Meantime both sides are doing a bit of "lobbying" and the result will probably remain in doubt until the ballots are cast.

Old King Coal had the laugh yesterday on the office staff of Boston's Fuel Conservator, Robert B. Stone. With but one oil heater to keep away the chill, the men and women attached to the office started valiantly to work as soon as the place was opened at 9 a.m. Within half an hour, however, they had donned hats, coats and gloves and were wishing for the Fourth of July. By noon the office had become so cold that a strategic retreate became absolutely necessary. Arrangements were thereupon made to occupy a steam-heated office in the Pemberton Sq. Courthouse, and 15 minutes after the scene of the committee's activities had been transferred there.

JAN - 19 - 1918

GRANT DECLINES FIN. COM. PLACE

JAN 19 1918

Walter B. Grant has declined the Governor's appointment to the Boston Finance Commission. With his work on Exemption Board 28 and his duties as attorney, he says, he would not have time for the work of the Finance Commission.

JAN - 1918.

City Councillor Walter Ballantyne and Acting Corporation Counsel William J. Hennessey were speakers at the dedication of the new headquarters of Roger Wolcott Camp, Spanish War Veterans, on Eustis st., Roxbury, last Friday evening.

TRANSCRIPT - JAN-29-1918.

MAYOR'S RAID ON PAYROLL BALKED

Attempt to Place Three Secretaries in Election Office Refused

FOUR COMMISSIONERS ARE EQUALLY DIVIDED

No Need of More Help in Noted "Dumping Ground" at City Hall

JAN 29 1918

TOOMEY AND BURLEN RESIST THE DEMAND

Mayor, to Succeed, Must Remove One of Them and Name Substitute

C1

PLANNED TO GIVE POWER JOB AT $2500

Messrs. Slattery and Willcox Were to Be Given Places at $2000

THIS OFFICE ONLY ONE NOT UNDER CIVIL SERVICE

Former Mayors Had Little Trouble in Providing for Office Force

An attempt on the part of Mayor Curley to leave his three secretaries high and dry on his retirement from office next Monday, by providing them with good positions in the election department, has thus far failed, the Board of Election Commissioners having informally voted two to two against the proposition. The three men involved in this raid on the municipal payroll are Charles O. Power, secretary; Edward J. Slattery, assistant secretary, and Standish Willcox, assistant secretary and editor of the City Record.

For several weeks it had been whispered at City Hall that the mayor, before leaving office, would look out for these faithful officials. Unlike the conditions of the past when numerous departments could be called upon to provide emergency positions at the behest of a mayor, Mr. Curley was restricted to the election department, as all others had fallen under civil service regulations. In this department, created and maintained by special statutes, the personnel is supposed to be equally divided among Republicans and Democrats. The law has never been rigidly observed. The proportion has varied, but at present there are two more Democrats there than Republicans.

The mayor's plan came before the election commissioners during the vacation of Commissioner Frank Seiberlich, spent in Florida. The commissioner returned to his desk yesterday and immediately the proposition was discussed. The plan involved the placing of Mr. Power in the department as secretary, to fill the position now held by Commissioner M. W. Burlen and which will not expire until April, and the placing of Messrs. Slattery and Willcox as assistant commissioners. The salary of Mr. Power was designated at $2500 a year and the salaries of the other two secretaries at $2000 a year.

Two members of the board—Commissioners Seiberlich and Edward P. Murphy—voted in favor, and the other two—Chairman John J. Toomey and Mr. Burlen—were in opposition. It appeared as if the two opponents could not possibly be reconciled to the mayor's view, notwithstanding the pressure that might be brought. They regarded the mayor's action purely as a raid on the treasury, inasmuch as the department had all the help it needed. Furthermore, they regarded such an acquisition, at salaries much higher than those generally paid in the department, as serious in the light of discipline.

Toomey's Opposition Surprises Curley

When the mayor was informed of the informal decision it was reported that he was furious and proceeded to read the riot act to Chairman Toomey, directing him to call a formal meeting of the board tomorrow, when the question would be definitely settled. The mayor was surprised that Chairman Toomey should oppose his wishes, inasmuch as Mr. Toomey was his latest appointee to the board and was made chairman, succeeding John M. Minton.

The position of secretary has been filled by Commissioner Burlen almost from the time of his appointment as commissioner in 1900. The only assistant commissioner registered on the payroll is Matthew F. Foley, whose salary is $2000 a year, and who had been in the department since Sept. 11, 1888, a most efficient man. Two other men, however, who are rated as assistant registrars—Albert F. Wigley and William E. Mahoney—are the assistants to the commissioners, though drawing salaries of only $1400 a year.

JAN 29 1918 C3

Might Remove a Commissioner

The mayor can put his plan through only by a majority vote of the board. If the mayor fails in securing Chairman Toomey's or Mr. Burlen's vote his plan is lost unless he resorts to the expedient of removing one of these officials and placing a temporary commissioner in the office. Removal of a commissioner must be accompanied by detailed charges against him, and the deposed official is privileged to demand a hearing and seek vindication by the Supreme Court. Heads of all other city departments may be removed by the mayor by filing with the City Clerk the reason therefor, but the removed officials have no opportunity for vindication, except the privilege of making reply to the mayor's charges and having that reply filed in the archives of the city clerk.

Practice an Old One

The practice of mayoral provision for his intimate office force is old at City Hall. Previous mayors had no hard task to transfer them to other departments on the eve of a new administration. When John F. Fitzgerald left the mayor's chair he made several such transfers. The collecting and treasury departments being then available. Since that time the departments have been placed under civil service and the election department has remained the only department available, but with the provision that the commissioners must decide.

Mr. Power has served as the mayor's secretary since Dec. 24, 1915. At present he receives a salary of $3000. Formerly he was secretary of the Massachusetts Commission in charge of the exhibit of the Commonwealth at the San Francisco Exposition. It has been understood Mr. Powler would return to the newspaper business. Mr. Slattery, the assistant secretary, has held that position almost the entire period of the mayor's term. His salary is $2100. He is a well known man because of his legislative experience. Mr. Willcox, who serves as editor of the City Record and also in a secretarial capacity, was formerly a Boston newspaperman, and later secretary to Mr. Curley while a member of Congress. His salary is $2100 a year.

While the plan of the mayor contemplates a reduction of $500 in the salary of Mr. Power, it means but a reduction of but $100 each in the present salaries of the other two officials.

The other leading figures of the mayor's office are John M. Casey, license clerk, and Joseph F. Mellyn, chief clerk. Mr. Casey has served in his present position since March 4, 1904, and Mr. Mellyn came to the mayor's office in 1916, he having served in a similar capacity in the office of Governor Walsh. While there is no authority for the opinion that these two men will be retained by the incoming mayor, such is the belief at City Hall, their efficiency being unquesttioned.

JAN-16-1918

SUED FOR UNCOLLECTED TAXES

Collector John J. Curley and His Bondsman Defendants in Action by State

Acting in behalf of the State Tax Commissioner, Attorney General Attwill has brought suit against City Collector John J. Curley, brother of the mayor, on account of uncollected taxes in Boston. The collector's bondsman, the National Surety Company of New York, is also a party in the suit. An attachment of $75,000 has been made.

The suit is brought because it is alleged that Mr. Curley's collections are not up to what the State requires. Other collectors are to be treated similarly.

"So far as I know this is the first time that suit has ever been brought against a city collector while in office," Collector Curley said. "About a year ago the tax commissioner began action against former Collectors Bowdoin S. Parker, Charles Brown, Garrett W. Scollard, Courtney Guild and Nathaniel H. Taylor. Ever since that time, I have been doing my best to clean up all outstanding taxes during the years they held office."

Many of the large property owners of Boston, including several of the big corporations, have not yet paid their last year's taxes.

"As I understand it," Collector Curley said, "this suit against me is for outstanding taxes for the year 1914, which amount to $52,000 or $53,000. This is a very low figure. When I took office in 1913, I found uncollected taxes running back as far as 1895. For that year $4.08 was outstanding, for 1905 the total was $3202, for 1910 it was $18,036, for 1911 $260,784.26, and for 1912 $345,480.02."

JAN 16 1918

Collector Curley is preparing to sell all the property on which 1916 taxes have not yet been paid. The lists for advertising are now nearly ready and will be published within a few weeks.

Financial conditions arising from the war have done much to delay collections, especially during the past year, when the sales of Liberty Bonds and contributions for war work funds served to hold up prompt payments.

HERALD - JAN - 29 - 1918 -

SCHOOL BOARD BEGS FOR COAL FROM PUBLIC

Appeals to Clubs and Corporations for Loans of Fuel

JAN 29 1918

BELIEVES SESSIONS CAN BE CONTINUED

Disappointed That Offers of Assistance Have Not Been Made

The Boston school committee, gathered in the Mason street building last night in special session, made an appeal for coal to clubs, corporations and individuals, but at the same time expressed confidence that by Feb. 4 all the schools not disabled by freeze-ups will be open and running, with the prospect of remaining open for the rest of the school year. The announcement to this effect was made in the following statement:

"The school committee still firmly believes, notwithstanding all that has been said, that a distribution can be made of the coal available that will enable the committee to continue the schools that are now open as well as to reopen the others at a very early date, so that by Feb. 4 all of the schools in the city that have not been disabled by the freeze-ups should be open and running, and on a basis to insure their continuance for the balance of the school year.

Mayor Co-operates

"The conference that the school committee had with his honor the mayor on Saturday and the heads of other city departments resulted in the mayor very willingly ordering closed all other departments of the city that were not absolutely essential for the health and safety of the city, and to remain closed, and intimated strongly that, if necessary, such coal as the departments that were ordered closed had on hand could be distributed to help the other departments of the city that need it.

"The committee, therefore, now takes the position that other city departments outside of the schools having contributed their utmost by closing, it is open for the committee to make the suggestion very earnestly to private users of coal to come to the assistance of the school committee in helping to open the schools and to keep them open for the balance of the season. While the committee does not wish to pass on who are the non-essential users of coal, it does feel that it ought to suggest that from the 200 private social clubs in the city, 50 of which are very large users of coal only comparable to hotel users, some assistance should be obtained at a very early date.

Committee Disappointed

"It desires to suggest also that many large users of coal, such as large corporations, whether private or semi-public, might well loan a few thousand tons of coal to the school department of Boston to the end that the very foundation and basis of preparation for both war and peace be maintained and continued in operation—public school education.

"The committee is disappointed that individuals and corporations have not offered the assistance within their power to give at a time like the present, and regrets that it has been practically alone in its insistence on keeping the schools open.

"Is there not in Boston enough interest and faith in the public schools to induce large numbers of individuals and corporations to contribute by loaning some of their supply to the school department to enable it to keep the schools open?"

Restricted Sessions

A communication had been received from David A. Ellis, chairman of the city fuel committee, asking for one session in the schools for the purpose of conserving coal. Reporting on the suggestion, Supt. Dyer said:

"I wish to report that all of the elementary schools in the city that are in session are placed upon a half-day basis, and the high schools upon a one-session basis. Wherever it seem possible, we are combining the schools using the same plant in the forenoons for one school and in the afternoons for another. I am advised by many masters and teachers in the city that a one-session day from 8:30 to 1:30, or from 9 to 2 o'clock, would meet with favor in many districts. The present half-day plan is 1½ hours less per day than the so-called one-session plan."

The committee authorized Supt. Dyer to make such combinations of schools in buildings as would permit as many children as possible to continue their schooling.

Temperatures in Schools

The United Improvement Association had written to the committee relative to school temperatures, the question of additional high school accommodations and that of the appointment of teachers in junior high schools.

"In regard to the temperature," Supt. Dyer reported, "the regulations of the school committee are definite and are frequently called to the attention of the teachers with instructions that the temperature shall be maintained as near 60 to 67 degrees as possible. The temperature suggested by the association of 66 degrees is reasonable, and it is highly desirable that such a temperature should be maintained. In all cases referred to this office, instructions have been given to dismiss the children if the temperature is below 60 degrees. Relative to the need of school accommodations in the vicinity of Upham's Corner, I see no prospect of being able to provide additional high school accommodations the coming year."

A petition for the introduction of the school republic system into the Boston public schools and the application of Wilson L. Gill for appointment as director, were placed on file. Supt. Dyer explained that as consideration is being given to the school republic plan, as well as to other methods of civic training, it would be inadvisable at the present time for the city to commit itself to any one scheme.

A communication was read from Mary A. Barr, chairman of the women's committee on food conservation, asking the privilege of distributing the 1918 Hoover food conservation cards to the parents of the school children by means of the schools. The request was granted.

Supt. Dyer was authorized to conduct an evening school in the North Bennet Street Industrial school on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, beginning Feb. 4 next, without expense for rent, light, heat, etc.

More Schools Closed

The schools closing yesterday were: The Robert Swan and Roger Wolcott school buildings, in the Roger Wolcott district; Phillips Brooks and Hull school buildings, in the Phillips Brooks district; Harbor View street school, in the William E. Russell district; Henry Vane and Westerly Hall school buildings, in the Robert C. Shaw district; Benjamin Cushing and Lyceum Hall school buildings, in the Mather district.

The Boston clerical school will open today in quarters being fitted up at the College of Business Administration

JAN - 1918.

U. S. MAY SEIZE HUB FERRYBOATS

Said to Have Asked Price on Four Out of Seven

CANNOT BE SPARED, SAYS THE SUPT.

Necessary for Proper Fire Protection for East Boston

The United States government contemplates seizing four of the seven ferries running on the North and South Ferry lines from Boston to East Boston, according to an announcement made today by John F. Sullivan, superintendent of ferries.

These ferries in 1917 carried 984,000 vehicles and 5,000,000 foot passengers. In case of a conflagration in East Boston the only hope of adequate fire protection rests in the ferries. With the loss of four boats, Supt. Sullivan declared, the ferries will be practically put out of business.

Boats Wanted

The four boats on which the government has asked prices are the John A. Sullivan, the Noddle Island, the Gov. Russell and the Gen. Sumner, now out of commission due to a fire while at the Atlantic Works in East Boston. The three boats left are the D. J. Kelly, now out of commission for repairs, the Gen. Hancock and the Hugh O'Brien.

In the Spanish war the city turned over a ferry to the government. It was "hogged" in the first sea it met outside and rendered practically a total loss.

C.S. MONITOR - JAN-29-1918

SHERIFF'S HOUSE PROJECT IS PASSED

Boston City Council Votes to Borrow $17,500 for Proposed Structure in Connection With $150,000 Improvements

JAN 29 1918

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Councilman Henry E. Hagan unhesitatingly asserted that the sheriff's house was the real improvement desired by the present incumbent of that office and that the measure had been so drawn up as to make the razing of the present sheriff's house appear as a necessary preliminary to the construction of an addition to the jail containing administration, reception, hospital and dining rooms.

A prelude JAN 29 1918 indicative of what had been staged to follow, occupied by John Koren, a director of the Massachusetts Prison Commission and an international prison commisioner, who had been asked to appear before the council on the admitted initiative of Councilman Francis J. W. Ford, who introduced the sheriff's house $17,500 borrow-money order. Mr. Koren, it was explained, had been asked by the Boston Finance Commission to investigate and report to it on the entire proposition. He had not prepared his report on Monday, and Councilman Ford asked him to come before the council and give his views.

Commissioner Koren warmly advocated the proposed 1917 improvements, which involve the building of a new house for the sheriff. This latter improvement, he described as "merely incidental" but it passed just the same. He urged the necessity for a new administration building which should contain sheriff's offices, reception rooms, a women's and men's hospital and a large assembly and dining hall. He said he did not think the present sheriff's house could be altered properly for an adequate hospital and he insisted that the administration-hospital building could not be placed anywhere else in the inclosure than just where the present sheriff's house stands. His arguments, it was remarked, were closely along the lines of those advanced by Sheriff Keliher some six weeks ago. Mr. Koren admitted that he had spent some time at the jail investigating the conditions there.

Despite Councilman Hagan's assertion that the measure provides but a patchwork improvement and that the proposal to borrow $150,000 should go over to the incoming city government, which will have to provide the money, the councilmen by a vote of five to three refused to refer the order and it was passed by a vote of six to one, Councilman John J. Attridge voting no and Councilman Hagan declining to vote.

Toward the end of the long session, the councilmen appeared to re-awaken to the seriousness of the city's condition financially when they voted to reject two loan order bills for $125,000 each for police stations at Hyde Park and Roslindale. The two police station loan orders were then reintroduced so as to go over until the next administration, and a moment later, the council voted not to reconsider any business of the day, thus clinching its previous vote to borrow $17,500 with which to build a house for the sheriff of Suffolk County, despite the fact that an adequate structure awaits his occupancy, and so far as it is yet known, no law warrants such an expenditure of money.

BREWERIES COULD HEAT THE SCHOOLS

Figures Presented Show Boston Plants Use Coal and Foodstuffs Enough to More Than Warm and Feed 130,000

JAN 29 1918

Boston breweries use more coal than the Boston public schools and more than enough foodstuffs to feed all the school children, says Mark R. Shaw, of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association. He adds:

"In view of the present discussion regarding the wisdom of a conservation policy which closes the public schools—the most constructive agency in our society, along with the churches—while leaving non-essentials, and even destructive agencies, like the saloons, open 13 hours a day, some definite figures are pertinent.

"The annual report of the business agent of the Boston School Committee gives the total number of tons of coal used by the schools, and also the cost of heat, power and light for the entire school system. Corresponding figures for the saloons do not seem to be available, but the last United States census report (1910) does give the total cost of heat, light and power for the manufacturers of malt liquor in Boston for the year ending June 30, 1909. Taking the school figures for the same year, we have the following comparison for 1909:

"Total cost of heat, light and power for Boston public schools, 1909, $149,987.

"Total cost of heat, light and power for Boston breweries, 1909, $161,565.

"According to the last printed report of the School Committee (1917) the Boston schools used in 1916 27,820 tons of coal, costing $145,364 and the total cost of heat, light and power for 1916 was $204,919.26. Since 1909 there has been an increase of 13 per cent in the amount of coal used, and an increase of about 15 per cent in the price of coal, as shown by this report.

"The reports of the internal revenue department show that there has been an increase of 19.9 per cent in the beer production in Massachusetts in 1916 over the year 1909. Assuming that this increase would hold for Boston (which makes 57 per cent of the beer in Massachusetts) and that there was a corresponding increase in the amount of coal used (20 per cent), and that the increase in price of coal to the brewers would be the same as to the schools (15 per cent), we have the following:

"Total cost of heat, light and power for Boston schools, 1916, $204,919.26.

"Total cost of heat, light and power for Boston brewers, 1916, est. $222,000.

"According to figures submitted by Prof. T. N. Carver (economics) and Prof. Walter B. Cannon (physiology) of Harvard, the brewers in the United States used, in 1916 enough foodstuffs to supply the energy requirement of about 4,500,000 working men for a year. The reports of the internal revenue department show that Boston brewers make 2.5 per cent of the beer made in the United States. In other words they used food enough for about 112,000 workingmen, or 186,500 children, since the average child's ration is about three-fifths that of a workingman. As the Administration has required the brewers to reduce by 30 per cent the amount of foodstuffs used in beer from now on, it is fair to estimate that the Boston brewers are using foodstuffs sufficient to supply the energy requirement of 130,000 children. There are now only 114,534 school children in all of Boston's public schools!

"It should be remembered that the coal used in carrying the raw material to the breweries, and the product to the dealer, and the coal used to heat the 980 license places in the city is not included in the above figures.

"Which shall 'The Athens of America' close, her schools or her breweries? If thy children ask of thee bread wilt thou give them beer? And if they ask thee for a school wilt thou offer them a saloon?"

Civil service conditions in Boston are likely to improve during the next four years, under the new administration, in the opinion of John A. Sullivan, former corporation counsel for the city, who opposed a bill to place heads of municipal departments under civil service regulations, upon which the legislative public service committee gave a hearing on Monday. He believed Mayor-elect Peters should go into office with full power to appoint and remove officials. He thought it necessary to the efficiency of the administration.

JAN 29 1918

C.S. MONITOR JAN-28-1918

STRANDWAY WORK PROCEEDS SLOWLY

JAN 28 1918

South Boston Project Which Has Cost $320,793 to Date Is Not Likely to Be Completed for Two Years or More

Work on the South Boston Strandway is proceeding very slowly these days. The big dredges of the New York State Dredging Company are still at work. The completed Strandway, grading, filling, paving, parking and planting, as planned by Mayor Curley, will not be in existence for two or more years, according to engineers who are watching the development of the improvement. On Dec. 6, 1917, $320,793.64 had been paid by the city to the New York State Dredging Company for work done to that date. The total bid for the work on the Strandway made by the New York State Dredging Company was $803,180. The $320,793.64 already paid over by the city to the contractor is about 41 per cent of the total bid for which appropriation was made by the City Council at the request of Mayor Curley.

The citizens interested in the Strandway undertaking declare today that while about 41 per cent of the appropriation has been expended really not more than 30 or 35 per cent of the physical work is completed to date. One man who has studied the situation declared that when the extras which will have to be included in the improvement are all considered it will be a conservative estimate to say that the Strandway enterprise is but 30 per cent completed.

An engineer who is interested as a citizen with the various activities of the city, declared that from the present prospect the Strandway improvement could not be completed with the $803,180 already appropriated for the work. This engineer declared that from present rate of going and present rate of progress made with the proposition, additional appropriations would be necessary if the improvement is to be carried through in its entirety as proposed by Mayor Curley.

It is declared by men watching the Strandway development that the city is paying out several thousands of dollars for so-called "additional explorations" or borings. The contract for the Strandway called for the sanding of the new beach which is being thrown up along the shores of Old Harbor by the dredges. The engineers making the original plans said that sand could be found along the shore and that the contractor would not have to buy or to haul his sand for any great distance. To that end in the specifications there was a provision for borings to be made here and there along the shore where the filling is being made to find where the sand was. It is said that the "additional explorations" are not really necessary and that the city is paying $1 a foot for boring which could be done for half that amount.

"Emergency sewer work is now being done in different places over the city by George Reagan. The commissioner of public works has said that the city does not have the men requisite to clean the sewer outlets, hence the work done by Mr. Reagan. No contract was made for this work, but examination of the bills paid by the city shows many small operations just under $1000, the maximum amount which can be paid for a contract without its being advertised. It is not denied in the public works department that these odd jobs have aggregated several thousands of dollars. One man said that from $15,000 to $20,000 would not be a wild estimate.

JAN-25-1918

BREWERY USED 325 TONS OF COAL DAILY

Advertisement of One Concern Tells of Big Consumption of Fuel, While Schools and Essential Business Are Closing

JAN 28 1918

There has been some question as to the actual amount of coal breweries consume in manufacturing intoxicating liquor, but an advertisement of the Anheuser-Busch Brewery in a Boston paper in April, 1912, shows that this plant alone acknowledged that it used 325 tons a day, which would be about 100,000 tons a year. Robert H. Magwood of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, who has a copy of the paper in which the brewery made this statement, calls attention to the huge quantities of coal the breweries are consuming while New England war munitions plants, schools, churches and other essentials are in enforced idleness, because of the inadequate coal supply on hand.

From all parts of New England come appeals from manufacturers, clergymen, school committeemen and others for the discontinuance of the policy of permitting nonessential business and especially the liquor traffic to operate, while necessities are forced to close their doors. Sentiment is growing more insistent each day for further curtailment of breweries and saloons, at least until the coal stringency passes. The action of James J. Storrow, Massachusetts Fuel Administrator, stopping the sale of liquor on the nine Monday holidays, is being favorably commented upon. Similar action is expected in the other New England states.

Attention is also called to statistics, made public by the National Anti-Saloon League, showing that the breweries in the United States during 1916, consumed 7,264,450 tons of coal to make 58,584,286 barrels of beer. Reading from the report of the fuel expert, who gathered the data, it is said that it took 181,611 cars of 40 tons each to carry that amount of coal to the breweries; 195,280 cars to carry the grain consumed by the breweries; if only half of the beer made were transported, it would have taken 366,151 cars; 743,042 cars or 12,384 trains of 60 cars each, to haul all the material required by the brewers in 1916; from 10 to 12 tons of coal to move one train of 60 cars of beer 60 miles, or, 330 trains a day or 120,000 tons a year to move half of the beer made, and in all, the breweries consumed 8,454,450 tons of coal during that year.

The advertisement of the Anheuser-Busch brewery said that this brewery, which employs 6000 persons at its St. Louis (Mo.) plant and 1500 at its 36 branches, uses 50,000 freight cars each year inbound and outbound. The statement also gave a list of the numerous other products incidental to the manufacture of liquor.

Boston schools require only 25,000 to 30,000 tons of coal annually for the good they perform, whereas this one brewery, which equals only several in Massachusetts in size, consumes or "wastes," as Mr. Magwood put it, that much coal, not to mention the other products, in less than four months.

JAN-30-1918

SHERIFF'S HOUSE ISSUE UNSETTLED

JAN 30 1918

Question of Legality Put Forward as Attorneys Study Situation—Incoming Mayor May Have Power to Recall

JAN 30 1918

An additional estimated expense of not less than $125,000, will be put upon Boston taxpayers this year in carrying out the one-day-off-in-three regulation for the fire department, which goes into effect Friday of this week. Acting Commissioner Peter F. McDonough announced the new program Tuesday night. With this added burden, the question as to why the taxpayers should be forced by the City Council to dig down deeper yet into their pockets and furnish $17,500 for a new house for the sheriff of Suffolk County, is pressed again today. Certain influences are at work, despite the action of the council on Monday. It is said the council's vote to borrow $17,500 for a gift-house to the sheriff merely alters the question, by no means ending the issue.

It is known that the Boston Finance Commission is not through with its efforts to prevent the borrowing of money for a sheriff's residence when the city will have all that it can do to carry on absolutely necessary enterprises this coming year. Lawyers are raising the question whether Mayor-elect Peters will not have the power to ask the incoming City Council to reconsider this borrow-money-to-build-a-private-house bill.

Continued next page

C.S. MONITOR - JAN-29-1918

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"Total [illegible] for Bost[illegible]

"Accor[illegible] port of [illegible] the Bos[illegible] tons of [illegible] total co[illegible] 1916 wi[illegible] has be[illegible] the an[illegible] crease[illegible] price

"Th[illegible] nue [illegible] been [illegible] the l[illegible] in 19[illegible] that [illegible] ton [illegible] beer [illegible] was [illegible] am[illegible] tha[illegible] the [illegible] th[illegible] fo[illegible]

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JAN 2 [illegible]

MICRODEX CORRECTION GUIDE (M-9)

CORRECTION

The preceding document has been re-photographed to assure legibility and its image appears immediately hereafter.

RP 22010

C.S. MONITOR - JAN-28-1918

STRANDWAY WORK PROCEEDS SLOWLY

JAN 28 1918

[illegible] Project Which [illegible] Date [illegible] com- [illegible] More [illegible] and- these New are Grand- rking Mayor e for engi- velop- Dec. aid by Dredg- o that ork on w York 803,180. ver by bout 41 which he City Mayor [illegible] in the are to- nt of the expended per cent pleted to dded the he extras ed in the ed it will say that ut 30 per [illegible] sted as a ivities of he present provement with the ed for the lared that nd present the propo- ions would ovement is its entirety urley. [illegible] watching the hat the city housands of dollars for so-called "additional explorations" or borings. The contract for the Strandway called for the sanding of the new beach which is being thrown up along the shores of Old Harbor by the dredges. The engineers making the original plans said that sand could be found along the shore and that the contractor would not have to buy or to haul his sand for any great distance. To that end in the specifications there was a provision for borings to be made here and there along the shore where the filling is being made to find where the sand was. It is said that the "additional explorations" are not really necessary and that the city is paying $1 a foot for boring which could be done for half that amount.

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JAN - 28 - 1918

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A prelude [illegible], indicative of what had been staged to follow, occupied by John Koren, a director of the Massachusetts Prison Commission and an international prison commisioner, who had been asked to appear before the council on the admitted initiative of Councilman Francis J. W. Ford, who introduced the sheriff's house $17,500 borrow-money order. Mr. Koren, it was explained, had been asked by the Boston Finance Commission to investigate and report to it on the entire proposition. He had not prepared his report on Monday, and Councilman Ford asked him to come before the council and give his views.

Commissioner Koren warmly advocated the proposed 1917 improvements, which involve the building of a new house for the sheriff. This latter improvement, he described as "merely incidental" but it passed just the same. He urged the necessity for a new administration building which should contain sheriff's offices, reception rooms, a women's and men's hospital and a large assembly and dining hall. He said he did not think the present sheriff's house could be altered properly for an adequate hospital and he insisted that the administration-hospital building could not be placed anywhere else in the inclosure than just where the present sheriff's house stands. His arguments, it was remarked, were closely along the lines of those advanced by Sheriff Keliher some six weeks ago. Mr. Koren admitted that he had spent some time at the jail investigating the conditions there.

Despite Councilman Hagan's assertion that the measure provides but a patchwork improvement and that the proposal to borrow $150,000 should go over to the incoming city government, which will have to provide the money, the councilmen by a vote of five to three refused to refer the order and it was passed by a vote of six to one, Councilman John J. Attridge voting no and Councilman Hagan declining to vote.

Toward the end of the long session, the councilmen appeared to re-awaken to the seriousness of the city's condition financially when they voted to reject two loan order bills for $125,000 each for police stations at Hyde Park and Roslindale. The two police station loan orders were then reintroduced so as to go over until the next administration, and a moment later, the council voted not to reconsider any business of the day, thus clinching its previous vote to borrow $17,500 with which to build a house for the sheriff of Suffolk County, despite the fact that an adequate structure awaits his occupancy, and so far as it is yet known, no law warrants such an expenditure of money.

BREWERIES COULD HEAT THE SCHOOLS

Figures Presented Show Boston Plants Use Coal and Foodstuffs Enough to More Than Warm and Feed 130,000

JAN 29 1918

Boston breweries use more coal than the Boston public schools and more than enough foodstuffs to feed all the school children, says Mark R. Shaw, of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association. He adds:

"In view of the present discussion regarding the wisdom of a conservation policy which closes the public schools—the most constructive agency in our society, along with the churches while leaving non-essentials, and even destructive agencies, like the saloons, open 13 hours a day, some definite figures are pertinent.

"The annual report of the business agent of the Boston School Committee gives the total number of tons of coal used by the schools, and also the cost of heat, power and light for the entire school system. Corresponding figures for the saloons do not seem to be available, but the last United States census report (1910) does give the total cost of heat, light and power for the manufacturers of malt liquor in Boston for the year ending June 30, 1909. Taking the school figures for the same year, we have the following comparison for 1909:

"Total cost of heat, light and power for Boston public schools, 1909, $145,987.

"Total cost of heat, light and power for Boston breweries, 1909, $161,565.

"According to the last printed report of the School Committee (1917) the Boston schools used in 1916 27,820 tons of coal, costing $145,364 and the total cost of heat, light and power for 1916 was $204,919.26. Since 1909 there has been an increase of 13 per cent in the amount of coal used, and an increase of about 15 per cent in the price of coal, as shown by this report.

"The reports of the internal revenue department show that there has been an increase of 19.9 per cent in the beer production in Massachusetts in 1916 over the year 1909. Assuming that this increase would hold for Boston (which makes 57 per cent of the beer in Massachusetts) and that there was a corresponding increase in the amount of coal used (20 per cent), and that the increase in price of coal to the brewers would be the same as to the schools (15 per cent), we have the following:

"Total cost of heat, light and power for Boston schools, 1916, $204,919.26.

"Total cost of heat, light and power for Boston brewers, 1916, est. $222,000.

"According to figures submitted by Prof. T. N. Carver (economics) and Prof. Walter B. Cannon (physiology) of Harvard, the brewers in the United States used, in 1916 enough foodstuffs to supply the energy requirement of about 4,500,000 working men for a year. The reports of the internal revenue department show that Boston brewers make 2.5 per cent of the beer made in the United States. In other words they used food enough for about 112,000 workingmen, or 183,500 children, since the average child's ration is about three-fifths that of a workingman. As the Administration has required the brewers to reduce by 30 per cent the amount of foodstuffs used in beer from now on, it is fair to estimate that the Boston brewers are using foodstuffs sufficient to supply the energy requirement of 130,000 children. There are now only 114,534 school children in all of Boston's public schools!

"It should be remembered that the coal used in carrying the raw material to the breweries, and the product to the dealer, and the coal used to heat the 980 license places in the city is not included in the above figures.

"Which shall 'The Athens of America' close, her schools or her breweries? If thy children ask of thee bread wilt thou give them beer? And if they ask thee for a school wilt thou offer them a saloon?"

Civil service conditions in Boston are likely to improve during the next four years, under the new administration, in the opinion of John A. Sullivan, former corporation counsel for the city, who opposed a bill to place heads of municipal departments under civil service regulations, upon which the legislative public service committee gave a hearing on Monday. He believed Mayor-elect Peters should go into office with full power to appoint and remove officials. He thought it necessary to the efficiency of the administration.

JAN

C.S. MONITOR JAN 28 1918

STRANDWAY WORK PROCEEDS SLOWLY

JAN 28 1918

South Boston Project Which Has Cost $320,793 to Date Is Not Likely to Be Completed for Two Years or More

Work on the South Boston Strandway is proceeding very slowly these days. The big dredges of the New York State Dredging Company are still at work. The completed Strandway, grading, filling, paving, parking and planting, as planned by Mayor Curley, will not be in existence for two or more years, according to engineers who are watching the development of the improvement. On Dec. 6, 1917, $320,793.64 had been paid by the city to the New York State Dredging Company for work done to that date. The total bid for the work on the Strandway made by the New York State Dredging Company was $803,180. The $320,793.64 already paid over by the city to the contractor is about 41 per cent of the total bid for which appropriation was made by the City Council at the request of Mayor Curley.

The citizens interested in the Strandway undertaking declare today that while about 41 per cent of the appropriation has been expended really not more than 30 or 35 per cent of the physical work is completed to date. One man who has studied the situation declared that when the extras which will have to be included in the improvement are all considered it will be a conservative estimate to say that the Strandway enterprise is but 30 per cent completed.

An engineer who is interested as a citizen with the various activities of the city, declared that from the present prospect the Strandway improvement could not be completed with the $803,180 already appropriated for the work. This engineer declared that from present rate of going and present rate of progress made with the proposition, additional appropriations would be necessary if the improvement is to be carried through in its entirety as proposed by Mayor Curley.

It is declared by men watching the Strandway development that the city is paying out several thousands of dollars for so-called "additional explorations" or borings. The contract for the Strandway called for the sanding of the new beach which is being thrown up along the shores of Old Harbor by the dredges. The engineers making the original plans said that sand could be found along the shore and that the contractor would not have to buy or to haul his sand for any great distance. To that end in the specifications there was a provision for borings to be made here and there along the shore where the filling is being made to find where the sand was. It is said that the "additional explorations" are not really necessary and that the city is paying $1 a foot for boring which could be done for half that amount.

"Emergency sewer work is now being done in different places over the city by George Reagan. The commissioner of public works has said that the city does not have the men requisite to clean the sewer outlets, hence the work done by Mr. Reagan. No contract was made for this work, but examination of the bills paid by the city shows many small operations just under $1000, the maximum amount which can be paid for a contract without its being advertised. It is not denied in the public works department that these odd jobs have aggregated several thousands of dollars. One man said that from $15,000 to $20,000 would not be a wild estimate.

JAN - 28 - 1918

BREWERY USED 325 TONS OF COAL DAILY

Advertisement of One Concern Tells of Big Consumption of Fuel, While Schools and Essential Business Are Closing

JAN 28 1918

There has been some question as to the actual amount of coal breweries consume in manufacturing intoxicating liquor, but an advertisement of the Anheuser-Busch Brewery in a Boston paper in April, 1912, shows that this plant alone acknowledged that it used 325 tons a day, which would be about 100,000 tons a year. Robert H. Magwood of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, who has a copy of the paper in which the brewery made this statement, calls attention to the huge quantities of coal the breweries are consuming while New England war munitions plants, schools, churches and other essentials are in enforced idleness, because of the inadequate coal supply on hand.

From all parts of New England come appeals from manufacturers, clergymen, school committeemen and others for the discontinuance of the policy of permitting nonessential business and especially the liquor traffic to operate, while necessities are forced to close their doors. Sentiment is growing more insistent each day for further curtailment of breweries and saloons, at least until the coal stringency passes. The action of James J. Storrow, Massachusetts Fuel Administrator, stopping the sale of liquor on the nine Monday holidays, is being favorably commented upon. Similar action is expected in the other New England states.

Attention is also called to statistics, made public by the National Anti-Saloon League, showing that the breweries in the United States during 1916, consumed 7,264,450 tons of coal to make 58,584,286 barrels of beer. Reading from the report of the fuel expert, who gathered the data, it is said that it took 181,611 cars of 40 tons each to carry that amount of coal to the breweries; 195,280 cars to carry the grain consumed by the breweries; if only half of the beer made were transported, it would have taken 366,151 cars; 743,042 cars of [illegible] trains of 60 cars each, to haul all the material required by the brewers in 1916; from 10 to 12 tons of coal to move one train of 60 cars of beer 60 miles, or, 330 trains a day or 120,000 tons a year to move half of the beer made, and in all, the breweries consumed 8,454,450 tons of coal during that year.

The advertisement of the Anheuser-Busch brewery said that this brewery, which employs 6000 persons at its St. Louis (Mo.) plant and 1500 at its 36 branches, uses 50,000 freight cars each year inbound and outbound. The statement also gave a list of the numerous other products incidental to the manufacture of liquor.

Boston schools require only 25,000 to 30,000 tons of coal annually for the good they perform, whereas this one brewery, which equals only several in Massachusetts in size, consumes or "wastes," as Mr. Magwood put it, that much coal, not to mention the other products, in less than four months.

JAN - 30 - 1918

SHERIFF'S HOUSE ISSUE UNSETTLED

JAN 30 1918

Question of Legality Put Forward as Attorneys Study Situation—Incoming Mayor May Have Power to Recall

JAN 30 1918

An additional estimated expense of not less than $125,000, will be put upon Boston taxpayers this year in carrying out the one-day-off-in-three regulation for the fire department, which goes into effect Friday of this week. Acting Commissioner Peter F. McDonough announced the new program Tuesday night. With this added burden, the question as to why the taxpayers should be forced by the City Council to dig down deeper yet into their pockets and furnish $17,500 for a new house for the sheriff of Suffolk County, is pressed again today. Certain influences are at work despite the action of the council on Monday. It is said the council's vote to borrow $17,500 for a gift-house to the sheriff merely alters the question, by no means ending the issue.

It is known that the Boston Finance Commission is not through with its efforts to prevent the borrowing of money for a sheriff's residence when the city will have all that it can do to carry on absolutely necessary enterprises this coming year. Lawyers are raising the question whether Mayor-elect Peters will not have the power to ask the incoming City Council to reconsider this borrow-money-to-build-a-private-house bill.

Continued on page

C. S. MONITOR - JAN-30-1918

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Attorneys are studying the laws which regulate the sheriff's official position, his duties and his salary. One of these attorneys recalled today the fact that when John F. Fitzgerald entered upon his second term of office he recalled a $300,000 loan order which council had passed for the purchase of gas lamps and mantels. The Mayor had the council transfer the money and it was otherwise expended. Whether Mayor Peters could ask the council to reconsider an appropriation loan for Suffolk County is now a question which is being studied by legal men interested in city affairs.

The question, too, is raised as to whether the proposition of the council to borrow money, which the people will have to furnish in the end, with which to provide a new residence for the sheriff might not be construed a violation of the law. A lawyer has declared that the sheriff gets his salary as such and a salary as jailer and that the laws made no provision for any other compensation. This man said that free house rent and free sustenance and service appeared to him to savor of the nature of perquisites.

Legal men in Boston are pointing out today that an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State can be made on this proposition by 10 citizens. They can ask the high court if there is law requiring the taxpayers to hand over $17,500 with which a residence for the sheriff of Suffolk County is to be built. It is declared by some men that if some other way is not found to prevent what is called a "raid on the treasury," that this appeal will be made.

The Boston Finance Commission employed John Koren, international prison commissioner for the United States, to investigate the entire jail conditions and to report to it. The commission, it is known, cannot understand why Mr. Koren was present at the Monday meeting of the City Council and making a report to that body. The commission, it is said, believed it Mr. Koren's duty to report to it on the subject first.

It is held that $150,000 will not erect a hospital and administration building and the sheriff's house, much less furnish them. The jail stands on "made ground" and the question of the expense of foundations, it is said, is something that a contractor could not estimate accurately. Labor is high and what there is of it the Government needs, it is said.

at the meeting of the committee tonight, when the proposition will be taken up. Appeals of members of the committee for coal from social clubs and similar less essentials, and also from other city institutions, so far has failed to bring response.

"Why should the schools be required to close, while saloons and other unessential forms of business are permitted to continue?" is the question being advanced not only by members of the Boston School Committee, but many persons in various lines of endeavor in New England. The proposition of closing the schools in Boston for 10 weeks, they say, adds to the amount of coal available for unnecessaries. Such a policy, they say, is unjust and not in accordance with American ideals.

Mayor Curley declares that the seriousness of the coal situation warrants closing the schools in order that the supply on hand may be utilized by other so-called "vital" necessities. It is inferred that the Mayor recommends shutting down the parochial schools for 10 weeks also, in the interest of coal economy.

Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, proposes that the schools be closed for the month of February only and that they be continued until July 20, to make up for lost time. He did not believe it good policy to continue the schools late in the summer months.

Joseph Lee, chairman of the committee, deprecates 10 weeks' closing on the ground that it would seriously interfere with the education of children and in general tend to demoralize them.

Miss Frances G. Curtis and Henry Abrahams, both members of the School Committee, take views similar to Mr. Lee. "The recent closing of the schools," said Mr. Abrahams, "is one of the greatest mistakes that the city could possibly have made." He said he knew of nothing more important than the schools.

A large portion of the schools opened recently and many of them have been forced to close, because of inadequate supplies of coal. More than 70 schools, 23 of which were in operation last week, did not open their doors this morning. By tomorrow, 50 more probably will close, leaving scarcely a score open.

JAN-24-1918

Protection of Schools

Dr. Payson Smith Sounds a Warning Before Women's Clubs

Warning against making this a children's war was sounded by the Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, Dr. Payson Smith, at a state conference of the legislative department of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs yesterday afternoon. "Use your influence to uphold our educational standards and prevent retrenchments," he urged them. "It is a calamity that the schools should be forced to close for lack of fuel, and especially before the saloons." While his wish was not to criticize the Fuel Administration, he said the closing of schools for several weeks tended to demoralize the school system.

JAN 24 1918

Dr. Smith said further that in the State of Massachusetts from 15,000 to 20,000 boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 16 years had left school to go to work, a number far in excess of that in normal times. One thousand teachers have left the schools for emergency service and that there is a reduction of 14 per cent in the number of girls taking normal instruction. This means, he said, that two years hence, when the present entrants are graduated as teachers, there will be at least several thousand children for whom there will be no trained teachers, but who will be submitted for education to such untrained teachers as it may be possible to get. It should be a work of women and women's clubs, Dr. Smith said, to do all they could to mitigate if not prevent such a calamity and see to it that the educational program is preserved intact and at the highest standard possible.

The president of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, advocated work along the lines laid down by Dr. Smith, and said that in these days women could not afford to indulge in hysterical gossip. They must think deeply and truly and endeavor to act with discretion.

JAN-28-1918

TEN WEEKS' SCHOOL CLOSING IS OPPOSED

JAN 28 1918

Boston School Committee Members Outspoken in Protesting Mayor Curley's Proposition While Unessentials Are Open

Members of the Boston School Committee are outspoken in their opposition to closing the school buildings for ten weeks, as proposed by Mayor Curley to save coal, and many compromise schedules are expected to be submitted

JAN-24-1918

OFFICIALS SEIZE 3000 TONS OF COAL

JAN 24 1918

Three thousand tons of coal owned by the Burton-Furber Coal Company, 50 Congress Street, Boston, have been commandeered by the Massachusetts Fuel Administration to be held in case of an acute emergency.

Announcement to this effect was made today by James B. Noyes, of the Boston Fuel Committee today. He said that he had informed Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of Boston schools that no coal is in sight to continue the operation of the schools.

JAN-22-1918

BOSTON MAYORALTY CAMPAIGN IS COSTLY

JAN 22 1918

Andrew J. Peters' election as mayor of Boston cost him and his supporters $88,499, according to returns filed with the city clerk on Monday. Of the total amount, Mr. Peters contributed $2200, while the Good Government Association, which supported him, spent $12,707.

Mayor James M. Curley, who was defeated for reelection, also filed returns showing a personal expenditure of $2000. The other two candidates for mayor filed their returns last week, that of Congressman James A. Gallivan, who ran third, being $16,212, while Congressman Peter F. Tague, who was fourth, spent $6858.

HERALD - JAN - 29 - 1918 -

SCORE MORE SCHOOLS RUN OUT OF COAL

Must Join Ranks of the Closed Unless Relieved Tomorrow

APPEAL TO CLUBS AND CORPORATIONS

Plan Extra Sessions in the Schools That Have a Supply

David A. Ellis, chairman of the city fuel committee, has been notified by the Boston school committee that 20 schools which are now open have but one day's supply of coal on hand, and will have to close tomorrow unless they are provided with fuel.

Chairman Ellis in reply suggested to Chairman Lee of the school committee the proposition of holding three sessons in certain school buildings which have comparatively large amounts of coal. According to his plan, there would be morning and afternoon sessions for the lower grades and high school sessions evenings.

The school committee is today considering this proposition and is expected to render a decision late this afternoon.

At a special meeting the committee issued an appeal for loans of fuel from clubs and corporations, declaring that its members were disappointed that offers of such assistance had not been made.

JAN - 29 - 1918 -

CONSERVATION TALK TO FOOD PURVEYORS

National and State Officials to Speak at Tremont Temple Today

The Boston public safety committee will open a food conservation campaign at Tremont Temple this afternoon at 3 o'clock when Federal Food Administrator Henry B. Endicott, Dean Arnold of Simmons College and C. F. Weed of the public safety committee will talk to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, chefs, stewards, housekeepers and the public generally on the ways in which Boston and Massachusetts can help win the war by conserving food.

The meeting will be an open one and there will be moving pictures of Gen. Pershing's army in France, a marine band from the navy yard, stewards from the army and navy depots and a dozen ushers from the Red Cross lunch and tea room.

New lines of discussion will be taken up, including the question of why there are not larger herds of cattle, why everyone doesn't own a pig, why the sheep are not grazing in the public parks and various other timely topics, all of which are replete with interest and important in the food conservation program.

The ushers from the Red Cross lunch and tea room will be: Mrs. William B. Long, Mrs. Samuel Hoar, Jr., Mrs. John P. Bowditch, Mrs. R. P. Perkins and the Misses Martha Thorndike, Sarah Winslow, Ruth Dwight, Edith Perkins, Katherine Storey, Elizabeth Burgess and Jennie K. Means.

The committee in charge of the meeting consists of Mrs. Malcolm Donald, National Civic Federation, chairman; Miss Mary Barr, chairman Boston women's committee on food conservation; Mrs. Richard Gorham, Massachusetts branch of the Women's Peace Party, and Frank C. Hall, chairman district No. 1, United States food administration for hotels and restaurants.

JAN - 21 - 1918 -

COST $75,792 FOR ELECTION OF PETERS

Mayor-Elect's Campaign Committee Files Expenses

JAN 21 1918

RECEIPTS GIVEN AS $47,799

Eclipses Showing Made in Storrow Fight Against Fitzgerald

The expenses of the campaign committee of Mayor-elect Andrew J. Peters totalled $75,792.83, according to returns filed by Treasurer Frank S. Deland with the city clerk today. They dwarfed even the Storrow expenses in his fight against Fitzgerald. Receipts in the Peters campaign amounted to $47,799. Peters's personal expenses were $2200.

In the city election campaign of eight years ago, the John F. Fitzgerald campaign committee expended $27,926, and liabilities were $9714, making a total of $37,640. The Storrow citizens' municipal league spent $21,480, and the Good Government Association $13,335.55.

Mayor Curley's personal expense account was $2000. The receipts of the Storrow campaign committee were $104,- and disbursements $98,101. Congressman James A. Gallivan's campaign receipts were $16,269 and disbursements $16,212. Congressman Peter F. Hague spent $6356 and receipts were $6390.

CURLEY ILL AT HOME

Mayor Curley is ill at his home and is reported to be suffering from a serious congestion of the lungs. He returned to his desk at City Hall only a few days ago, after being confined to his home for several days with a bronchial cold. He is under a physician's care and is not expected to be back in his office for some time.

JAN 29 1918

CITY TEAMS TO DELIVER NEEDED FUEL

JAN 21 1918

Hundreds Complain at $14 a Ton Coal

USE CITY EMPLOYES TO BRING DOWN PRICE

Committee Explains Only Stock Available Costs More

JAN 21 1918

Complaints by the hundred, because of a jump in the price of coal to 60 and 70 cents a hundred, or to $12 and $14 a ton, are pouring in to City Hall. Chairman Chairman Kornfeld, announced that mittee, explains: "The Devereaux coal, now the only coal available for delivery by this committee, costs us $12 a ton, or 60 cents a hundred. We are forced to sell at 70 cents in order to cover our operating expenses, trucks, etc."

Mayor Curley, after conferences with Chairman Kornfeldt, announced that 300 city laborers and 100 teams from the public works department will be put at the disposal of the committee to shovel, weigh and distribute coal.

This ought to reduce the price, because of reducing the cost, but there is no definite information as yet.

Says Fuel Committee Is Inefficient

Declaring the Boston fuel committee lax and inefficient and bound with red tape and continuous delay, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, prominent suffrage worker and a member of the advisory committee of the Women's National Council of Defence, today called the attention of the Boston Central Labor Union to alleged delinquencies on the part of the local coal distributors.

Mrs. Bagley states that in removing George A. Whitten from the direction of the local coal distribution stations and replacing him with F. P. Kornfeld, Chairman David A. Ellis of the fuel committee has delayed proper and possible distribution and has given charge to a man who admits inexperience and lack of knowledge of the work.

According to Mrs. Bagley, the change in the head of the distribution work came after Mr. Whitten had arranged for the opening of several important stations for distribution and had asked the aid of prominent Boston women. Bagley made arrangements with more than a score of capable workers, who volunteered their services, and all were prepared to open the stations today.

She states that early today she was notified by Mr. Whitten of his removal from office by Mr. Ellis and that the work of distribution planned could not be carried out. Under the arrangements, plans had been made to open three stations in Roxbury, three in Dorchester, three in East Boston and others, if possible, in South Boston and Mattapan.

C.S. MONITOR - JAN-29-1918

ONE RESPONSE SCHOOL BOARD PLE

Jamaica Plain Concern Agrees to Furnish Enough Fuel to Keep Lowell School and One Other Building Amply Heated

JAN 29 1918

In response to the appeal of the Boston School Committee clubs, corporations and other large users of coal, issued Monday night, up to this noon the only response received was from the Thomas G. Plant Company at Jamaica Plain, which agreed to furnish enough fuel to keep the Lowell School and another smaller building in the vicinity amply heated. William T. Keough, business agent of the committee, announced this afternoon that other corporations and social clubs are expected to lend coal to the committee, in order that the schools may continue in operation.

Many of the Boston schools were reopened after an unusually long vacation, but as the coal supply diminished some of these were forced to close their doors. There are about 175 of the 260 school buildings open today, operating on part-time schedules. Orders were issued on Monday night closing nine more schools today.

Time and again and from all parts of Massachusetts, persons in nearly all lines of endeavor have declared themselves in favor of curtailing saloons and other similar less essential forms of business in order that there might be more coal available for the schools, churches and many war munitions plants. There is not a community in New England where the schools have had to hold unusually long vacations, due to the inadequate supply of their district, that the social clubs, saloons and other forms of unessential business have not continued in operation. In the opinion of many, this policy should be discontinued by the fuel authorities.

Many of the Boston schools were reopened after an unusually long vacation, but the supply of coal on hand gradually diminished and most of these were forced to close their doors. Those in operation are on part-time schedules. New Englanders are registering their protest against permitting the schools to close while saloons, social clubs, etc., continue.

The committee in its statement expressed the belief that if "the 200 social clubs in the city, 50 of which are large users of coal, comparable to hotel users, and the large private and semi-public corporations would loan a few thousand tons of coal to the School Department, the very foundation for both war and peace—public schools education—could be continued."

Room for School Accepted

Evening Classes to Be Conducted at North Bennet Street

An offer of a room, with heat, light and janitor service from the North Bennet Street Industrial School for evening classes, was accepted by the Boston School Committee at its meeting Monday night. Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, was authorized to open an evening school on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings beginning Feb. 4.

A communication from the State Board of Education was received at the meeting, pressing the need of continuing telegraph and radio classes for the United States Government. The subject was referred to Dr. Dyer, who had received an offer of a room from Boston University. The Boston Clerical School opened today at the College of Business Administration at Boston University, and regular sessions of the senior pupils of Roxbury High School opened today at the building on Warren Street.

Application of Wilson S. Gill for appointment as director of school republics, which he wishes incorporated in the school program, was placed on file, Mr. Gill to be informed that the program for civic education leaves schools free to choose for themselves different lines of expression.

Credit for previous service was voted for kindergarteners in line with a petition received from them some time ago.

A request from the United Improvement Association, requesting that temperature in classrooms be kept at 66 degrees, was replied to by the superintendent, who said the instructions were that rooms should be maintained as near 66 to 67 as possible and that in all cases referred to him he advised the closing of a room where the temperature was below 60 degrees at 10 a.m.

Request for an evening course in practical painting and decorating was denied because of present conditions.

JAN-28-1918

BILL TO PROTECT PUBLIC EMPOYEES

JAN 29 1918

Former Boston Official Would Give Discharged Person Opportunity to Appeal to the State Civil Service Commission

Better protection of town and city employees from discharge for insufficient reason is proposed by Dennis A. Kennedy, formerly an official of the city of Boston, who has drawn up a bill which he is to urge before the Legislature for passage. Attorney Harry N. Guterman, is the counsel in charge of the measure. The bill will come up before the joint legislative committee on public service. The wholesale discharge of employees in the city of Boston on Jan. 22, 1916, and the recent discharges in the city of Lowell, Mr. Kennedy said Thursday evening, led him to draw up this bill. It provides a prompt inexpensive appeal for discharged city or town employees direct to the State Civil Service Commission instead of to the district courts, as at present provided.

Because of the extra duties involved through the hearing of appeals from all over the State, the bill provides that the chairman of the board of the Civil Service Commission receive $5000 a year instead of $2500, as at present, and the two other commissioners receive $4500 each instead of $2000 each, as at present.

"Discharges from municipal position are nine times out of ten for political or religious reasons no matter how they be disguised," said Mr. Kennedy. "I know for I was a city employee for many years. The bill for which I have petitioned covers all city and town employees under civil service regulations. The first appeal from discharge must be made to the official who issued the discharge. The appeal must be made within three days from the time of discharge or suspension. Within five days the petitioner would have a public hearing where he can be represented by counsel. The appointing power shall render a decision on the appeal in three days and if the decision is adverse to the petitioner, the appointing power must file with the Civil Service Commission within three days after such decision is rendered a copy of the reasons for the removal or discharge.

"If the decision is adverse to the petitioner, that employee may, within three days, petition to the Civil Service Commission for a public hearing, which must be accorded him within five days from his request. This hearing shall be conclusive as to the establishing of the facts in the case. The final decision of the commission may be appealed by either appointing power or employee to the Supreme Judicial Court on matters of law alone, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to defend the decision of the commission."

Mr. Kennedy's bill clothes the Civil Service Commission with power to order the reinstatement of men illegally discharged. He said that at present the commission can order a man's discharge if he has been illegally appointed, but that it is powerless to order his reinstatement if he has been illegally discharged. The process of appeal under the proposed law is so shortened that in 19 days a discharged employee will have completed his case unless he determines to appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court. It required 18 months for three discharged employees of the city of Boston to fight their way through the various courts, and to be reinstated.

TRANSCRIPT - JAN-30-1915

DEER ISLAND FOR THE STATE

Mayor Believes That the Commonwealth Should Operate House of Correction and Thus Rid Boston of Unjust Burden

Mayor Curley expressed the opinion today that the State should take over the Deer Island House of Correction, or, if that plan did not appear feasible, all women ordinarily sent to the Island should be sent elsewhere.

Boston pays nearly all of the expenses of the institution, being so large a part of Suffolk County, while less than fifty per cent of the inmates are Boston people, the mayor said. Penology is one of the most important studies of the day and all institutions, correctional or otherwise, in the mayor's opinion, should be operated on the most scientific basis. There is no reason why one central authority should not be given charge of all such institutions in the State. Such a course would relieve Boston of not only one of its great financial burdens, in that there would be a more equal distribution of costs, but would rid any city administration of the troubles that are ever in the foreground as the result of the institution's management.

The mayor stated that he had tried several times since he assumed office to have the State keep women prisoners from the island and also send non-support cases elsewhere. There appears to be no disposition to make the change, however. In the last few years, with the exception of the drug evil, women have caused most of the troubles at the institution. They are constantly complaining of food and quarters and of indignities by the attendants.

Such evidence as came before Mayor Curley in his investigation of Deer Island conditions has led him to exonerate David B. Shaw, commissioner of penal institutions, from all charges of improper conduct. This judgment is coupled with only one recommendation for improving conditions in Boston's House of Correction. By the mayor's order, solitary confinement shall no longer be known on the island. This one step of reform would be more acceptable if it were not itself so solitary. For that matter, however, not even a group of single and piecemeal measures could ever avail to establish conditions on Deer Island as they should be. The imperative need is that this prison, with the county prisons, should be transferred to the charge of the State, where it can have, from a centralized and highly expert board, the sound penological management which its grave problems demand. The need of this transfer is another good reason why the reorganization of the prison and parole boards, advocated by the governor, should be effected at once and without delay. Only when we have a central State board, wholly efficient in administration as in personnel, will we be able to give into its control Deer Island and other prisons now managed or mismanaged by local authorities and assure to them expert and uniform good administration.

JAN-26-1915

A TAX ON PROSPEROUS CREDIT-UNIONS

Taking the future of credit unions into account, as well as their present, there is reason to believe they should not be forever exempt from taxation. The arguments advanced in the State Senate's debate on the question support this assertion. Certainly Massachusetts is under deep obligation to promote the provident ends of credit unions in every way possible. It would be ridiculous for the State to conduct a campaign against the loan sharks and at the same time hamper or fail to support the credit unions, which are the only strong constructive means of combating the loan sharks. We can never lose sight of the important service which these unions have come to fulfil. By their loans to industrious men of small means, often on no other security than their integrity and their membership, the credit unions are supplying one of the greatest deficiencies which the old-established systems of banking and credit left unhappily extant.

Similarly it cannot be wise to forget that credit unions also exist, however, as organizations for profit from the loans which they make. This avowed purpose is both additional cause for taxing the unions, as organizations not charitably supported but able to stand firm on their own economic feet, and evident reason why they cannot be permitted to operate wholly without the expense of taxation. So long as credit unions are able to pay only very small dividends, or none at all, as twenty-five of the Massachusetts unions now report, they must certainly be recognized as still in the stage when only their providen

JAN 26 1915

MAYOR STANDS BY SHAW

Declares That Rather Harsh Measures May Have Been Justified in Eliminating Evils at Deer Island—Hearing Tomorrow

Though Mayor Curley will give a hearing tomorrow to William R. Scharton, the lawyer who is demanding the removal of Penal Institutions Commissioner Shaw on charges of cruelty and inefficiency, he stated today that he was inclined to believe that Shaw was absolutely obliged to use rather harsh measures in the interests of discipline.

"Two of the greatest evils at Deer Island—liquor and drugs—have been removed under Commissioner Shaw," the mayor said. "There were difficult practices to wipe out, and the work required measures that may seem harsh. But Shaw accomplished his purpose and has been proceeding since to place the institution on the soundest disciplinary basis. Anybody who knows the sort of material that is sent to Deer Island may have an idea of the trouble that the management of the institution has in caring for them."

Tomorrow's hearing is apt to be a lively one, the mayor intimating today that Commissioner Shaw has his defence well in hand to meet the charges that Attorney Scharton makes and will present it with the aid of several women witnesses.

It is a rather singular coincidence that Mayor Oscar B. Marx of Detroit should come to Boston with Prison Commissioner Jacobs to study Deer Island methods at this time. They a[illegible]ved in Boston today with eight member[illegible] the prison commission of their city [illegible] were taken to Deer Island by Mr. Sha[illegible]

JAN-28-1915

O'HEARN PROTECTS FORCE

Warns Mayor Against Proposed Removals

Office Called Short-Handed, but Efficient

Chief Also Takes Pride in Its Loyalty

Untried Men Would Impair the Service

JAN 28 1915

Rumor spread through City Hall today that Mayor Curley and Building Commissioner O'Hearn had clashed over the question of removals from that department. It is said that the mayor summoned the commissioner to his office to talk over a list of names for the discard and that O'Hearn plainly told his superior that his department was in a high state of efficiency and that the mayor must keep his hands off.

The building commissioner has many times expressed his pride in the loyalty of the force. The department never saw such hard work as it has seen since O'Hearn assumed charge, as the first appointee under the Curley administration. The inspection force, particularly, has not only covered practically the entire city with the view of condemning old buildings that presented dangers, either from collapse or from fire, but has had a vast amount of work in supervising the structural changes that O'Hearn has ordered.

The commissioner believes that he cannot get along with fewer men and the prospect of new and untried men under his charge is equally disquieting, even though the word for removals may come to him as a command. From time to time the story has been heard of changes that Curley desired to make, but O'Hearn has remained firm and has saved many a head that was scheduled for an axe. He told the men, when he assumed office, that every man must earn his salary, that politics must cease and loyalty be given him. He promised, if his instructions were obeyed, to protect the force against upheaval. It is now said that the commissioner would resign rather than have the department disturbed by a large number of changes.

O'Hearn, his friends say, feels that in the two years he has been at the head of the department, he has established a reputation as a fearless executive. It is also stated that the mayor realized the determination of the commissioner to run the department as he saw fit and kept his hands off, even when dozens of appeals came to him during the months when the board of appeal was not in existence, for rulings over O'Hearn's head.

The department is considered short-handed. In the plan division there is an inspector in charge, two assistant inspectors and two architects. In the construction division there are two superintendents of construction and fourteen building inspectors. n the egress division there are twelve inspectors and in the elevator division, three men. The plumbing and gas fitting divisions contain nine men each.

More than a score of the building department force were appointed by John F. Fitzgerald while mayor. Curley has made but few minor appointments, though the pressure has probably been as strong past years.

TRANSCRIPT - JAN-30-1915

WOULD HAVE PUBLIC DECIDE

Street Commissioners Have Novel Plan for Determining Value of the New Traffic Signal Device on Tremont Street

Before passing on the success of the automatic traffic signals on Tremont street, at the head of Winter street, the Board of Street Commissioners earnestly hopes that the public will express its opinion, either by letters to the office or through the civic and business organizations of the city.

The board will communicate with the automobile and teaming interests for an expression of opinion, but it desires, most of all, expressions from pedestrians, believing that foot traffic from one side of Tremont street to the other, and also across Winter street, is a problem equally as serious as that of vehicular traffic. The suggestion has been made that a Boston newspaper conduct an inquiry by coupon, but the commissioners are not particular as to the means of obtaining the information sought.

Chairman Dunn said today that, according to all information that the board has secured, the signal has proved its value. The three commissioners have watched its operation on three successive days, at various times. Pedestrians, who at first were more interested in watching the results of the shifting signals than in their own safety in crossing the street, are now heeding the warnings and crossing well within the white lines.

Stanley F. Hall of the Bay State Automobile Association wrote a letter to Police Commissioner O'Meara, stating that he was confident that the device would prove a great aid in handling traffic at that point and suggesting that the turning of the semaphore be accompanied by an audible signal to attract attention to the signals. This communication was referred to the street commissioners and the operator of the signals was asked to adopt the suggestion. For two days he has blown a whistle every time the signal was changed, and many have reported that their idea has proved a great aid.

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Francis Hurtubis, Jr., counsel for the National Automobile Association, who has advocated semaphores in Boston for several years, is delighted with the success of the one in operation. He believes that the street commissioners should at once begin the installation of others.

PRAISES THEATRE MANAGERS

Mayor Says They Have Been Glad to Establish High Moral Standards

That the managers of all Boston theatres have been commendably willing to listen to common sense suggestions and have cheerfully agreed to the establishing of a high moral standard of performances in Boston, is the praise that Mayor Curley gives them in a discussion of the Russian Ballet, to be seen here. "There is little fear that the Ballet will stage anything that is a menace to pubic morals," he said.

FEB - 1 - 1915

SOUTH BOSTON CLEAN-UP

Elevated Begins Big Job of Snow Shovelling

Dry Streets for Evacuation Day Paraders

Five Hundred Men Employed on the Task

FEB 1

Ice In Broadway Over Three Feet Thick

Marchers in the Evacuation Day parade in South Boston next Friday will go dry-shod—providing, of course, there is no more snow and rain and that the weather favors the removal of the present accumulation of ice and snow. But to bring this about the Boston Elevated, through an arrangement with the city, today undertook the biggest job of street cleaning it has had on hand for many a day.

The task includes the cleaning down to the cobblestones of the street where it has tracks and over which the parade will pass. This means shovelling, picking, scraping, plowing and carting away the accumulation of several weeks in ice and snow from three miles of streets—Broadway from Dorchester avenue to L street, Fourth street from L street to Farragut road and Dorchester street from Broadway to Andrew Square.

FEB - 2 - 1915

The rapid development of the section served by the Commonwealth avenue and Beacon street lines has led to the necessary and desirable introduction of "trailers," and these supplementary cars have in turn raised a question which is considerably affecting the convenience of the residents of that section. When single cars were sufficient for the purposes of the section, the company provided at most of the stopping places a platform or paved space opposite the rear platform, sufficient for the passengers to stand upon in embarking or disembarking. In wet weather this kept them out of the mud. The introduction of trailers, however, with the entrance and exit in the middle of the rear car, has resulted in the unavoidable depositing of the passengers in the trailer at a distance from the landing provided, with the result that they are often compelled to step out into a depth of soft earth and mud, sometimes three or four inches in width, up against an embankment. The trailers certainly cannot be dispensed with, and no one would dispense with them. But the condition raises the question whether it will not become necessary for the company to lay down a strip of sidewalk at each stopping place, up and down which the passengers may move. The condition is nobody's fault, but simply an incident of an extended service. But the inconvenience is not one to which the public can be expected to submit permanently.

FEB 2 1915

JAN - 31 - 1915

A $100,000 PARKWAY

West Roxbury Proponents Say Proposed Road Would Help Develop That Section of the City

A number of persons testified before the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs today in favor of a bill to authorize the Metropolitan Park Commission to construct the proposed West Roxbury parkway, to connect the Back Bay parkway with the Stony Brook parkway, at a cost of not more than $100,000. The proponents, who included Senator Sanford Bates, Francis A. Morse, Stephen J. Lent, John T. Hosford, Mark B. Mulvy and Herman Hormel, said that the parkway would help the development of that section of the city and would result in an increase in revenue to the city by the addition of taxable property.

A report on the proposed parkway was filed with the Boulevard by the Metropolitan Park Commission. Plans were submitted for an extension of the parkway to Blue Hills and to Dedham. The total cost specified was $152,500, as follows: Arboretum to Weld street, $45,000; Weld to Centre, $16,000; Centre to Anawarn, $47,000; Anawan to Washington, $29,500; driveway up Bellevue Hill, $15,000.

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JAN - 30 - 1915

PLANS SHAKSPEARE DAY

Mayor to Provide Sum for Celebration of Three Hundredth Anniversary of Poet's Death

Shakspeare Day for Boston on the 300th anniversary of the poet's death, April 23, is being planned by the mayor, who will set aside a sum in the public celebrations budget and ask the public celebrations committee to begin immediately to devise a suitable celebration. Such an observance would preferably be by school children, in the mayor's opinion, and Franklin Park appears to him the most suitable place. He suggests a pageant as nearly as large as that of the Pied Piper of Hamelin given by school children at Franklin Park a year ago.

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RECORD - JAN-30-1918.

At the Mayor's Gate

Action by the City Council in voting an appropriation of $150,000 for a hospital and a new sheriff's home at the Charles St. jail was largely influenced by the oral report on the matter which was made to the Council by John Koren, International Prison Commissioner of the United States.

As a result of his inspection of the jail Mr. Koren told the Council that a hospital was urgently needed at the institution both from a medical and humanitarian standpoint. He stated that the present custom of treating sick prisoners in their cells was not only antiquated but actually inhuman. He told of seeing one prisoner lying in a darkened damp cell, apparently dying. The prisoner was too feeble to to be moved outside the jail and, inasmuch as the jail has no hospital facilities at present, was perforce obliged to remain in his cell. It was cases such as this, he stated, that made the necessity of the hospital imperative.

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Quoting statistics, Ma. Koren averred that 75 drug addicts were treated at the jail during the first quarter of 1917. Under the conditions now existing at the jail he added that these unfortunates could not possibly receive the kind of treatment they needed.

He also urged the provision of a large recreation room for the prisoners and a properly guarded yard in which they can enjoy outdoor exercise during seasonable weather.

The candidacy of Walter L. Collins for the presidency of the City Council appears to have taken on new impetus during the past few days. According to friends of the Councillor Collins has now the requisite five votes to land the office. If he is elected precedents will be broken, as under an "unwritten law" of the Council no member is expected to serve more than one year as president of the organization. Collins was president back in 1911, being the second president of the Council under the new city charter.

While the friends of Councillor Collins are thus expressing confidence in the result of the contest, the supporters of Councillor Frank Ford, the other candidate for the presidency, have not given up hope. With four votes already pledged to the South Boston man, Ford's friends are satisfied that they can win over the other necessary vote between now and Monday.

In view of the present situation the outcome of the contest will probably remain in doubt until after the ballots are cast.

The members of the City Council will hold their last meeting of the present administration on Saturday morning. Following the meeting the members will be tendered the customary luncheon by the outgoing Mayor. The retiring members are Councillors Ballantyne and Wellington.

City Councillor "Jerry" Watson is now resolved to buy his smokes for "coal-less" Mondays on Saturday night. There's a reason. Chewing a toothpick and wearing a long face "Jerry" sauntered into the Council Chamber Monday afternoon looking like a man who didn't have a friend in the world.

"What's the matter, 'Jerry,?" quizzed a colleague, noting Jerry's lugubrious air. "Why don't you smoke up and look pleasant?"

"I can't," returned Jerry. "This is coal-less Monday and I haven't even got a chew of tobacco, let alone a smoke."

"Well, don't let that worry you," came the other. "Have a cigarette."

Although he seldom indulges in the little white pills, Jerry gratefully accepted the proferred smoke, glanced

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carefully at the brand and then borrowed a match.

Joining a little group of his colleagues in a corner of the room Jerry took two or three relished puffs and then—bang!—Jerry's cigarette was no more. Somebody had put something over on Jerry and that something was a loaded "coffin tack."

JAN-31-1918.

At the Mayor's Gate

The City Hall reporters are lamenting the loss of one perfectly good story entitled, "The Mystery of the Frozen Turnips." The thing started when City Councillor Hagan scented something that smacked of a scandal. It appears that the Councillor was told by somebody else that 1000 bushels of potatoes and several tons of turnips had been allowed to rot and freeze in one of the municipal buildings on Long Island. On the face of things this looked like a case of gross neglect on the part of those who had the care of the vegetables in charge, to wit, the Penal Institutions Dept.

At any rate, such was the opinion held by Councillor Hagan. Whereupon the Councillor sat down and penned an order duly requesting Penal Institutions Commr. Shaw to appear before the City Council, forthwith, and explain why those vegetables had been allowed to rot and freeze as alleged. Flushed with the prospects of a good story, the reporters thereupon sharpened up their pencils, drew forth their note books and awaited the coming of "Dave."

With "Dave's" arrival, the story began to fizzle. In one short sentence Dave explained that there were no frozen spuds on Long Island, so far as he knew. In another equally terse paragraph he explained that if there were any frozen turnips on the island the city was to be congratulated.

"The best turnips," he said, "are frozen turnips."

Thus, to the obvious disappointment of the scribes (and Mr. Hagan), Commr. Shaw quickly proved that the frost was not on the turnips, but simply on the story.

Councillor Walter L. Collins, who is a candidate for president of the next City Council, is said to be cultivating Congressional ambitions. While nobody has yet started a real "boom" in behalf of the Councilman, it is understood that Walter and his friends are simply biding their time. When the so-called pyschological moment arrives it is believed that Councillor Collins will stand forth a real, live, bona fide candidate for the National House.

JAN 31 1918

That complimentary dinner to Mayor Curley scheduled for the evening of Feb. 6 in Symphony Hall promises to be one of the biggest events of its kind ever held in this city. Already the 1400 available seats have been sold and several hundred other applications for tickets turned back. The speakers will include Champ Clark and a number of prominent men from New York and Washington. City Councillor Daniel McDonald, who is in charge of the affair, has incidentally arranged a number of novelties that will add to the pleasure of the evening.

City Registrar Edward F. McGlennen, the municipal historian, is now busy at work gathering facts for a book on "preparedness," which he will shortly have published. The book will deal chiefly with the ideas of preparedness as carried out by the Puritans and Pilgrims during the days when this part of the country was first settled. In connection with the work Mr. McGlennen has compiled much new and interesting information relative to the manner in which the Indians once carried on their methods of warfare.

JAN-31-1918.

BOSTON FUEL BOARD TO ACT ON NEW ORDER

Further Closing Is Now Awaited

JAN 31 1918

City Has Less Coal Than at Any Time Since Famine Began

Extension of the 48-hour rule, which prohibits the delivery of coal to Boston industries, office buildings and stores, will probably be decided on at a meeting of the Boston Fuel Commission, late today.

The prohibition will expire at 4 a.m. tomorrow morning. That another 48-hour restriction cannot be avoided, despite the promise of large shipments of emergency coal, was the opinion expressed by coal experts today.

Such an extension would without question exhaust the meagre supply now on hand in practically all industrial buildings in Boston. Office buildings were on the "ragged edge" today, and at noon several theatres were denied coal by E. D. Brooks of the Boston Committee.

A canvass of the theatres this afternoon showed that all expected to be able to get through tonight's performance. Notice will be given of any shut down.

Continued on page 6.

RECORD - JAN - 21 - 1918

(1)

Less on Hand

Only gloom could be seen in the fuel outlook today. Figures in the hands of Chairman Ellis showed that Boston has less coal on hand today than at any period since the shortage began. Despite the promises from Washington of the emergency shipments, none were in sight, and Commandant Rush of the Charlestown Navy Yard had not received orders from Sec. Daniels to turn over the promised 5000 tons to Boston.

The only arrival at Boston with from Lamberts Point, Virginia, with coal today was the steamer Newton, 7450 tons of gas coal for the N. E. Fuel and Transportation Co., Everett.

No other vessels with coal were sighted around the coast bound for Boston, although the steamer Bay View, bound from Norfolk to Portland with coal, rounded Cape Cod.

Ice conditions in Nantucket Sound continue to hold up and delay coal barges. Two tugs towing barges for New York to load coal, which were all day Wednesday picking their way through the field ice from Cross Rip to Vineyard Haven, arrived at the latter point last night, it was reported here today.

ord was received here today that the S.S. Bay State is loaded with coal for Boston, but is unable to leave Norfolk because of the heavy fog.

The S.S. Meteor is at Newport News waiting to load coal for Boston, and several other steamers and barges are awaiting their turn at the loading piers.

The forced shutdown of yesterday cut the coal deliveries from the usual 12,000 tons to 3600. Despite this cut, only 1850 tons arrived yesterday for the Boston Fuel Committee.

As a result, the reserve supply decreased as follows: Anthracite showed a decrease of 373 tons from yesterday's supply of 21,197; bituminous dropped 1095 tons from yesterday's supply of 8364, and screenings shrunk 304 tons from the total supply of 7278.

Had the normal deliveries been allowed, the supply of fuel in Boston would have reached the lowest ebb. As it is, the uncertainty of the time of arrival of emergency coal is likely to force the extension of the non-delivery order.

JAN - 24 - 1918

At the Mayor's Gate

Mayor-elect Peters is fast rounding into shape his inaugural address, which he will deliver at the Faneuil Hall exercises next Monday. The Mayor-elect has been busy preparing the message for more than two weeks. In gathering his material he has called into consultation City Auditor Mitchell and other officials at City Hall.

It is believed that the Mayor-elect's address will point out the necessity of sharp retrenchments during the coming year. With a close pruning of the municipal budget thus in prospect many of the City Hall employees are beginning to worry over something else besides the scarcity of coal.

One of the biggest political plums that Mayor-elect Peters will have to distribute upon taking office next week is that of Corporation Counsel. With this job goes a salary of $9000 a year. According to all reports, more than 100 lawyers of high and low degree throughout the city have now got their eyes fixed on the job and would accept it with alacrity if the Mayor-elect offered them the chance.

Just who will be the lucky candidate, however, is now a matter of pure speculation. So far as known, Mayor-elect Peters has intimated his choice in no way whatever. In some quarters, however, it is felt that John A. Sullivan, former Corporation Counsel, will be returned to office when the new administration begins. Sullivan was ousted by Mayor Curley several weeks ago and has since gone back to his private law practice.

Atty. John Jackson Walsh is preparing an address on "Modern Irish Poetry," which he will deliver at the Public Library on March 17. Atty. Walsh is a deep and enthusiastic student of the subject and his lecture promises to prove one of the best of the kind ever heard in this city.

In keeping with the fuel conservation movement the City Hall yesterday observed its first "Coalless Monday." As one means of saving fuel only one of the elevators in the main building was used during the greater part of the day. In the Annex the service was also curtailed as far as possible. The temperature throughout the hall and annex was kept down several degrees below that maintained on all other days. In every office unnecessary lights were also ordered turned out. Members of the Mayor's office staff conducted their work with about one-third of the lights usually operated.

JAN - 23 - 1918

SEWERS BAD AS WAR TRENCHES

Sewer inspectors of the city told the committee on social welfare that the horrors of the trenches and poison gas was their daily lot right here and they had no need to go abroad for dangerous thrills.

William F. Finneran, one of the inspectors, testified that he had lost his sense of smell long ago and had swallowed about a million germs in the course of his work.

The sewer inspectors supported a bill that would authorize the city to extend the laborers' pension act so that they would be eligible.

JAN - 1918

Boston Schools to Close Mondays, but Have Enough Coal

Boston Public Schools will not be affected by Fuel Administrator Garfield's closing order for the next five days. The schools that are open will be run as usual, except that they will be closed on Mondays.

This was announced today by Superintendent of Schools Dyer's office. There is coal enough on hand to run the opened schools temporarily.

JAN - 29 - 1918.

Clubs Refuse to Loan Schools Coal

Boston clubs expressed today their utter inability to lend coal to the School Committee in order to continue sessions of the city schools. All the clubs proclaim that they are in decidedly cold straits themselves.

The only favorable response to the School Committee's plea for coal was received from the Thomas G. Plant Co. of Jamaica Plain, shoe manufacturers, who offered to share enough coal from their supply to permit the Lowell School and one other building in that district to keep open.

Dorchester High School was compelled to close today for want of coal. Others which closed today were the Agassiz, Old Agassiz, Florence St. (Sumner District), and the Phillips Brooks Schools.

The steward of the Twentieth Century Club declared that they would be obliged to close tomorrow if they could not procure coal today. A representative of the Union Club said: "We'd be glad to lend it, or give it—if we had it."

The Boston City Club announced that they had "barely enough to get on for even a few days," while the Somerset made a similar statement. Back Bay clubs declared that they had absolutely none to turn over.

The Chilton Club is the only one to take any decided action. Their doors will close on Feb. 1 for an indefinite period. Although the action of Boston's society women in sacrificing their club life to the needs of the nation has not obtained the desired result of establishing a precedent, the Boston Lodge of Elks announced this morning their willingness to co-operate with the School Committee if such drastic procedure were deemed necessary.

The Elks, it appears, were among the few clubs who were fortunate in early purchases.

JAN 29 1918

Although most of the clubs declared that they had only enough coal on hand to tide them over from day to day, Joseph Lee, chairman of the School Committee, declared that same "little bit would tide over the schools from day to day."

"It doesn't make any difference how much they have, or haven't," said Mr. Lee. "If they are really willing to help us out in our very great need they can turn over the orders they have placed with local coal companies to be delivered to us. Lack of coal in their bins does not mean that they cannot help."

JAN - 23 - 1918

CURLEY RETURNS TO CITY HALL

JAN 23 1918

Mayor Curley, who yesterday suffered a slight relapse from his recent attack of bronchitis, was back at his office in City Hall again today. The Mayor is still trouble by a severe cough and a hoarse voice.

ADVERTISER

1/29/18

SCHOOL SESSIONS TO BE CONTINUED WHERE POSSIBLE

School Committee Asks Social Clubs to Close Doors

The Boston School Committee at a special meeting last evening voted to continue sessions at the schools now open in the hope that relief may come with the arrival of sufficient coal to tide over the present cold weather. The committee also sent a recommendation to the State fuel administrator, suggesting that all strictly social clubs close for a stated period in order that the fuel that might go to them be diverted for consumption in the schools.

The order as contemplated by the School Board would include such clubs as the Somerset, Algonquin, the Boston Athletic Association, and possibly the Boston City Club. The Chilton Club, exclusively devoted to women, yesterday closed its doors at Commonwealth avenue and Dartmouth street.

JAN. 29. 1918

WORK OF GIRLS' TRADE SCHOOLS IS CRITICIZED

U. S. Labor Department Says Inadequate Methods Are Used at Institutions

EXAMINE RECORDS OF BOSTON GIRLS

Secure Early Advancement but Later Fail to Surpass Factory Apprentices

JAN 28 1918

The industrial experience of trade school girls in Massachusetts is the subject of a report just issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor.

The initial data for this report consisted of 2,500 school records of pupils who had attended three Massachusetts trade schools. Of these, three-fifths took dressmaking, one-fifth millinery courses, the others taking courses in power-machine operating, trade cooking, and design. Girls between 14 and 25 years of age are admitted to the schools, the records showing that 19 per cent. were under 15 and nearly 15 per cent. over 18 years of age when they left the school. Less than two-fifths of the girls went into the trades for which they had been trained.

Not all of the 2,500 girls for whom school records were obtained could be found, but it was possible to locate 1,113 and through personal interviews make an intensive study of their working experience. Of these, 849 had been pupils of the Boston Trade School, 166 of the Worcester Girls' Trade School, and 98 of the Cambridge Girls' Trade School.

STUDY BOSTON SCHOOL.

The Worcester and Cambridge schools had been in operation only three and a half and two years, respectively, and the experience was therefore too short to furnish a basis for conclusions as to the industrial efficiency of their pupils. The ten years' experience of the Boston school, however, was long enough to throw considerable light on the efficacy of the trade school training, the stability of the pupils in the trades for which they were trained, and their wage-earning capacity.

Of the 849 girls who had attended the Boston school, 12.6 per cent. had been out of school less than two years at the time of the investigation, 54.6 per cent. less than five years, and 13.6 per cent. as long as eight years. Those who had used their trades numbered 744, and of those who had not used their trades eighty-six were at work at other trades, while nineteen were not in gainful employment.

The history of the 744 Boston trade school girls who entered their trades does not support the common theory that the working girl's stay in industry is limited to a few years. Of those who had been out of school seven years, 66.8 per cent. were still wage-earners, 19.4 per cent. had married, 9.1 per cent. were at home or in school, and 4.6 per cent. had died or been lost sight of.

As compared with girls who entered the industrial world without training, the trade-school girls showed little tendency to shift about from trade to trade. What shifting occurred was largely due to trade conditions, the dull season being the most important cause; those laid off during such a season sought work elsewhere, and if they found steady employment kept it.

GET EARLY ADVANTAGE.

As to wages, the trade-school girl showed an initial advantage over the girls who worked up in the trade itself, for they escaped the preliminary unskilled and poorly-paid processes through which the untrained girl enters the trade. After the first few years this advantage is lost, and the trade-school girl shows no decided superiority over the trade-trained girl.

The Boston school tries, not always successfully, to secure an entrance wage of $6 a week for its accredited pupils. The rate of advance is rather slow. Taking $8 a week as the minimum required for self-support, it appears that for the trade-school group as a whole, among those who had been at work for less than three years not quite one-fourth were self-supporting; among those who had been working from three to five years nearly seven-tenths had reached or passed this point, and among those who had been working five years but under seven nearly nine-tenths were independent.

Apparently, therefore, it takes about five years of working experience before the trade-school girl has certainly found herself and before it can be definitely known whether or not she can earn a living wage.

The principal criticisms brought by employers against trade-school girls were their immaturity, their lack of experience, and their over-high idea of their own value. The conditions in dressmaking and millinery are changing, so that there is less and less opportunity for young workers in either. If the trade-school girl is to hold her own in these trades, it seems necessary that the school shall demand more mature pupils, who are able to give a longer time to their trade training.

SCHOOL SERVES NEED.

The trade school for girls, the report concludes, serves a real need, but it does not in practice adapt itself readily enough to actual conditions. It tends to continue teaching trades which offer little opportunity to the young worker, and to ignore the tendency of industrial evolution; the industrial trend is toward increasing development of machine processes, yet the trade school is apt to offer an extended system of trade training for hand processes.

Its future depends largely upon its ability to recognize the industrial trend and adapt itself accordingly. "Growth out of local needs and adjustment to local demands is the fundamental basis for a trade school's success."

JAN. 30, 1918

DORCHESTER MILK DEALER FINED $60

JAN 30 1918

William S. Gushee of No. 113 Fuller street, Dorchester, was in court yesterday on two complaints by Professor James O. Jordan of the Bureau of Milk Inspection. The first was for selling milk not up to the standard, and the second for removing cream from milk. On the first charge Gushee was fined $10 and on the second $50.

JAN. 30. 1918

DRAFT BOARD MOVES TO ROXBURY STORE

JAN 30 1918

Because of the order by Mayor Curley regarding the coal shortage Adjutant-General Stevens yesterday ordered the Draft Board for Division 12, Roxbury, to change its headquarters from the Municipal building at Dudley and Vine streets to the store at 606 Dudley street. The hours for business will be as heretofore—8:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.

POST JAN-30-1918

FINDING JOBS FOR HIS STAFF

Mayor Asks Places for Three Secretaries

JAN 30 1918

Mayor Curley will hold a conference with the four members of the election commission today and request that his secretary, Charles O. Power, his assistant secretary, Edward J. Slattery and Standish Willcox, editor of the city record, be appointed deputy election commissioners.

Mayor Curley says that the places are provided for by statute, with no restrictions because of party affiliation. The Mayor says that the indexing work of the election department is several years behind and that the appointment of his secretaries would enable the department to provide men for that work so that it could and would be brought up to date.

"Moreover, it will give me a chance to provide for my secretary and the two assistant secretaries, a privilege always accorded to a retiring Mayor," said he in talking about it.

The rumor around City Hall is that two of the Mayor's appointments, Commissioners Edward P. Murphy and Frank Seiberlich are in favor of it, and have so expressed themselves, while Chairman John J. Toomey, also an appointee of the Mayor and Secretary M. W. Burlen are against it.

JAN-31-1918

NEW MAYOR IN OFFICE MONDAY

Plans for Peters' Inaugural Public Today

JAN 31 1918

Mayor-elect Peters' plans for the inaugural on Monday will be made public today. He will be inducted into office at Faneuil Hall and the invitations have been sent out by United States Appraiser Joseph F. Lyons, who is very close to the Mayor-elect.

"Eddie" Moore, who was on ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's office staff, and who is on leave of absence from his duties as juvenile probation officer at Charlestown, is talked of for the Mayor's executive secretary. So is Senator Malcolm Nichols.

Guy Emerson, who is the consulting engineer for the Finance Commission, has been mentioned for the commissioner of public works, but from reliable sources it is said he will not consider it.

The talk of Nathan Matthews for corporation counsel is being sidetracked and Josiah Quincy, former Mayor, is said to be the man most favored. The transit commission dies a natural death in July, unless the term of the commission is extended by the Legislature for some additional subway work. If it isn't, former Mayor Quincy will be available. He is close to Mayor-elect Peters.

JAN-31-1918

TWO SCHOOLS CLOSE

Several Others Have but Day's Supply—150 to Be Closed by End of the Week

JAN 31 1918

Two more schools were closed yesterday on account of a lack of fuel. As a number of other buildings have barely enough for 24 hours, and others are fast emptying their bins, the list of closed schools will grow daily. By the end of the week it is expected that at least 150 buildings, including those which have not been in operation since Christmas, will be shut up.

No further response has been made to the school committee's appeal to clubs and corporations for loans of fuel for the schools.

The two schools ordered closed yesterday are the Francis Parkman and the Bailey Street, in the Henry L. Pierce district, Dorchester.

JAN-31-1918.

UNPAID TAXES CAUSE DEFICIT

Mayor Says More Than $4,000,000 Is Due City

JAN 31 1918.

"More than $4,000,000 in taxes have not been paid to the city," said Mayor Curley yesterday. "Had all the taxes been paid I should go out of office leaving a surplus of over $3,000,000, but now, because of these non-payment of taxes, there will be a deficit."

The Mayor said he would not talk about the unpaid taxes, but it is known almost $500,000 is owed by two big corporations. One owes the city well over $355,000 and the other over $90,000 in taxes and have no money to pay them.

FEB-2-1918.

Mayor Approves Buying of 3480 Tons of Coal

Mayor Curley approved yesterday of the purchase of 3480 tons of coal for the penal institutions departments. He made the purchase from the New England Coal & Coke Company, and said sotto voce, "I was lucky to get it." The coal cost $10.78, but there will be lighterage charges of 35 cents per ton and United States war tax of 3 per cent, making approximately $11.46 a ton.

FEB-2-1918.

MAYOR-ELECT PICKING STAFF

Hint Nichols May Be Executive Secretary

FEB 2 1918

The Right Rev. Monsignor Edward J. Moriarty, pastor of St. Thomas' Roman Catholic Church, Jamaica Plain, will be chaplain when Andrew J. Peters is inaugurated Mayor of Boston on Monday morning at Faneuil Hall.

All but one of the Mayor-elect's office staff has been selected. That person will be decided on today, probably this morning. Then the names of the official family will be disclosed. "Eddie" Moore, who was one of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's staff, has been named for one of these positions, but it is not known if he will be the executive secretary.

Senator Malcolm Nichols will receive the guests who have been invited to attend the ceremonies. That may be an indication that he will be the executive secretary.

It is certain that United States Appraiser Joseph T. Lyons is not the man, for yesterday he asked the reporters to say that he will not be associated in an official capacity with Mayor Peters and does not expect to spend any time at all at City Hall.

Mayor Curley and all the living ex-Mayors of this city, and the list includes Daniel A. Whelton, have been invited to sit on the platform. The Secretary of Commerce, William C. Redfield, has accepted an invitation.

HERALD - JAN - 30 - 1918 -

Miss Mahoney Becomes Bride of R T. Stuart

Pretty Wedding with Big Number of Guests Attending

In the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Brookside avenue, Jamaica Plain, this morning, Miss Marguerite Frances Mahoney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Mahoney of 86 Glen road, Jamaica Plain, and Raymond Thomas Stuart, the older son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Stuart of Chestnut Hill, were married.

The ceremony was performed in the presence of many guests, including Mayor and Mrs. Curley, former Mayor and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Dist.-Atty. Joseph Pelletier, Victor Pelletier, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel H. Coakley, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dennison, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy, Miss Agnes Fitzgerald, Miss Mary Finnegan, Mrs. Michael J. Murray, Michael Driscoll of Brookline, and Dr. and Mrs. Leo T. McCready.

The Rev. Fr. John G. Mahoney, S. J., of Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y., a brother of the bride, performed the ceremony and celebrated the nuptial mass. James E. Mahoney, another brother, gave the bride in marriage.

The bride was attended by Mrs. James E. Mahoney, formerly Miss Eileen Coakley of Brighton, her sister-in-law, as matron of honor. The four flower girls were the Misses Mayline and Catherine Donnelly, Helen Stuart, sister of the bridegroom, and Jessie Coakley, a daughter of Daniel H. Coakley. Joseph Stuart, a brother of the bridegroom, recently returned from France, where he has been in war service, was the best man.

The bride was gowned in white duchess satin, with bodice, sleeve and skirt trimmed with rose point lace. She wore a tulle veil, which was caught in place with orange blossoms. She also wore a diamond brooch, a gift of the bridegroom, and diamond pendant, gift of the groom's father.

Her matron of honor wore a gown of yellow satin, with chiffon of the same tone on the collar and sleeves and a pretty black velvet picture hat, with feather of yellow and she carried a bouquet of sweetheart roses and forget-me-nots.

The four flower girls were attired in pink satin dresses with overdress of tulle. Sashes of the same colors were worn. They also wore poke bonnets of the pink tone, to which blue streamers were attached. Miss Stuart carried a bouquet of sweet peas, sweetheart roses and forget-me-nots, while the other flower girls carried baskets of similar flowers.

James E. Mahoney of Jamaica Plain was the head usher and the other ushers were Roland D. Mahoney, another brother of the bride; Clem Stuart, a brother of the bridegroom; Thomas F. Callahan and Dennis F. Sheehan, Jr.

Following the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast and reception at Villa May, the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. E. C. Donnelly, in Dedham.

After a wedding journey to Palm Beach, Fla., Mr. and Mrs. Stuart will make their home in Newton.

The bride was graduated from the Sacred Heart Convent in 1912 and also from the Convent of Berlaymont at Brussels, Belgium. She is a member of the Ace of Clubs and of the Alliance Francais. The groom is connected with the firm of Thomas Stuart & Son Company in Newton.

JAN 30 1918

NOW MRS. RAYMOND THOMAS STUART



Marguerite Frances Mahoney, who was married this morning.

JAN - 29 - 1918

RUSH FOR TICKETS TO CURLEY BANQUET

The demand for tickets to the $2 banquet arranged in honor of Mayor Curley at Symphony Hall, Feb. 6, has exhausted the supply. A total of 1400 has been disposed of and this requires the use of the stage for extra chairs and tables and every inch of space.

JAN 29 1918

It is expected that the mayor's gubernatorial boom will be given new impetus. Among the speakers from outside the state on the program are Speaker Champ Clark, Former Congressman William C. Adamson of Georgia, father of the eight-hour railroad law, now an official of the U. S. treasury; Sheriff Kincaide of New Jersey and Congressman Scott Ferris.

JAN - 31 - 1918

CITY FACES TAX DEFICIT OF A MILLION

JAN 31 1918

A revenue deficit of more than $1,000,000 faced the city of Boston when Tax Collector John Curley closed his books for the fiscal year 1917 today. The deficit is due to non-payment of taxes by three or four large corporations and scores of lesser taxpayers.

A quartet of big taxpayers, of which the Boston Elevated Railway Company is the largest, had unpaid tax bills amounting to about $700,000 when the tax books were closed for the year.

The elevated owes about $355,000 on real estate. In Greater Boston its unpaid tax bill amounts to about $480,000.

Early in the day the Elevated's check for $233,000 subway rentals reached the city treasurer's office, but the $355,000 tax bill remained unpaid.

Receivership?

Rumor gained circulation that President Matthew Brush had told Tax Collector Curley that the L could not pay its taxes because it was going into the hands of a receiver. Another version when their depositors begin to call for their money to pay excess profits taxes."

JAN 31 1918

To Issue Loan

The Elevated borrowed about $2,000,000 recently from 16 different banks. About $1,750,000 of this sum was used for renewals of notes. The rest went to pay the $233,000 subway rentals, the franchise tax having been paid already. It is understood the banks loaned the $2,000,000 at 5¾ per cent. It is claimed from the size of the loan and the interest rate the banks do not fear bankruptcy for the Elevated right away, for the current interest rate on loans is 6 per cent. and upward.

It is expected the city will be obliged to issue a temporary loan of $1,250,000 in anticipation of taxes to meet the deficit.

JAN - 30 - 1918

BROKEN HYDRANT FLOODS STREET

That section of the financial and market section along Devonshire street between State street and Dock square was without normal fire protection for half an hour today, when the fire hydrant outside the Merchants' National Bank toppled over, shooting up a geyser of water 10 feet into the air and flooding Devonshire street to Dock square.

The flood rolled down the gentle slope of the street in raging flood, inundating cellars and putting a stop to all street traffic. Just what caused the accident is at yet undetermined, but it is believed by the water department that a team or automobile must have struck the hydrant with sufficient force to snap it from its foundations, or that a small leak was suddenly enlarged by the pressure of the water. The hydrant i sbuilt on a solid bed of concrete which partially forms the sustaining walls of the bank vaults.

HERALD - JAN - 30 - 1918

CURLEY PLACING OFFICE STAFF

Two of Election Board Balk at Having Secretaries Dumped on Them

JAN 30 1918 P

MAYOR MAY REMOVE STUBBORN MEMBER

Mayor Curley admitted last night that he intends to find berths for all his official family before leaving City Hall, and that he depends on the election commission to find places for Charles O. Power, as secretary and deputy commissioner, at $2500; Edward J. Slattery, as deputy commissioner, at $2000, and Standish Willcox, as deputy commissioner, at $2000.

Messrs. Power and Slattery are rated at present as assistant secretaries to the mayor, the former at $2000 and the latter at $2100. Mr. Willcox is editor of the City Record, salary $2000.

Chairman Opposes Deal

The election commission, under the law, is bi-partisan. John J. Toomey, chairman, and Edward P. Murphy are Democrats, and Melancthon W. Burlen and Frank Seiberlich Republicans. Mr. Toomey's salary is $4000. The others receive $3500.

It is Chairman Toomey, an appointee of Mayor Curley, who creates a deadlock by standing with Mr. Burlen in opposition to the mayor's behest. Today comes the crucial test. Mayor Curley will send for the commission, and the man who refuses to obey orders stands in danger of [illegible]

The mayor said in reply to questions: "It is customary for a retiring mayor to provide for his official family, and I shall certainly do all I can for mine. The election department is six years behind in its work of indexing, and there are two vacancies in the staff of deputy commissioners. Mr. Power will be made secretary, and Messrs. Slattery and Willcox deputy commissioners.

Assistants He Has Placed

"Joe Meilyn will have a position I have found for him in a mercantile business, and Billy O'Neal will be given a non-competitive examination for clerk and stenographer in the public works department. Former Representative Johnnie Mahoney also gets a place in a mercantile business I have found for him. Chauffeur Eddie Shay will be given a non-competitive examination for clerk and investigator in the registry department, where there are two vacancies. Miss Alice Leonard, switchboard operator, will have a good position in a mercantile business."

The mayor added that he looked after some of John F. Fitzgerald's official family, naming Misses Hurlihy and Clayton and Tim Mooney as recipients of positions, and said that he offered one to Eddie Moore, secretary to Fitzgerald, but Moore refused it. As for Dick Field, the mayor admitted that he removed him, but declared that he "did not fill the bill."

Chairman Toomey of the election board, while requesting to be excused from an interview, stated that there is no need for the adding of three more names to the pay roll of the commission. The present force is entirely adequate, and he could not see how he would be justified either by the law or by necessity in doing what the mayor wants.

Mayor Created Vacancies

It is true that there are two vacancies in the staff of the assistant or deputy commissioners, Mayor Curley on assuming office four years ago having removed Messrs Eaton, Republican, and McMackin, Democrat, on the ground that their services were not needed. He has never filled the positions. McMackin got back into the same department subsequently, however, as an assistant registrar.

But complications arise, especially over the secretaryship. Years ago the board was deadlocked over the question of whether the secretary should be a member of the commission or should be chosen from outside. Chief Justice Parmenter of the municipal court, who was called in under the statute to break the deadlock, decided that the secretary must be a member of the commission, as its deliberations should be secret. Burlen was thereupon elected secretary, and has held the position ever since.

His friends predict that he will not resign at the order of Mayor Curley.

If Toomey remains recalcitrant, Mayor Curley may remove him, and name a pliant acting commissioner, thus obtaining three votes in the commission, for Commissioners Edward P. Murphy, Democrat, and Frank Seiberlich, Republican, are rated as ready to carry out the mayor's plan.

But if Burlen remains adamant, he also will have to be ousted, since no secretary could be named for the position now held by Burlen if the latter refused to resign.

The only alternative would be the removal of Assistant Commissioner Matthew Foley, who has held office since 1888, and whom Commissioner Murphy declares he will never vote to remove, even if requested so to do by the mayor.

Ratigan Confirmed on Sinking Fund Board

The civil service commission yesterday notified the city clerk of the confirmation of Mayor Curley's nomination of Thomas H. Ratigan as a member of the sinking funds commission, vice Donald J. Ferguson, resigned. The position is unsalaried.

JAN - 25 - 1918

77-STAR FLAG FLIES AT CITY HOSPITAL

A service flag containing 77 stars, that in the centre of a black one in memory of Dr. George Howe, a visiting physician at the hospital, who died in action on the French front a month ago, was unfurled at the front of the main building at the City Hospital yesterday afternoon, in the presence of the superintendent, Dr. James J. Dowling, and the members of the board of trustees.

A. Shuman, one of the trustees, made a brief address in which he highly complimented the patriotism of the physicians and employes of the hospital who have answered their country's call and paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Dr. Howe.

The cord that released the service flag was pulled by Drs. Edmond G. Wilson and John W. Manary.

JAN - 30 - 1918

FROST NIPS SEWERS AND WATER MAINS

City Faces Danger of Flooded Streets If Thaw Sets In

GROUND FROZEN TO SIX-FOOT DEPTH

Christopher J. Carven, engineer in charge of the water service, stated at noon, at City Hall, that the city is the victim of the worst frost since 1874 and stands in great danger of paralysis of its water and sewer systems.

Thousands of sewers are now frozen, and over 500 service pipes are out of commission.

The suburbs are especially affected, where the frost has, in some places, penetrated to a depth of six feet.

Engineer Thomas F. Bowes, in charge of sewers stated that several thousand sewers are frozen, and if a heavy thaw sets in suddenly there is danger of floods of basements, cellars and street.

There are 9600 hydrant and close watch is kept of the, with daily testing.

JAN - 25 - 1918

Flynn's Removal

In the arbitrary discharge of Mr. George A. Flynn from the office of the corporation counsel yesterday, where he has been a most valued assistant for fourteen years, we see an example of Mayor Curley's characteristic tactics. The man to whom the unpleasant task fell of removing Flynn, in doing so said that his services had been wholly satisfactory. Everybody acquainted with the law affairs of Boston knows that Flynn has handled with skill and industry much of the serious work of the office. We can think of no more adequate reason for the mayor's discharging him than the report now gaining currency that the new mayor is likely to make Flynn corporation counsel. We hope this is true, not only as a rebuke to the methods which Mr. Curley has shamelessly exhibited, but also because Flynn would prove, as we believe, such an admirable law officer.

Providence can hardly copyright the discovery that City Hall idlers ride in the municipal autos.

ADVERTISER

JAN. 31. 1918

CITY'S WATER IS IN DANGER OF FROST

Service and Sewer Pipes Threatened Unless Quick Thaw Comes

JAN 31 1918

Boston is threatened with paralysis of its water system by freezing.

Christopher J. Carver, engineer in charge of the city's water service, said yesterday:

"Unless a quick thaw comes Boston's entire water system will be paralyzed by freezing of water pipes, hydrants and sewers.

"Boston is in the clutches of the worst frost since 1874. In some places the frost has penetrated to a depth of nearly six feet. Five feet has been the record in our water service up to this Winter. The pipes are placed at a depth of five feet."

SEWER PIPES FROZEN.

Thomas F. Bowes, engineer in charge of the city sewers, admitted that several thousand sewer pipes were frozen tightly.

So acute is the situation that every man available in the service is working night and day to prevent any catastrophe.

One thousand dollars weekly is being spent for overtime labor. Fifty men have been temporarily drawn from the civil service list.

Five hundred service pipes are now out of commission.

Much trouble is expected in February, due to the fact that, when frost once gets into the ground, it continues to penetrate, rather than to retire.

One of the dangers feared is the freezing of hydrants, of which there are 9,600 in the city. They are inspected daily.

The large downtown water mains, with their constant flow of heavy streams of water, are in little danger of freezing.

But trouble is being experienced with the small service pipes which run from mains to houses in the suburbs.

8161 834

FREEZE, THEN BURST

These pipes freeze first, then burst. There is danger of street and cellar floods from pipes thus broken.

While a quick thaw is desired, in order to protect the water pipes, this very relief is likely to cause some flooding, on account of frozen sewer being unable to carry off the surface drainage.

JAN. 29. 1918

CURLEY APPOINTS 23 NEW FIREMEN

Action Necessitated by Introduction of One-Day-Off in-Three Law

MEASURE IN EFFECT COMMENCING FRIDAY

Shortage of Half Hundred Remains With Civil Service List Exhausted

JAN 29 1918

Due to the one-day-off-in-three ordinance which goes into effect in the fire department on February 1, coupled with the fact that the Civil Service list for such men is exhausted, Mayor Curley will this week be obliged to appoint forty-five men for the job who have not yet taken examinations.

Yesterday the Mayor appointed twenty-three of these men, but there is still a shortage of about fifty men. All, even though they have been appointed, will be obliged as soon as possible to take the examination. The men appointed yesterday are:

Thomas J. McCarthy, No. 98 G street, South Boston.

William E. Kelley, No. 90 Whitfield street, Dorchester.

James D. Regan, No. 18 Belden street, Dorchester.

Frederick J. Walsh, No. 14 Folsom street, Roxbury.

John P. Burke, No. 64 Hano street, Brighton.

Joseph I. Canivan, No. 74 Wordsworth street, East Boston.

William Quinn, No. 20 Dana place, Roxbury.

Henry J. Welz, No. 1386 Columbus avenue, Roxbury.

George F. Brady, No. 29 Lexington street, Charlestown.

James [illegible] Marshall, No. 93 Draper street, Dorchester.

Patrick F. Cronin, No. 10 Mill street, Charlestown.

William E. Dolan, 3535 Washington street, Forest Hills.

Michael J. O'Toole, 8 Claxton street, Roslindale.

Louis Cohen, 25 Havelock street, Dorchester.

Thomas S. Walsh, 72 Heath street, Roxbury.

Thomas F. Flaherty, 675 Bennington street, East Boston.

Charles A. Hanson, 16 Frederick street, South Boston.

Edward Brewster, 168 Cabot street, Roxbury.

John L. McIntyre, 63 West Lenox street, Roxbury.

Timothy J. Donovan, 27 Monument square, Charlestown.

George J. Finch, 258 Harrison avenue, Boston.

William J. Crowley, 107 Sawyer avenue, Dorchester.

William A. Henneberry, 165 Princeton street, East Boston.

FEB. 2. 1918

CURLEY GIVES MORE TIME TO PAY ON TAXES

FEB ~ 1918

Mayor Allows Delinquents Until April to Turn Over $4,000,000

WANTS SURPLUS IN THE CITY TREASURY

Would Have Excess of $3,000,000, Despite Extraordinary Expenses

Mayor Curley has suggested to his brother, City Collector John J. Curley, that tardy taxpayers be given until April to "pay up."

Today was the time originally set for the selling of property.

The amount of outstanding unpaid taxes, real estate and personal, is $4,117,357.90. There are still unpaid 1916 taxes amounting to $850,000.

The Mayor in his letter strongly emphasizes the fact that if this year's taxes were "paid up" the surplus in the city treasury, despite the extraordinary expenditures resulting from the war, would be in excess of $3,000,000.

The Mayor's letter follows:

Mr. John J. Curley, City Collector:

My Dear Sir—The report submitted by you this day relative to outstanding taxes clearly proves that if those corporations and individuals who are, or should be, in a position to meet their obligations had paid taxes assessed on properties owned by them for the year 1917, the surplus in the city treasury, despite the extraordinary expenditures resulting from the present war, would be in excess of $3,000,000.

In view of the fact that the outstanding unpaid taxes for the year 1917 is in excess of $4,000,000 and that the total unpaid for 1916 is less than $1,000,000 on real estate and that this represents taxes levied against home owners of limited means, I believe it would be advisable to postpone the proposed sale until April.

You are accordingly directed to make such preparations as may be necessary for the sale of properties upon which taxes for the year 1916 remain unpaid; the sale, however, not to be held until April of the present year.

HERALD - JAN - 31 - 1918 -

MAKE IT PRO-PEOPLE

JAN 31 1918

Andrew J. Peters has already found out, if he has made close inquiries, that one of his first duties will be to place the Boston election department on the basis which it was intended to have when it was created, and on which, let it be added, it has been conducted during the greater portion of its existence.

Mr. Peters should not pay the slightest attention to any movement affecting the department that may be made at the eleventh hour by the present mayor. It will be Mr. Peters's duty, as mayor, to place the department on a pro-people's foundation, for it cannot safely rest on a pro-Curley or anti-Curley one. Mr. Peters should make his own appointments and make certain that they are the right kind of appointments.

Queer tales are privately told as facts concerning the department's activities when it should have been inactive and of its inactivity when it was criminal not to be active. Those tales may be true or false, but if the next mayor does not find out whether they are true or false, he will be neglecting a high duty.

JAN - 23 - 1918 -

Mr. Curley for Walsh

JAN 23 1918

It should occasion no surprise that Mayor Curley announces his purpose to support former Gov. Walsh for the Democratic nomination for United States Senate, instead of John F. Fitzgerald, who has twice been his party's nominee for that office, and in the ordinary course of events would be the logical candidate this time. Heretofore no love has been lost between Mayor Curley and Mr. Walsh. It was the latter who made John R. Murphy the chairman of the finance commission and otherwise manned that body so as to maintain an effective scrutiny of our municipal operations. For such an appointment Mayor Curley could have no enthusiasm.

But as between Walsh and Fitzgerald the mayor's hatreds of the latter are the more immediate and acute. We doubt, however, if the Democrats of Massachusetts are inclined to let former Mayor Curley pick their senatorial candidate for them, or if they want one to come under large obligations in this quarter. And we have seen no interview from former Gov. Walsh, accepting this support, and, on this basis, venturing to announce his own candidacy for the Senate.

JAN - 26 - 1918 -

MAYOR MUM ON FLYNN REMOVAL

Announces Promotions All Along Line, Headed by Joseph P. Lyons

JAN 26 1918 H

AUDITOR QUESTIONS POWER IN ONE CASE

"Why should I give any reason for the removal of Flynn? Am I responsible to you fellows?" countered Mayor Curley, when interrogated yesterday by the newspaper representatives at City Hall concerning the summary decapitation of Assistant Corporation Counsel George Flynn.

Subsequently the mayor informed the reporters that the Flynn vacancy will be filled by promotions all along the line, with a new man yet to be chosen for the last rung in the ladder of the law department.

Many Promotions

As Flynn received $4000 as assistant counsel and $2000 as counsel for the transit commission, Joseph P. Lyons is promoted to the positions and dual emoluments enjoyed by the decapitated one. The full list of promotions follows:

Joseph P. Lyons, from $5000 to $6000; Karl Adams, from $4000 to $5000; Joseph A. Campbell, from $3600 to $4000; William P. Higgins, from $3300 to $3600; Daniel J. Kane, from $2500 to $3300; Walter J. O'Malley, from $2500 to $3300; Lucius Hicks, from $2200 to $2500.

Conflict of authority between Mayor Curley and City Auditor J. Alfred Mitchell appears imminent as the result of the mayor's announced promotions. The list as above was given out by the mayor himself, and he made the direct statement that Joseph P. Lyons would take over the $2000 position of counsel to the transit commission beside the $4000 job as assistant counsel. City Auditor Mitchell says that the transit commission job rests entirely with the commission, and the mayor has no direct authority over it.

Reject Names

The civil service commission has rejected Mayor Curley's nomination of James A. Howlett to be schoolhouse com-

committee to effect such a distribution, and, so far as possible, they will assent to the use of coal in the hands of one dealer to supply the needs of another. Coal in the possession of all the dealers in Boston is under consideration for the purposes of this distribution. Particular efforts will be made by dealers to meet the emergency demands for domestic purposes, which include use in homes, apartment houses and hotels.

The committee of coal dealers consisted of Edward Hamlin, W. C. Pierce and Wallace B Phinney.

Some Schools Supplied

Committee A has concluded the distribution of soft coal that was ordered to be delivered to certain schools in the Dorchester district. Superintendent Dyer will take up with the committee the wisdom of providing coal for heating the Normal group, in Huntington avenue, with the hope that this large rooms not be heated more than to keep the temperature at between 40 and 50 degrees. The same rule is to be applied to other municipal buildings allowed to remain open. Wherever employes are laid off through the closing down of municipal activities, their pay will go on.

Part Monlight Schedule

The city went on a part moonlight schedule last night. Under orders of Commissioner of Public Works Murphy, following his conference of Thursday with Chairman Robert B. Stone of the conservation department of the Boston fuel committee, 170 street lights were not turned on last night. Commissioner Murphy notified Mr. Stone yesterday that he hopes to reduce the electric street lighting 50 per cent.

Public clamor for relief through mass meetings was suggested at the City Hall conference by Judge Sullivan of the school committee. He suggested a big open-air meeting on Boston Common.

GALLIVAN PAID $16,212 TO RUN

Congressman James A. Gallivan's campaign receipts were $16,260, disbursements $16,212, and he still owes $3118, according to the returns filed by his campaign treasurer, Sol B. Kantor, with the city clerk

It has cost Congressman Peter F. Tague $6356 in disbursements, and $1015 is yet to be paid, with receipts of $6390, to wage his unsuccessful mayoralty campaign.

Andrew J. Peters contributed $2200 to the People's committee, according to Treasurer Frank S. Deland, but neither the mayor-elect nor Mayor Curley has filed the complete returns required, although the 30-day period allowed by law expired last night.

The total expenses of the Good Government Association were $15,335.55, of which $628 represents a deficit carried over from the preceding year, making net cost of the anti-Curley campaign $12,707.42. More than 500 citizens contributed to the G. G. A. treasury.

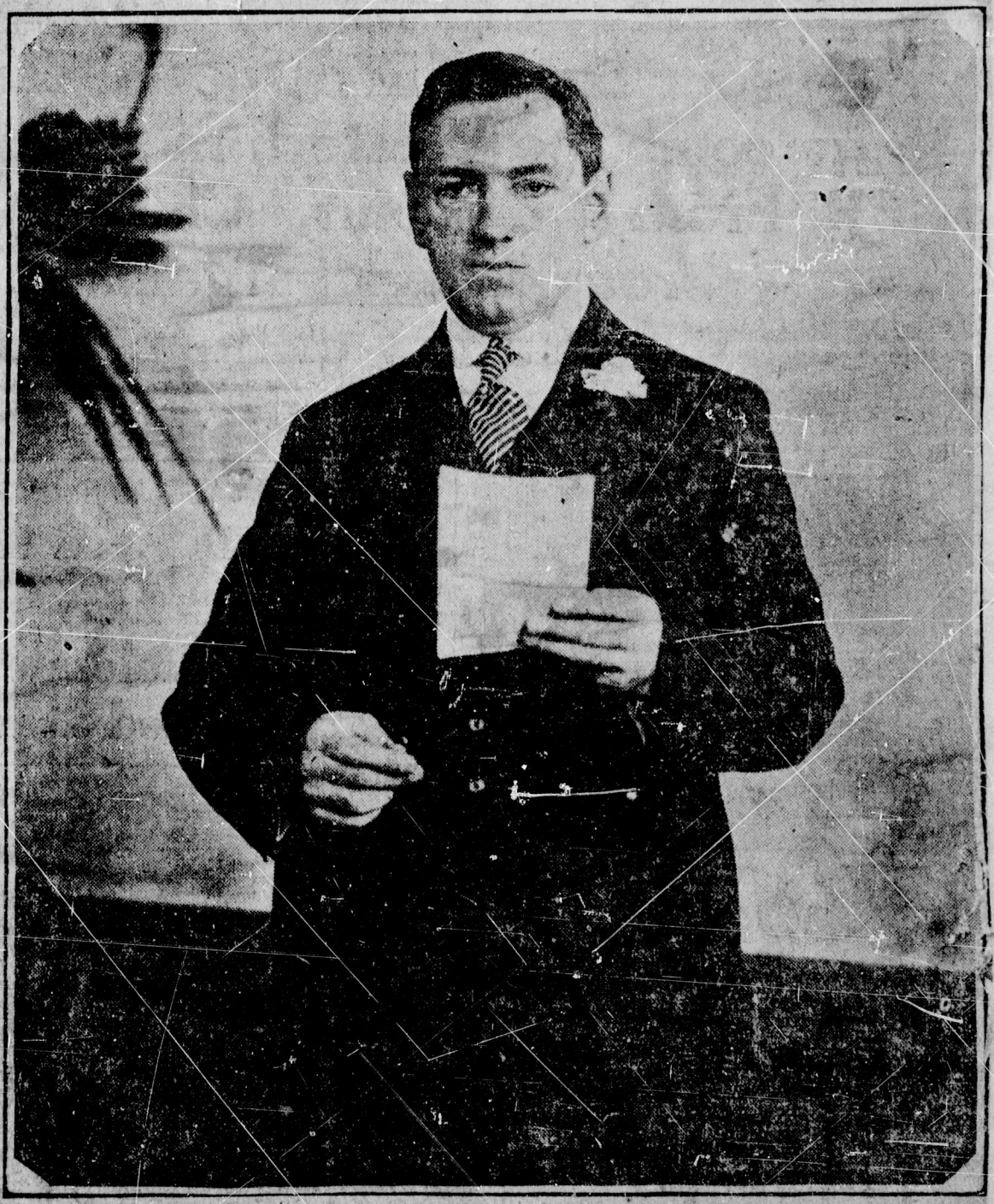
MAYOR CURLEY AND HIS INTERESTING FAMILY



HERALD - FEB - 1922

TELEGRAM - FEB - 1922

Mayor Curley Reading His Address





TELEGRAM
FEB - 1922

This closeup shows Mayor "Jim" Curley yesterday as he delivered his inaugural address. "The policy of expending public funds for every conceivable purpose, other than the promotion of industry and commerce, must end," declared the Mayor.



Mrs. James M. Curley, photographed with her daughter Mary ... the inauguration, was the first recipient of Mayor Cur... after he took the oath of office.

HERALD - FEB - 1922

E. L. DOLAN FORMERLY MAYOR CURLEY'S SECRETARY

The new city collector, Edmund L. Dolan, was formerly Mayor Curley's secretary. In 1914 he was appointed to that position, and the appointment caused considerable comment, because at the time Mr Dolan was only 21 years old. He was born in 18[illegible] the son of John Dolan, for many years widely known in the provision trade, of 184 Talbot av, Dorchester. The family moved to Dorchester while the boy was quite young, and has remained there since.

Mr Dolan was graduated from the Oliver Wendell Holmes School and later attended the Dorchester High School. He did not complete his course, however, but left to go to work. He was first employed in a Dorchester drug store, later he became a clerk for Paine, Webber & Co. and shortly before his appointment as Mayor Curley's secretary he had been a traveling salesman for the Shawmut Chemical Company. His appointment as Mayor Curley's secretary in 1914 resulted from a meeting of the two socially a comparatively short time previous.

He has a reputation for being a hustler, and is said to set a pace for those under him which it is hard to match.

RULINGS NO BARRIER

Curley Says They Can Be Broken in Referring to Leviathan

Mayor Curley, referring, before members of the Rotary Club, at a noon luncheon at the Boston City Club yesterday, to obstacles in the way of bringing the Leviathan to Boston for repairs, said that he never saw a ruling that could not be broken.

"What is a ruling, anyway, among friends, when a senior senatorship is in the balance?" the mayor questioned.

Mr. Curley urged that the Rotary clubs and members of the Chamber of Commerce help to bring the big ship here for repairs, despite all rulings to the contrary.

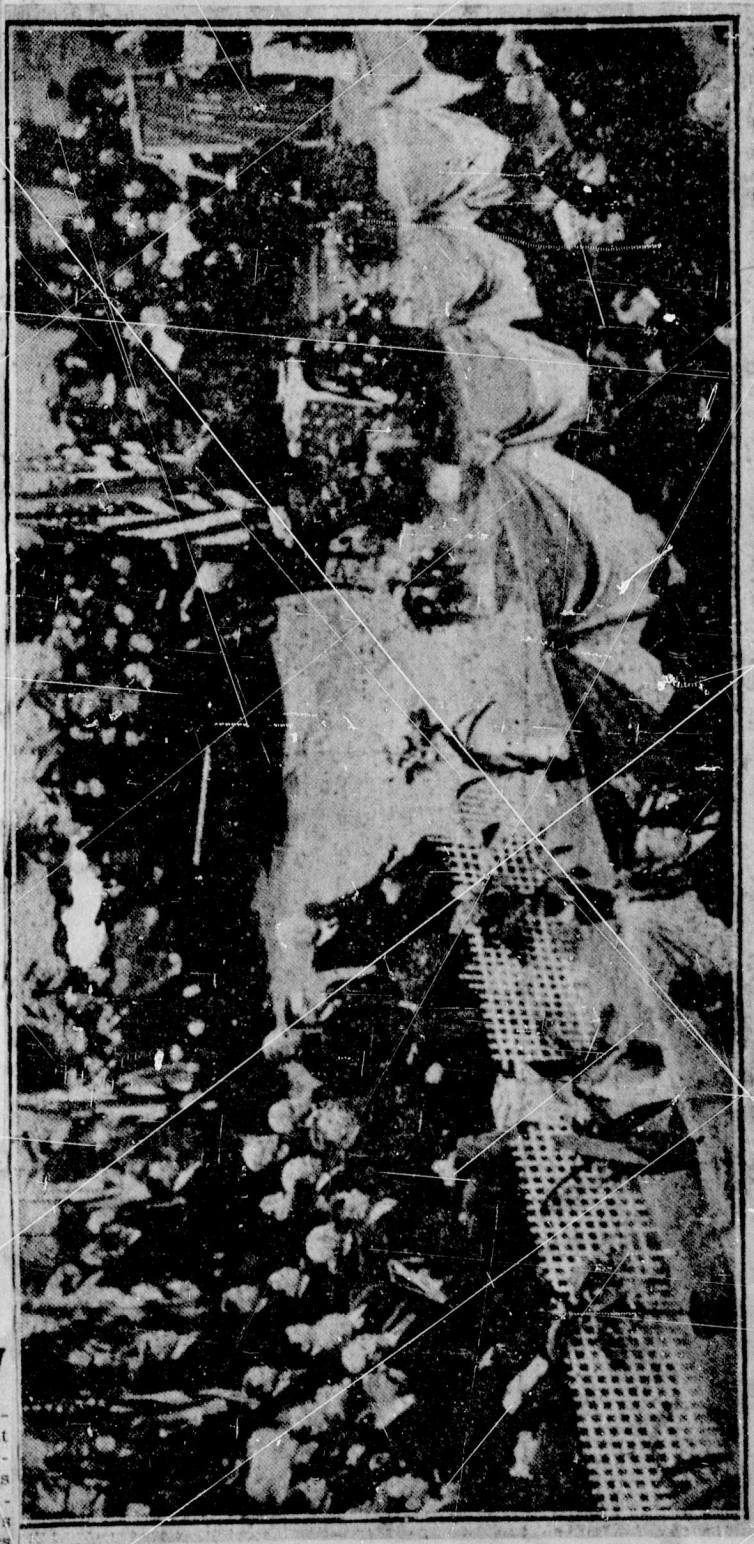
The work, he said, can be done here for $1,000,000 less than at any private shipyard in the country, and there is a great army of skilled mechanics ready to go to work, if the contract is awarded to the Charlestown Navy Yard.

Mayor Curley urged that he would like to see national, state and city planning boards to eliminate the waste of public money: "But you will never get it," he added, "until the people, who pay the bills, take a greater interest in public matters and less in mere religion or nationality of a candidate."

TELEGRAM FEB-17

City Engineers Warned to Keep On Job All Day

In keeping with the spirit of Mayor Curley's inaugural warning that city employes would be asked to resign if they didn't give a full day's work for their pay, Frank O. Whitney, chief of the street commission's engineering corps, had all engineers and draftsmen under his direction on the mat Wednesday and warned them to cease non-city work. Engineer Whitney told the men, many of whom have been doing much outside work on the city's time that they must be on the job for the city from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, or suffer the consequences.



Mayor Curley is shown as he delivered his inaugural address, with the City Councilors on the left. The new Chief Executive repeated his promises to work unswervingly for the 5-cent fare within the city limits. He stated that he had asked Sharman C. Whipple to become Corporation Counsel, and that Mr. Whipple, when forced to decline, had promised to work without compensation to obtain the lower fare.

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THE CURLEY FAMILY'S INAUGURAL SMILE—Appearing left to right, Attorney Joseph Lundy, James M. Curley, Jr., Mrs. Curley and the Mayor, posed for the Boston American photographer on their arrival at City Hall.

BROTHER IS TREASURER

Dr F. X. Mahoney Comes Back

Mayor Curley today announced five appointments as follows:

City Collector—Edmund L. Dolan, $6000 salary.

City Treasurer—John J. Curley, $6000.

Commissioner of Health—Dr Francis X. Mahoney, $7500.

Superintendent of Printing—John J. O'Hara, $5000.

Schoolhouse Commission—Thomas P. Glynn, $3500.

City Collector Dolan is grand knight of Shawmut Council, K. of C., of which Mayor Curley is a member. He was outside secretary for Mr Curley in his previous administration. City Treasurer Curley is the Mayor's brother.

Mayor Curley has reached no final decision yet in respect to his appointees for corporation counsel or Fire Commissioner, he told reporters at City Hall this afternoon. He stated that he has offered the first-named post to a local attorney, who is expected to make answer tomorrow or Wednesday. It is credibly learned that Dr Fred L. Bogan is not to be offered the Fire Commissionership.

Reliable word is also given that Mr Curley has not yet made a final decision with regard to his own secretaries or his immediate office staff.

HERALD - FEB - 1922

Mayor's Inaugural

Mayor Curley's inaugural address follows:

"Gentlemen of the City Council:

"The City of Boston is entering upon the second century of its existence as a municipality and it is for us to determine by our acts whether we shall measure up to the inspiring traditions of which we are custodians.

"The misunderstandings between the retiring Mayor and the Finance Commission as to the financial condition of the City Council in determining their accountants be employed at once to determine the facts.

"The report as to finances, when received, should be of value to the public from the standpoint of truth and to the City Council in determining their course of action.

"We are jointly charged with the responsible duty of preserving and perpetuating humanitarian, patriotic, educational, commercial and industrial traditions greater than ever achieved by any other American municipality.

"The success we attain will be determined, in large measure, by the co-operation which we receive from the entire citizenship rather than by our individual or collective efforts.

"Boston has ever been pre-eminent for wise and courageous leadership in the fields of commerce and industry, and the courage and hardihood of her citizens in the early days made the American flag a familiar emblem in every harbor in the world. The same sturdy manhood and splendid leadership made possible not only the winning of the West but the development of its resources.

"The welfare of the people demands the immediate restoration of the 5-cent street car fare in Boston, since the present system imposes a daily burden on those less able to assume the same, while permitting those who benefit most from adequate street railway transportation to almost wholly escape a just portion of the cost.

"Street railway transportation, in my opinion, has ceased to be a non-essential and is today as necessary as public water, sewerage, lighting and education.

"It accordingly is my purpose to instruct the Corporation Counsel to present to the Legislature such measures as may be necessary to provide, within the present year, a 5-cent fare for that portion of the Boston Elevated system operating within the limits of Boston.

Need of More Playgrounds

"The results achieved at the Health Unit in the West End of Boston have not only demonstrated the necessity for a continuance of this unit, but have furnished convincing proof of the imperative need of additional units throughout the city.

"The experiment made at Morton st in the North End in the substitution of a health-giving park for disease-breeding, congested tenement property has, in the past five years, proven its value to such a degree as to make of the precedent a fixed policy, and it is my purpose to recommend to your honorable body the expenditure, annually, during my term as Mayor, of a substantial amount for the razing of unhealthful tenement property and the establishment in place thereof of playgrounds for women and children.

Strandway Should Be Completed

"The completion, at an early date, of the Strandway development at South Boston is essential, as this work, if carried on now, will provide opportunities for a livelihood to a large number of unskilled workers and, in a measure, tend to relieve unemployment, in addition to making possible what should ultimately prove to be the best playground in New England.

"That every opportunity may be afforded the public to enjoy to the fullest degree the benefits and beauties of our park system, I recommend additional motor roads through Franklin Park and the substitution of granolithic sidewalks for the present loam and gravel sidewalks, which, due to weather conditions, are suitable for public travel less than 50 percent of the time.

"The widening of Chelsea st has been in progress for a period of more than five years and it is imperative that the work be completed at the earliest possible date.

Neglect of Soldiers' Relief

"I favor the creation of a municipal employment bureau as a means of aiding the service man to maintain his American independence and his family without aid from the municipality.

"Through the agency of a municipal employment bureau it should be possible to reduce expenditures in the Soldiers' Relief Department by a large sum annually, and from the important standpoint of opportunity for a livelihood make American citizenship more desirable by aiding only those who are citizens.

"The neglect of Federal authorities is reflected in an increased cost of the Soldiers' Relief Department that is alarming.

"It is all very well to talk Americanism, but to the returned service man who finds his old position in private life preempted by a less patriotic man and at a loss for direction, it is tragic.

"The question of justice for the soldier is vital and early action is essential, if patriotism is to be fostered and American institutions safeguarded.

Would Send Poor to West Roxbury

"The termination of the World War found America helpless so far as providing proper accommodations for those men maimed in the service, and criminally negligent in the matter of bonus payment.

"In event of the Federal Government abandoning West Roxbury Hospital, I favor the transfer of the poor to this property, so admirably located, where, the twilight of their existence, they can see the happy boys and girls at play and live over again the joys of boyhood and girlhood as they pass into the shadows.

"It is advisable that chronic cases be treated at Elks Hospital, Parker Hill, where every facility is available, rather than at Long Island, where physicians and surgeons find it impossible to attend except on rare occasions, and where visits must be of short duration, due to the time consumed going to and

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Suggestions on Long Island

"It is advisable that chronic cases be treated at Elks' Hospital, Parker Hill, where every facility is available, rather than at Long Island, where physicians and surgeons find it impossible to attend except on rare occasions, and where visits must be of short duration, due to the time consumed going to and from the island.

"The abandonment of Long Island should present an opportunity for the Commonwealth to seriously consider this property as an ideal site for a State prison, affording as it does abundant opportunity for useful outdoor labor.

"I have long cherished the hope that a little more of human kindness might enter into our treatment of the unfortunate poor and those in the community afflicted with chronic ailments, both of whom are at present sent to Long Island, where, without the cheering visits of friends or the opportunity to see other than the bleak and dreary prospect that a harbor island three miles from the mainland has to offer, they patiently await what, to them, is the wecome coming of the 'Angel of Death.'

"There is no city in America that boasts a larger number of intelligent and philanthropic women and men banded together in organizations for the good of humanity than in Boston.

"It is imperative, both as a health measure and as a sound business proposition, that, at the earliest possible date, arrangements be made for the health commissioner to co-operate with and the health department act as a clearing house for all organizations now engaged in health activities.

"The problems presented by the limited examination I have been able to make, supplemented by the data received relative to the needs of various city departments, present a situation

cont #1

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that gives just cause for apprehension to every taxpayer anticipating relief from the present high tax rate.

"School expenditures have increased 91 per cent during the past four years, or $6,729,765.99.

1917 ..... $7,362,974.00
1921 ..... $14,092,739.99

"The police department, fire department, county departments, soldiers' relief, public welfare and interest on outstanding indebtedness have increased the cost of administration to such an extent as to make necessary immediate retrenchment wherever possible.

"All persons in the employ of the city are entitled to just treatment and the city is entitled to an equitable return for the salaries paid.

For Square Deal to City

"Employment with the city is attractive not only because of the permanency but because of the guaranty in many departments of pension when the individual has become incapacitated either through injuries or advancing years; consequently it is but reasonable to demand that all persons in the employ of the city shall work the full number of hours required in the department where they may be employed.

"It would be advisable for all persons in the employ of the city who cannot comply with the requirements as here outlined to tender their resignations at an early date, as my time will be sufficiently employed at more important work than hearkening to the pleas of well-intentioned, if not truthfully informed, political ambassadors.

"Having taken the oath of office to serve faithfully and impartially the people of Boston, I desire at this time to serve notice upon all persons doing business with the city during the next four years that they will be required, so far as lies within my power to compel them, to live up to their contracts or agreements and give the city 100 cents in value for every dollar paid out.

Must Render City Full Value

"Any person, firm or corporation failing to comply with the above stipulation will be deprived of the privilege of doing business with the city of Boston, and any employee of the city found aiding or abetting any firm, individual or corporation in depriving the city of full value will be summarily removed.

"I have no illusions relative to the task confronting me as Mayor and the present state of the city financially, commercially and industrially. It is a situation which no man unaided can overcome.

"The co-operation of the City Council, the press and the entire public is imperatively essential for the solving of our present problems, whose right solution mean so much not only to the present generation but to posterity.

"Ours is indeed a tremendous responsibility and a prodigious task, and beneficial results are only possible provided the Legislature ceases undue, unwarranted and unwelcome interference with Boston in the conduct of its own business.

"God grant us the wisdom and strength to honorably serve and to intelligently solve the problems that confront us at the dawn of the second century of the existence of Boston as a city."

'RULINGS MADE TO BE BROKEN'

Ought to Get Leviathan, Curley Tells Rotarians —Hits at Lodge

Mayor Curley, referring, before members of the Rotary Club, at a noon luncheon at the Boston City Club, today, to obstacles in the way of bringing the Leviathan to Boston for repairs, said that he never saw a ruling that could not be broken.

"What is a ruling, anyway, among friends, when a senior senatorship is in the balance?" the mayor questioned.

Mr. Curley urged that the Rotary clubs and members of the Chamber of Commerce help to bring the big ship here for repairs, despite all rulings to the contrary.

The work, he said, can be done here for $1,000,000 less than at any private shipyard in the country, and there is a great army of skilled mechanics ready to go to work, if the contract is awarded to the Charlestown Navy Yard.

The mayor said that as a result of his trip to Washington in regard to the Leviathan work he had had but three hours' sleep in the last 72 hours.

The mayor said that in presenting his arguments at Washington he had urged that the proposition of bringing the work to Charlestown was not merely a Boston matter, but of concern to all New England.

Spirit of Confidence

The speaker urged that the business man should take a greater interest and a more active part in political affairs. "One of the hopeful signs for the future of the country," he said, "is in the spirit of confidence and co-operation shown by our business men throughout the country."

Mayor Curley urged that he would like to see national, state and city planning boards to eliminate the waste of public money: "But you will never get it," he added, "until the people, who pay the bills, take a greater interest in public matters and less in mere religion or rationality of a candidate."

He attacked the garbage contract signed by the city a few months ago. "I never in all my life knew a more corrupt and rotten contract being foisted upon the people," he said. "This requires the payment at a rate 250 per cent. greater than is now being paid. It runs 10 years and requires an expenditure of nearly $4,000,000. It means we must pay two and a half millions more than we should rightly pay."

ASKS C. OF C. AID ON LEVIATHAN

Mayor Curley Confident Navy Yard Will Get Chance to Bid

SAYS N. E. SENATORS ALL FAVOR BOSTON

Confident, upon his return from Washington, that the Boston Navy Yard will be allowed to bid for the contract of reconditioning the steamer Leviathan, Mayor Curley has asked President Everett Morss of the chamber of commerce to appoint a committee to co-operate with the New England senators in bringing

In a letter to Mr. Morss, the mayor said: "The conference of New England senators held at the office of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge at Washington upon the matter of the reconditioning of the S. S. Leviathan was sufficiently encouraging to lead me to believe that regardless of the prior intentions of the United States shipping board, the prospects are excellent for the Boston navy yard being afforded an opportunity to bid and which, if given, should result in the award being made to this yard.

"I personally know of no one thing that would be of greater benefit in relieving the unemployment situation than the assignment of this contract to the Boston navy yard. It should mean the employment of at least 7500 men for a period of not less than six months and would involve an expenditure of approximately $6,000,000.

"A committee of the chamber of commerce, working in conjunction with the New England senatorial delegation, should be of real help, and I sincerely trust, for the best interests of Boston, that this assistance will be accorded."

The mayor conferred with all the New England senators except Senator Brandegee of Connecticut, who was unable to attend the conference. They all, he said, agreed to work as a unit to have the vessel sent here for reconditioning. "Senator Lodge," he said, "who had been in conference with the President, appeared to be confident that the amendment of Congressman Dallinger would be restored by the Senate, although it has once been rejected, and that the local navy yard would be permitted to bid on the work. I feel very confident we are going to have the Leviathan sent here."

WANTS COMMITTEE TO SEE BOULEVARD NEED

Mayor to Escort Members Over Proposed Road Route

Mayor Curley will escort members of the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs on a motor trip at 10 o'clock this morning over the proposed route of the Old Colony boulevard. The purpose of the trip is to convince them of the necessity of undertaking this proposed development, not only to effect the improvement, but to provide work for the

Board Seeks His Advice on Zoning and Major Street Projects

The city planning board sent a letter to Mayor Curley yesterday in which it says it desires to confer with the mayor as to the zoning plan and a major street plan for the city. The board believes, it wrote, "that a zoning plan for the city of Boston is of supreme importance. It does not believe that the ordinance and plan now under consideration have had sufficient study to enable them adequately to meet the situation."

The board further said that it was in accord with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Curley in his inaugural address, intimating a wider sphere of usefulness for the board, a larger membership and a more generous appropriation.

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THEY'RE OFF



TELEGRAM - ~~MAR 1910~~ FEB-1922

CITY BUNCOED FOR $60,000

Continued next page

TELEGRAM - FEB - MAR - 1922 - Telegram

Figures Explain How City Financed Crusade by Hearst

Said Grenville Mac to Arthur Hill,
"We'll make the city pay the bill."
Said Arthur Hill to Grenville Mac,
"All right, if Hearst will Murphy back."
The city pays the bill, but Hearst
Is going fast from bad to worst.

One of the most remarkable bunco games into which the city of Boston was ever inveigled reached its climax when former Mayor Peters vetoed a city council order for the establishment of a municipal lighting plant.

Peters took action on an opinion by Corporation Counsel Arthur D. Hill, which was based on a better knowledge of law than some of his other official opinions.

CITY FINANCES PRIVATE FIGHT

Corporation Counsel Hill permitted the city to finance the Boston American's crusade, so called, against the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. That has already cost the taxpayers more than $50,000.

Corporation Counsel Hill ruled that the City Council could junket at the expense of the city, although such junket is clearly in violation of the revised charter.

Mayor Curley will probably order a probe of the methods by which the taxpayers were compelled to submit to exploitation by Hearst's Boston outfit and also of the manner in which the taxpayers money has been and still is being expended on a spurious crusade.

$60,000 Appropriated

The city already has appropriated $60,000 for the Hearst bunco game, and the money has been expended where it will do the most good—for the right kind of people.

The first appropriation, after the corporation counsel had allowed the city to finance the American's advertising scheme, was $10,000. That was to cover the expense of "preparations for hearings petitioned for by customers of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company."

Of that amount $5000 was given in one lump to Edwin F. Dwelley of Lynn, whose Boston headquarters is in the office of Grenville S. MacFarland. A total of $1662.11 was paid to Grenville S. MacFarland. That left one-third of the original appropriation for other purposes.

An Elevating Crusader

Grenville S. MacFarland is the legal representative in Boston of William Randolph Hearst, a widely-known friend of uncommon people. He is also an occasional editorial writer for Mr. Hearst's Boston paper. He is Hearst's crusader-in-chief for the New England district. Finally, he is the man who assisted the State st. bankers to unload the Boston Elevated system on the taxpayers, after it had been looted and wrecked.

Mr. Dwelley is a popular citizen of Lynn. He has been paid out of the Peters-MacFarland fund as an engineer.

He has long been known for his aversion to public service corporations. Toward them his feelings are similar to those of an occasional old lady toward a cat.

He can't bear to stay in the same town with them.

Mr. MacFarland didn't draw anything from the second appropriation of $50,000, or hadn't when The Boston Telegram examined the official figures.

$50 a Day For Engineer

Mr. Dwelley as an engineer has drawn, in addition to the original $5000, a total of $6450, making payments to him of $11,450 since June 15 of last year, which was some time before the city was formally induced to hold the bag. His wages are $50 a day.

Samuel H. Mildram, formerly a widely known Dorchester politician, is also an engineer. His total receipts from the Peters-Hearst fund for worthy investigators and engineers are $6487.50, at $50 a day.

Perhaps the most interesting payments are those to Richard H. Wiswell for legal services. Mr. Wiswell's work in attacking the Edison octopus has cost the city $2753.65 at $40 a day.

It is true that the city has a law department which is supposed to look after all legal matters, but it is also true that Mr. Wiswell's offices are also the offices of the law firm on State st., of which Corporation Counsel Arthur D. Hill is a member.

And that's that. In other words, there is nothing nicer than neighborly, clubby spirit in such matters.

More Engineers Working

Do not imagine that Dwelley, eternal foe of trusts, and especially of public service corporations, has done all of the engineering work, except that done by Mr. Mildram.

Other engineers have been working.

T. H. Dillon, engineer, got $50 a day and his total at the latest date for which figures are available, was $5800.

John J. Kirkpatrick, paid as an "engineering expert," got less than some of the plain engineers. His total was only $1856.15.

Arthur E. Norton's income as an engineer was merely $80 in one payment.

More Salaries on List

It has required a lot of clerical work to chase the Elison octopus to its lair under the intrepid leadrship of the Hearst-Peters-Hill pelt-hunters. These are some of the payments along clerical lines:

Herbert W. Burr, expert accountant, $15 a day, $1987.50.

Lawrence K. Marshall, clerical, $15 a day, $1222.550.

Charles E. Stanwood, clerical, $15 a day, $2910.

William H. Sage, Jr., clerical, $20 a day, $1370.

Stephen Webber, clerical, $125 a month, $178.33.

L. Randall, clerical, $150 a month, $1012.90.

C. A. Williams, clerical, $150 a month, $563.

Sallie D. Allen, typwriting, $155.90.

B. L. McQuarrie, typrewriting, $385.

The printing department of the city of Boston, collected a mere bagatelle of $733.31.

Investigators Cared for, Too

"Investigators" were not as fortunate as the clerical boys, although generally it requires almost as much skill to locate a light meter and secure its number as it does to add columns of figures.

All of the investigators received $5 a day, and their names are as follows: J. M. Walle, J. E. B. Stuart, Albert Calvert, E. B. Hubbard, Wayne F. McMeans, W. W. Quaries, Fred S. Dallenbough, Jr., P. H. Rutherford, P. M. Johnson, R. R. Stoddard, E. V. Mechling, W. A. Bickford, John H. Prebles, C. F. Smith and Park D. Apples.

The total cost of investigation at $5 a day was $3866.67 up to Jan. 31. If one man at $5 a day had undertaken that investigation all alone, it

Continued on next page

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would have required two years for him to complete his work, without loafing on Sundays or holidays, and when he had completed it he wouldn't have known what to do with it.

How Much More

It is not necessary to go into further details of the expenditures. Contrary to Hearst's principles when covering his own payrolls, the Peters-MacFarland-Hill combination have been mighty liberal to their hired men, and the appropriations were almost exhausted when the corporation counsel rendered his entirely accurate opinion that the city cannot possibly establish a lighting plant without going to the General Court and obtaining new legislation.

The Boston Telegram said that some weeks ago, and perhaps that is where the corporation counsel got the information.

Just what Mayor Curley will do concerning the money that has been so liberaly disbursed at the expense of the taxpayers in the interest of Hearst's Boston circulation manager is not yet determined.

It will be impossible, probably, to recover what has been spent, but it will be possible to cut off the outward flow of easy money.

Dr Francis X. Mahoney has had long experience in public health affairs, particularly in those of Boston. He was appointed to the City Health Commission in May, 1910, by Mayor Fitzgerald, and served continuously in the Health Department for eight years. His resignation was asked by Mayor Peters late in June, 1918, and was handed over by Dr Mahoney on June 28 of the same year. When the form of control of the department was changed under the Curley administration in 1915 from the joint control of three commissioners to a centralized department under one head Dr Mahoney was appointed to the position by Mayor Curley. The position carried an increase of salary from $5000 to $7500.

At that time Mayor Curley made an attempt to obtain the services of Dr Richard S. Creel of the Federal Health Service for the position of Health Commissioner, but in the course of the investigation of health conditions in Boston it was stated that the health and protection of health of the community under Dr Mahoney's administration as chairman of the commission had been unequaled by any city in the country. Consequently Mayor Curley appointed Dr Mahoney to the new position when Dr Creel refused it.

Dr Mahoney was born in Boston in 1874 and was educated in its elementary schools, in Boston College and later Holy Cross College. He is a graduate of the Harvard Veterinary School and the Harvard Medical School, and took a special course in dentistry. He served in the Vienna Hospital a year and later took a post-graduate course in internal medicine in the Massachusetts General Hospital under Dr Richard C. Cabot, who has at various intervals heartily commended his work.

Dr Mahoney specialized in children's and communicable diseases. He has traveled extensively in Europe and has represented the Boston Health Department at conventions throughout the country.

Dr Mahoney was married about two years ago and lives in Dorchester. He has an extremely affable personality and is warmly liked by a host of friends. In college days he was an all-around athlete.

Among the associations to which he belongs are the Holy Cross Alumni, the Harvard Medical School Alumni, American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, Massachusetts Medical Association, Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health, Elks, Foresters, New England Order of Pilgrim Fathers and Hepta-

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TELEGRAM - FEB - 1922

STRIKING SENTENCES IN MAYOR CURLEY'S INAUGURAL

"Misunderstandings between the retiring Mayor and the Finance Commission make it desirable that expert accountants be employed at once to determine the facts."

"The success we attain will be determined in large measure by the cooperation which we receive from the entire citizenship."

"Boston, unfortunately, has long been considered by the law makers of the State purely as a political pawn, whose commercial needs have been disregarded and whose industrial welfare was of little moment."

"The policy of expending public funds for every conceivable purpose other than the promotion of industry and commerce must end."

"The time has arrived for enlarging the personnel and powers of the Boston Planning Board."

"The welfare of the people demands the immediate restoration of the five-cent street car fare in Boston."

"Imperative need of additional health units throughout the city," and "razing unhealthful tenement property and the establishment in place thereof of playgrounds for women and children."

"Completion of the Strandway development at South Boston is essential."

He recommends more motor roads and granolithic sidewalks for Franklin Park, and completion of the widening of Chelsea st.

"The question of justice for the soldier is vital and early action is essential, if patriotism is to be fostered and American institutions safeguarded."

"In event of the Federal Government abandonding West Roxbury Hospital, I favor the transfer of the poor to this property, so admirably located."

Long Island is "an ideal site for a State Prison."

"Situation gives just cause for apprehension to every taxpayer anticipating relief from the present high tax rate."

"It is but reasonable to demand that all persons in the employ of the city shall work the full number of hours required in the department where they may be employed. It would be advisable for all persons who cannot comply with the requirement to tender their resignations at an early date."

"I desire at this time to serve notice upon all persons doing business with the city during the next four years that they will be required, so far as it lies within my power to compel them, to live up to their contracts or agreements and give the city 100 cents in value for every dollar paid out."

"Ours is indeed a tremendous responsibility and a prodigious task, and beneficial results are only possible provided the Legislature ceases undue, unwarranted and unwelcome interference with Boston in the conduct of its own business."

"God grant us the wisdom and strength to honorably serve and to intelligently solve the problems that confront us."

HERALD - FEB - 1922

FOUR OF CURLEY'S NEW APPOINTEES



(Photograph by Chickering)
JOHN J. CURLEY
Appointed City Treasurer



(Photograph by Conlin)
EDMUND L. DOLAN
Appointed City Collector



JOHN J. O'HARE,
Appointed Superintendent of Printing Plant



JOSEPH A. ROURKE
Appointed Commissioner of Public Works

Youngest Ever Appointed

As city collector, Dolan will succeed Edwin V. B. Parke, who, however, will remain in office pending confirmation of the appointment. Dolan is only 29 years old and is the youngest man ever to be appointed to this position.

He was employed by Paine, Webber & Co. from 1908 to 1912, when he organized the Shawmut Chemical Company, of which he is now vice-president and secretary. In the first month of Mayor Curley's last administration he was appointed the mayor's secretary, but resigned in the following year to enter the employ of the Old Colony Trust Company as a bond salesman. He is still employed by this company and has charge of the main office sales force. He is grand knight of the Shawmut council, Knights of Columbus; secretary of the Harvard Improvement Association, and deputy high chief ranger of the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters. He also belongs to the Boston lodge of Elks, the Catholic Union of Boston, the Dorchester Club and the Young Men's Catholic Association. He is unmarried and lives with his parents at 184 Talbot avenue, Dorchester.

Brother of the Mayor

John J. Curley, appointed city treasurer to succeed Frank S. Deland, who will remain in office pending the confirmation, is a brother of the mayor and was city collector during the mayor's former administration. He is advertising manager of the Boston Pilot and is treasurer of the Boston Motor Transportation Company. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Irish-American Historical Society of New York, the Tammany Club of Roxbury and various social organizations.

O'Hara, appointed head of the printing plant will succeed Charles S. Lawler whose resignation the mayor accepted yesterday. Pending confirmation of the appointment, Street Commissioner John H. Dunn is appointed acting head of the plant. O'Hara lives at 16 Mead street, Charlestown. He is a graduate of the Harvard grammar school. He attended Boston College. He entered the employ of the Houghton-Mifflin Company in 1886 for his apprenticeship in the printing trade and worked up to the position of division foreman. He is a member of the Bunker Hill council, Knights of Columbur, and of the Printing Pressmen's Union No. 67.

Glynn, appointed a member of the board of schoolhouse commissioners, is now supervisor of alterations and repairs in the schoolhouse department, at $2600 a year. He is also a lawyer. For many years he has lectured on building construction. His appointment was to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Joseph P. Lomasney, chairman of the board. Whether he will become chairman has not been announced. Pending confirmation of the appointment, Street Commissioner Dunn will also act as head of this department.

Served During the War

Ward, secretary to the mayor, was sergeant in the 64th coast artillery during the war, on duty along the Gulf coast. He was in service two and a half years; the last six months of the time he was a hospital patient as a result of injuries he received in a motor ambulance accident in New Jersey. His organization, the Seaver Square Association, was the first to indorse Curley for mayor. It took this action last February.

Wilcox is well known, not only among politicians, but also among newspaper men and horse-racing experts. At one time he was a writer of horse-racing news. His appointment as editor of the City Record and as assistant secretary is a return to the position he held during Mayor Curley's last administration.

Victor A. Heath is treasurer of Frank Ferdinand, Inc., of Roxbury. He is also first vice-president of the proposed Dudley Co-operative Bank of Roxbury. As chairman of the committee on Americanism he will succeed Thomas A. Mullen, who has resigned.

During the day Chairman Edward T. Kelly of the board of assessors, who started as an office boy in the department 37 years ago, submitted his resignation to Mayor Curley, who announced it will be accepted "at my pleasure."

HERALD - FEB - 1922

CURLEY SAYS HE WILL WORK FOR NICKEL FARE; STARTS FOR CAPITAL

Atty. Sherman L. Whipple to Have Charge of Plans for Legislation, Serving Without Pay

Inaugurated as mayor of Boston for the second time in eight years, Mayor James M. Curley assured an audience of 10,000 persons who crowded Mechanics building yesterday that he will make good his campaign promise to work for restoration of the five-cent carfare in Boston.

He announced that the efforts towards restoration of the old fare, such as preparation of necessary legislation, will be in charge of Atty. Sherman L. Whipple, who will serve the city without compensation. He said he had offered Mr. Whipple the position of corporation counsel, but that Mr. Whipple was unable to accept.

Whipple's Letter

A letter he received from Mr. Whipple in reference to the offer and to the 5-cent fare matter was as follows: "I am in complete sympathy with what you propose, and I deem it distinctly a privilege to assist in achieving the benefits which you plan for the city and her people. I wish I were able to devote my time unreservedly to the work, but I res under obligations to clients who have ntrusted to me their affairs, which a of great importance to them—and f these obligations I cannot honorab lease myself. While I am not free efore, to accept an official positi e duties of which would properly lude other activities, I shall gladly—if I may do it without pay—serve you as best I can in helping to bring relief from the tribute which is now being exacted from the people of this city."

Another feature of his inaugural address was that the financial situation of the city requires an immediate investigation by expert accountants. In the face of Mayor Peters's claim of a surplus of $2,046,809 in the treasury, Mayor Curley made this statement, he explained, because of the dispute between the retiring mayor and the finance commission.

For Retrenchment and 100 P. C. Service

"The report as to finances, when received," he asserted, "should be of value to the public from the standpoint of truth and to the city council in determining their course of action."

He further announced that immediate retrenchment in city expeditures will be necessary wherever possible and that city employes and city contractors will be required to give 100 per cent. service under penalty of losing compensation by the city.

Other features of his inaugural address, which was a short message of less than 2300 words to the city council, as contrasted with the 30,000 word valedictory of Mayor Peters, were the following: Preparation of legislation for restoration of five-cent carfares, establishment of a municipal employment bureau for service men, development of the commerce and industry of Boston, development and completion of projects already under way and an invitation to city employes to resign in preference to sending "political ambassadors" to him on futile visits.

"The misunderstandings between the retiring mayor and the finance commis- " said Mayor Curley, "as to the cial condition of the city make it rable that expert accountants be employed at once to determine the facts. The report as to finances, when received, should be of value to the public from the standpoint of truth and to the city council in determining their course of action."

Stating that the measure of success to be attained by this municipality will be in proportion to the co-operation given by the entire citizenship, he declared that Boston "has long been considered by the law-makers of the state as a political pawn whose commercial needs have been disregarded and whose industrial welfare was of little moment."

Would Develop Port

"Great importance," he continued, has been attached to the fact that Boston is one day nearer to Europe than any other port on the Atlantic coast, and yet, notwithstanding this knowledge, to the present time we have made but a feeble attempt to capitalize this strategic commercial position which is ours.

"The present high freight rate operating to the disadvantage of Massachusetts, and more particularly Boston, to which, in some measure, may be traced the present industrial depression, can only be overcome by commercial development through which the handling of raw material by water may be possible.

"The evidences of readjustment and resumption of business activity throughout the world is increasing each day and should impel us to speedily adopt a constructive commercial program which should merit the support of the entire commonwealth.

"The policy of expending public funds for every conceivable purpose, other than the promotion of industry and commerce, must end.

"The lack of continuity of administrative policy due to successive changes in administration has a most important bearing on the industrial and commercial life of the city, which after all should be regarded as a going business institution."

For Larger Planning Board

Stating his belief that the time has arrived for the enlarging of the personnel and powers of the planning board, Mayor Curley said: "It should be provided with sufficient funds to conduct a campaign for the purpose of promoting both industry and commerce and for a comprehensive investigation as to ways and means of increasing municipal revenues and reducing municipal expenditures, to the end that our present per capita cost of municipal administration shall no longer serve as a detriment to industry already located here, or a barrier to industries seeking a fruithful field for investments which are now located elsewhere."

Wants 5 Cent Fare on Elevated

"The welfare of the people," said he, "demands immediate restoration of the 5-cent street car fare in Boston, since the present system imposes a daily burden on those less able to assume the same, while permitting those who benefit most from adequate street railway transportation to almost wholly escape a just portion of the cost.

"Street railway transportation, in my opinion, has ceased to be a non-essential and is today as necessary as public water, sewerage, lighting and education.

"It accordingly is my purpose to instruct the corporation counsel to present to the Legislature such measures as may be necessary to provide, within the present year, a five-cent fare for that portion of the Boston Elevated system operating within the limits of Boston."

The achievements of the health unit in the West end have demonstrated the need of additional units throughout the city, he stated. He also recommended the razing of "unhealthful" tenement property and the establishment in place thereof of playgrounds for women and children.

Pleads for Veterans

Alluding to the necessity of completing the Strandway development at South Boston, Mayor Curley stated that this work, if carried on now, would tend to relieve the unemployment situation. He recommended the building of additional motor roads through Franklin Park and the completion at the earliest possible date of the widening of Chelsea street.

He said he favors the creation of a municipal employment bureau as a means of aiding the service men and their families. The question of justice for the soldier is vital and early action is essential, he said, in discussing the subject of bonus payments.

In event of the federal government abandoning West Roxbury Hospital, the mayor favors the transfer of the poor to this property, and it is advisable that

TRANSCRIPT - FEB - 1922

Suggests Five Health Units to Save Babies' Lives

Mayor James M. Curley, just inaugurated for his return term as chief magistrate of Boston, expressed pleasure today at The Boston Traveler's prize letter contest on the George Robert White fund.

The contest invites the public to send in letters on the question: "What is the first thing you would do with the $7,000,000 White fund?"

One hundred dollars is offered by The Traveler as cash prize for the best letter; $50 as cash prize for the next best letter.

Mayor Curley, who is chairman of the trustees of the fund by virtue of his office, congratulated The Traveler today on the idea, and made a suggestion—but merely a tentative one, he said—that five health units, to be named for Mr. White, would help save the babies. The mayor said:

"I am most pleased that The Traveler has seen fit to open up a suggestion column in reference to the expenditure of the income from the fund provided under the George Robert White will. Personally, I have no desire to anticipate the recommendations of the committee until it is organized, but I know no greater service at the present time than the establishment of five health units throughout the city.

"They could be established at an expense not greater than the interest on the income in the first year and would result in a few years in a tremendous reduction in infant mortality.

"I think it would be a splendid manner in which to perpetuate the memory of this distinguished citizen, these units to be known as the 'George Robert White health units.'

"However, that is a matter for the committee to pass upon. This is merely my personal suggestion."

$7,000,000 Trust Fund

Mr. White, philanthropist and patron of art, left a $7,000,000 trust fund. The income, he stipulates in his will, is to be used "for creating works of public utility and beauty, for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the city of Boston."

The income, at 5 per cent., for example, will roll up $350,000 a year. What shall be done with it? Mr. White, as indicated by phrases in his will, had confidence in the public. It may be that suggestions from the public regarding the fund would help the five trustees who are to have charge of the money and the spending of the income.

If many suggestions are received, they will give an idea of some things the public would like to obtain from this big fund.

Therefore, kind reader, if you send in a suggestion you may be helping the trustees. Also, you may get one of the two prizes. It didn't take Mayor Curley a moment to approve the contest idea and to make a suggestion although he was careful to say that it was merely a tentative one.

Make your letter concise and specific. Write only on one side of the paper. Sign your name and address. Mail your letter to "White Fund Editor, Boston Traveler."

The letters will be passed upon by prominent Bostonians qualified to select the best and next-best letters for prizes. Names of these judges will be announced.

Read Excerpts

Before writing your letter, read carefully some excerpts from the White will, so that you will understand what the donor had in mind in establishing this wonderful fund. The paragraphing creating the fund was:

"I do now give all the rest and residue of my property of every nature in the city of Boston, the same to be held as a permanent charitable trust fund to be known as the George Robert White Fund, AND THE NET INCOME ONLY TO BE USED FOR CREATING WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY AND BEAUTY, FOR THE USE AND ENJOYMENT OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE CITY OF BOSTON."

Here is a paragraph Mr. White wrote into his will which letter-writers must bear in mind:

"IT IS MY INTENTION THAT NO PART OF SAID INCOME, HOWEVER, SHALL BE USED FOR A RELIGIOUS, POLITICAL, EDUCATIONAL OR ANY PURPOSE WHICH IT SHALL BE THE DUTY OF THE CITY IN THE ORDINARY COURSE OF EVENTS TO PRO-

TRANSCRIPT-FEB-1922

City, State and Nation

The likeness between the reëlection of Mayor Curley and that of Mayor Hylan in New York is continued after election in the tone of the former's inaugural address. Like Mayor Hylan, Mr. Curley is a champion of "home rule," and wants the Legislature to cease its "undue, unwarranted and unwelcome interference with Boston in the conduct of its own business." The chief difference between the two cases is that in New York the Legislature has its seat a hundred and fifty miles away from the metropolis, in a region which the denizens of Manhattan somewhat contemptuously refer to as "up-State," while in Massachusetts State government is seated only a stone's throw from the Boston City Hall.

That a city should have a certain measure of autonomy in purely local matters is not to be disputed. That it is to work its own sweet will in local matters of general State interest, is not for a moment to be conceded. That in any case it has rights superior to the authority of the State, or independent of the State, is not to be maintained. The city is the creature of the State. It is a mere subdivision of the State, made by the authority of the State itself, for purposes of administrative convenience. Its charter is granted by the State. It has only such powers of self-government as the State has seen fit to bestow upon it; and the fact that the State was the grantor of those powers logically argues that the State has full power to increase them, to modify them, or to decrease and abolish them, according to its own discretion. It never granted to a city perpetual and inalienable rights.

This is an interesting parallel and also a contrast between this relationship of the State to the city on the one hand, and that between the State and the nation on the other. Because the State is thus superior to the city does not by any means argue that in like manner the nation is superior to the State. That it is superior in certain important respects, there can be no question. But it is so because the States have collectively invested it with such superiority. The nation did not create and charter the States, as the State did the cities. On the contrary, the States existed before the nation, and the nation came into legal existence as the creation of the States. That is a fact which cannot be too clearly kept in mind, even by the strongest upholders of national sovereignty against exaggerated notions of State rights. It is a fact of history that the States were first, before either the cities on the one hand and the nation on the other. The State was the original unit of Government, which subdivided itself to form counties, towns and cities, and which joined itself with its fellow States to form the United States. And so the city on the one hand has only the powers which the State gives it in its charter, and the national Government, on the other hand, has only the powers which the States collectively gave it and give it in the Constitution.

The one supreme point of contrast relates to the duration of the powers bestowed by the State. In the case of the city, the charter is granted by the State alone, by one single State, and it therefore may be modified or revoked at the will of that one State. In the case of the nation, the Constitution was made and adopted by all the States, collectively, as a contract to which they all were equal parties, and it therefore cannot be abrogated save by the consent of all.

The rule of common sense which should apply in both cases is obvious. In the case of the States and the nation, the States should reserve for themselves all matters which pertain exclusively to themselves and which do not affect the general welfare of the nation, while all which do pertain to the general welfare are properly to be referred to the national Government. Similarly in the case of the State and the city, the State may well give to the city home rule in all matters which are purely local in their bearing and do not affect the welfare of other municipalities or of the State in general, and which, of course, do not involve those fundamental principles of law and justice which must be uniform throughout the State. And if any zealous advocate of home rule imagines that that is too narrow a restriction of municipal powers and functions, let him try it and see. When any city has administered all its purely local affairs in an entirely satisfactory manner it will be time to consider an extension of its scope. But that time has not yet come; not even in Boston.

AMERICAN - FEB-1922

MAYOR OFF TO CAPITAL TO GET SHIP CONTRACT

Smile for Wife Radiates Face as He Takes Oath

Mayor James M. Curley left for Washington last night, a few hours after his inauguration, to make one more effort to bring the great steamship Leviathan to Charlestown Navy Yard for repairs.

It was the first important official act of his second term in the mayor's chair.



EDMUND L. DOLAN
City Collector

It reflected the determination he had expressed in his short and vigorous inaugural address in Mechanics Bldg. yesterday to make his administration for the next four years one of solid achievement rather than one of promises and talk.

Before he left he and Mrs. Curley were guests of honor at a dinner given at the Hotel Somerset by Shawmut Council, K. of C., Curley's own council.

Curley made the following appointments during the afternoon, after the inauguration ceremonies:—

City Collector—Edmund L. Dolan; salary $8500.

Penal Institutions Commissioner—Maj. William J. Casey; salary $7500.

Superintendent of Public Works—Joseph A. Rourke; salary $9000.

City Treasurer—John J. Curley; salary $6000.

Health Commissioner—Dr. Francis X. Mahoney; salary $7500.

Superintendent of Printing—John J. O'Hara; salary $5000.

Schoolhouse Commission—Thomas P. Glynn; salary $3500.

As these names must all be passed on by the Civil Service Commission, Mayor Curley made the following temporary appointments pending confirmation: Col. John H. Dunn, to be acting superintendent of printing and acting chairman of Schoolhouse Commission; John F. O'Brien to be acting health commissioner.



JOHN J. CURLEY
City Treasurer

COUNCIL DEADLOCKED

When Curley left Boston last night he went with the knowledge that the new City Council, to which he appealed for co-operation and support, was already deadlocked in the attempt to elect a president.

There were four ballots, which showed 3 votes for Lane, 8 for Donoghue and 3 for Brickley.

James M. Curley's inauguration as mayor, in the great auditorium of Mechanics Building, was one of the most impressive ever accorded to a chief executive of Boston. It was witnessed by 12,000 persons. Msgr. John B. Peterson made the inaugural prayer. Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg, of the Supreme Court, administered the oath.

Curley's inaugural address was not long. It was vigorous and it was definite.

He has offered the post of corporation counsel to Sherman L. Whipple, but Whipple did not see his way clear to accept. It is rumored that ultimately Curley will name Congressman Peter Tague fire commissioner.

"No man or woman will ever have cause to blush for anything I have done, nor will anyone who has good wishes toward me on this occasion have cause to regret it."

State Deputy William C. Prout of the Knights of Columbus referred to the Mayor as "the leading Catholic layman in the State."

When Curley left Boston he went with the knowledge that the new City Council was deadlocked in an attempt to elect a president. Four ballots showed three votes for Lane, three for Donoghue and three for Brickley.

AMERICAN-FEB-1922

CURLEY GOES TO WASHINGTON ON SHIPS ERRAND

Mayor Makes Final Effort to Bring Steamship Leviathan to Navy Yard

Mayor James M. Curley is in Washington today to make a final effort to bring the big steamship Leviathan to the Boston Navy Yard for repairs.

Despite the refusal of the national government to turn the contract for the repairs of the Leviathan over to the navy yard, Mayor Curley will propose a new plan, which he hopes will bring the ship here.

Following his inauguration, the Mayor announced his appointments; urged the City Council to co-operate with him; attended a dinner with Mrs. Curley given at the Hotel Somerset by Shawmut Council, Knights of Columbus, and hurried off to Washington.

At the banquet the Mayor was mentioned for Governor and United States Senator by the Rev. Philip J. O'Donnell. In responding the Mayor said:

"I have no desire for the office of United States Senator. When the proper time comes, if my friends stand by me, and my enemies are not too hard on me, I will attain the office of Governor.

GLOBE-FEB-1922

MAYOR ASKS CHAMBER TO HELP SECURE LEVIATHAN

Mayor Curley has directed the following personal letter to Pres Everett Morss of the Chamber of Commerce, seeking that organization's cooperation in the movement afoot at Washington now to secure for Boston Navy Yard the Leviathan job:

"The conference of New England Senators held at the office of Senator Lodge in Washington last Tuesday, upon the matter of the reconditioning of the S. S. Leviathan, was sufficiently encouraging to lead me to believe that, regardless of the prior intentions of the Shipping Board, the prospects are excellent for the Boston Navy Yard being afforded an opportunity to bid and which, if given, should result in the award being made to this yard.

"I personally know of no one thing that would be of greater benefit in relieving the unemployment situation than the assignment of this contract to the local yard. It should mean the employment of at least 7500 men for a period of not less than six months and would involve an expenditure of approximately $6,000,000.

"A committee of the Chamber of Commerce, working in conjunction with the New England Senatorial delegation should be of real help, and I sincerely trust, for the best interests of Boston that this assistance will be accorded."

POST-FEB-1922

JRLEY BACK IN HUB TODAY

Due Back from Washington Before Noon

Mayor Curley is expected back at his desk in City Hall from Washington at noon today.

A flock of secretaries and stenographers were kept busy all day yesterday opening the voluminous correspondence, congratulatory notes and telegrams received from all parts of the country. The outer offices were crowded with several hundred visitors and supporters, some of them looking for "plums" that will be shaken from the municipal tree. One of the tasks yesterday was the dismantling of the Curley headquarters at 15 Beacon street, which have been maintained for the transaction of business since the Mayor was elected.

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HIS HONOR, THE MAYOR, AND THE CITY FATHERS. In the rear, Councilors Walsh, Gilbody, Moriarty, Hagan and Ford; front, Councilors Donaghue, Lane, Mayor Curley and Councilors Watson and Brickley. Walsh and Gilbody are the two new faces

Mayor Curley To Demand Restoration of Five-Cent Fare

MAYOR CURLEY'S plans and hopes for the next four years, as outlined in his inaugural address:—

He will seek to restore five-cent fares in Boston by legislation.

He will employ accountants to determine the city's financial status.

He will seek retrenchment in all city departments; will insist that politics be eliminated among city employes and that those who seek promotion or special privilege through influence get out.

He will enlarge the city planning board; establish more health units throughout the city; complete the Strandway development and the Chlesea st. widening; and will try to pull down dilapidated tenements in some sections to make breathing spaces.

He will lend his aid to every movement for the development of the Port of Boston.

He will make contractors "deliver" 100 p.c.; establish a municipal employment bureau for the benefit of ex-service men.

FEB - 6 1922

MAYORS TO SEE LODGE TODAY ON LEVIATHAN

Curley Will Head Delegation from Greater Boston

HERALD BUREAU
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

New England senators, with Senator Lodge of Massachusetts presiding, will meet Greater Boston mayors, headed by Mayor Curley of Boston, here tomorrow afternoon to decide on plans for a Senate campaign to bring the work of reconditioning the Leviathan to the Charlestown navy yard. The New England senators are confronted with the task of retaining in the bill making appropriations for the shipping board and emergency fleet corporation the House amendment to prohibit any expenditure of these appropriations for repair works, which would include the Leviathan, until it was ascertained whether such work could be done at less cost at navy yards or arsenals.

The meeting here tomorrow will be public.

HERALD - FEB - 1922

South End Playground Site up to Mayor Curley; Hearing Fixed for Feb. 23

Proposal Is to Purchase Property on Cherry Street, Part of Which Is Owned by Sister of Councilman Donoghue

A proposal approved by the park commissioners during Mayor Peters's administration and now pending before the street commissioners, subject to final approval by Mayor Curley, provides for the purchase for playground purposes of property at 24 Cherry street, South end, owned by Helen V. Donoghue, sister of City Councilman John A. Donoghue.

The proposal is based on a playground loan order of $125,000 which Councilman Donoghue introduced in the city council three years ago. Part of this sum would be used, if the proposed plan is adopted, for purchase of his sister's property.

These facts were revealed yesterday following official announcement by the street commissioners of a public hearing they will hold Feb. 23 on this matter. According to this announcement, the board of commissioners "is of the opinion that public necessity requires the taking of land and buildings at 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29 and 31 Cherry street and 146, 150, 152 and 154 Shawmut avenue for playground purposes, substantially as shown on a plan on file in the office of this board, that it intends to pass an order to make said taking, and that it appoints 11 o'clock A. M. of Feb. 23, 1922, and the office of this board, as the time and place for a public hearing in the matter."

Assessed for $17,400

The property at 26 Cherry street has been, since 1916, in the name of Helen V. Donoghue. It comprises 2722 square feet of land. The land is assessed for $5400 and the buildings thereon are assessed for $12,000; a total assessed value of $17,400.

On Feb. 3, 1919, shortly after being inaugurated as a member of the city council, Councilman Donoghue introduced an order for the issuance of a loan of $125,000 for the purchase of a site for a playground in the general area bounded by Castle street, Washington street, Dover street and Tremont street. Prominent citizens of the district, who believed that a playground was necessary in this crowded section, had urged the introduction of such an order.

The order was approved by the committee on finance of the council and was finally approved by the council itself, the first reading having been March 10, 1919 and the second reading March 24, 1919. Mayor Peters signed the order April 9, 1919. In August of the same year, payment of $250 was made from the loan to Francis J. McLaughlin for certain investigations as to the valuations of the property. Consequently there remains of the loan the sum of $124,750.

Vote Passed and Rescinded

Subsequently, those who had asked for a playground in this section appeared to be in opposition to the plan and it was discovered that a site proposed was that on which the street commissioners are now to hold a hearing. The property that is now proposed. Then they rescinded their vote. Then followed conferences in the mayor's office and hearings of protests against the plan. Then they again on Nov. 3, 1920, voted to make the takings and on Nov. 9, 1920 they sent a letter asking the street commissioners to make the takings. This was because the street commissioners are the only municipal body that can make land takings and consequently all orders of the park commissioners and schoolhouse commissioners and other boards that involve land takings are sent to the street commissioners for execution.

But before the street commissioners had a hearing, the park commissioners withdrew their request. The matter then dragged along with no further action.

On Jan. 30, 1922, however, with only a few days remaining in Mayor Peters's administration, the park commissioners sent back to the street commissioners the letter of Nov. 9, 1920. It is on this letter that the street commissioners base their announcement of the public hearing to be held Feb. 23.

Another Area Proposed

One area mentioned in the announcement is bounded by Shawmut avenue, Cherry street, the Union House (which is located on Washington street), and a private passageway that runs from Washington street to Shawmut avenue. The other area, across the street from this one, is bounded by Shawmut avenue, Lucas street (which is beside the Holy Trinity Catholic Church), the Hotel Woodcock (located on Washington street), and Cherry street.

The two areas comprise 17,423 square feet of land assessed for $42,500 on which are buildings assessed for $45,600. The total assessed value of the land and buildings is $88,100.

The owners of the properties on the Union House side of Cherry street, which are contemplated in the proposed taking, are the following, according to the records of the city assessing department:

No.	Area Sq.Ft.	Land Value.	Bldg. Value.
12—Nahan Chapman.....	791	$1,600	$3,000
14—Minnie Carver.....	791	1,600	3,000
16—Joseph A. Braussard.	791	1,600	3,000
18—Ada E. Stone.....	902	1,800	2,200
20—William J. Lynch....	890	1,800	2,200
22—William J. Lynch....	900	1,800	2,200
24—Helen V. Donoghue..	2722	5,400	12,000
26—*Alroy B. Cram.....	1933	7,700	8,500

*This is at the corner of Shawmut avenue and is numbered 152-154 Shawmut avenue.

The owners of the properties on the Hotel Woodcock side of the street are the following, according to the records in the assessing department:

No.	Area Sq.Ft.	Land Value.	Bldg. Value.
15—Paul Budzinsky and Nickolaus Hdatyn...	883	$1,800	$1,500
17—Antonetta Forte.....	881	1,800	1,300
19—Jibrana Mzcia.....	880	1,800	1,000
21—Antonetta Forte.....	880	1,800	1,500
23—Frank W. Carnes....	880	1,800	1,500
25—Simon Glickman.....	880	1,800	2,000
27—Joseph A. Braussard.	880	1,800	1,500
29—Anna K. Deihl.....	858	2,000	1,500
31—*Margaret S. Darling.	870	4,600	2,700

*This is at the corner of Shawmut avenue and is numbered 146-150 Shawmut avenue.

SHAWMUT K. C. CHEERS CURLEY

Diners Rise in Ovation on Prediction Mayor Will Seek Higher Offices

COUNCIL PRESENTS CHEST OF SILVER

Mayor and Mrs. Curley last night were guests of Shawmut council, Knights of Columbus, of which the mayor is a charter member. The council held a reception and banquet in their honor, followed by a dance, at the Hotel Somerset. Fully 500 Knights and their ladies attended.

The Rev. Philip J. O'Donnell, pastor of St. James's Church in Harrison avenue, a charter member with the mayor of Shawmut council, predicted that the day would come when Mayor Curley would make the campaign, first for Governor and then U. S. senator.

Has No Yearning He Replies

For these offices Mr. Curley said he had no yearning, but modestly declared that any man who cherished ideals about the welfare of the people need hardly be subject to any limitations politically. He promised, however, to serve the city for three or four years faithfully as mayor before seeking preferment. The predictions of Fr. O'Donnell caused the assembled diners to rise and cheer. The climax of his tribute to the mayor and Mrs. Curley was the presentation of a chest of silver to the former and a framed portrait of her husband to the latter.

Grand Knight Edmund L. Dolan, the new city collector, officiated as toastmaster, and speeches were made by William C. Prout, state deputy, and Theodore A. Glynn, deputy grand knight of Shawmut council and private secretary to the mayor. Musical numbers by an orchestra and vocal music by members of the council and ladies varied the program.

Mayor Curley, in his speech which closed the program, reiterated his belief that legislation can be secured rendering it possible for every boy up to 16 years of age to be free to continue his education. He further said he believed it possible to so order the economic life of the community that no woman need feel the pinch of want such as will drive her from her duties as a wife and mother and compel her to go out and take part in an economic struggle. He believed also that the condition of the poor could be ameliorated, so that the spectre of the poorhouse need never darken any man's or woman's declining days.

If a man proves faithful to these ideals, he said, there is no limit to the political possibilities before him. He has no desire to the high offices that the pastor of St. James's Church had mentioned, he said, but if his friends stand by him and his enemies do not prove too hard he was confident that he would have no difficulty three or four years hence in realizing the honors that had been mentioned.

During the intervening years, however, he promised that no man or woman should have cause to blush for any action of his, and that he would do nothing to alienate the good will of any man or woman.

HERALD - FEB 1922



MAYOR CURLEY WELCOMES VISITING VETERANS. All the way from Seattle, these disabled soldiers, headed by Ralph Hoar, National Commander of the American Disabled Veterans' Association, were greeted by the Mayor of Boston yesterday. They will tour the city park system tomorrow. (Staff photo)



ITALIAN SOCIETY SENDS TRIBUTE TO MAYOR CURLEY. Little Lucia Nappi, dressed as an Alpine Chasseur, and Phyllis Catino, as "Miss Columbia," gave a beautiful bouquet of roses to Mayor Curley at the reception in City Hall following his inauguration. (Staff)

Mayor's Baby Boy at Inauguration

While Mechanic's Hall rang with acclaim and plaudits of Mayor Curley, his 2-year-old son, George, romped about at his mother's feet, as she sat with the other children in the front row of the right wing of seats on the floor.

CURLEY ASKS CHAMBER TO AID ON LEVIATHAN

Mayor Curley has sent a letter to Everett Morse, president of the Chamber of Commerce, in which he outlined the efforts being made to bring the steamship Leviathan to Boston to be repaired and suggests that a committee of the Chamber, working in conjunction with the New England Senatorial delegation, would be of real help in securing the opportunity for the Navy Y[illegible]

TRAVELER - FEB - 1922

CURLEY CHOOSES E. M. SULLIVAN

HERALD - FEB 1922

Says He'll Be Governor

Mayor and Mrs. Curley Cheered at Banquet Given in Their Honor by Shawmut Council, K. of C.

Mayor James M. Curley, at the banquet given him and Mrs. Curley at the Hotel Somerset last night by Shawmut Council, No. 170, Knights of Columbus, aroused tremendous enthusiasm by declaring he would be a candidate for Governor after serving out his term as Mayor.

The Rev. Philip J. O'Donnell, the Mayor's former pastor, after a highly eulogistic speech, presented Mayor and Mrs. Curley with a handsome chest of silver from Shawmut Council, and Mrs. Curley with a framed portrait of her husband, saying: "These are for you, and may you enjoy them long; and may the silver never tarnish, not only while he is Mayor, but when he is going through the campaigns for Governor and U. S. Senator."

Toast to the Mayor

Grand Knight Edmund L. Dolan, who was toastmaster, read a formal toast to the Mayor, printed copies of which were at each plate, and which closed thus:

"Long life! Good health! Love's golden wealth! God keep thee late and early;
Let cheers resound the board around for Sir Knight James M. Curley!"

The Mayor was cheered four or five minutes when he arose to speak.

"I have no desire for the office of United States Senator," he said. "At the same time when the proper time comes (about three years from now), if my friends stand by me, and my enemies are not too hard on me, I will attain the office you have conferred upon me, that of Governor of Massachusetts," turning to Fr. O'Donnell, while the crowd shouted itself hoarse.

Mayor Curley spoke in the highest terms of the Knights of Columbus and especially of its work during the war. "The Knights of Columbus and the Salvation Army came out of the war with honor; the character of their service was the same, and both are needed at this time," he declared.

No Cause for a Blush

"I will say now that no man or woman will ever have cause to blush for anything I have done, nor will anyone who has good wishes toward me on this occasion have cause to regret it."

State Deputy William C. Prout of the Knights of Columbus, declared that the Mayor "is the true exemplar of Knighthood." He said the 74,000 Knights of Columbus in Massachusetts are all behind the Mayor, although the Knights never took part in politics. Mayor Curley, he characterized, as "the leading Catholic layman in the state," and because of his aggressiveness and ability he deserved good backing.

Deputy Grand Knight Theodore A. Glynn of Shawmut Council, spoke briefly of his long association with Mayor Curley, the council's most prominent member, and also praised Mrs. Curley, and her work in the recent campaign.

During the dinner and the reception which preceded it, Mrs. Curley was almost as prominent a figure as the Mayor himself, and shared in the congratulations and applause.

Brighton Attorney Is Offered Corporation Counsel Berth

Mayor Curley today offered E. Mark Sullivan of Brighton the office of corporation counsel. Mr. Sullivan took the offer under advisement.

The offer was made after the mayor had caused a sensation in City Hall by tendering the position to his political foe, John A. Sullivan, whom Curley appointed during his last administration and later removed from office because of a disagreement.

John A. Sullivan rejected the offer, for business and family reasons, according to a statement issued later by the mayor.

The offer of this appointment was a repetition of Mayor Curley's act when he took office formerly. The two men had been bitter political opponents, yet Curley gave Sullivan the appointment, and Sullivan accepted. Toward the close of the term, however, a serious difference again arose between them and resulted in the mayor's removing Sullivan from office.

When asked about the offer of ap-

(Continued on Page Two, Column 4)



E. MARK SULLIVAN

pointment to John A. Sullivan today, Mayor Curley said:

"Recognize Brains"

"In spite of political differences, it is necessary to recognize brains, and Mr. Sullivan certainly has the brains. I regret very much he could not accept."

The mayor then explained that Mr. Sullivan's reason for declining had been chiefly that he had, since leaving public office, built up an extensive law business which he could not now afford to leave, and that he felt that family matters would not allow him sufficient time to give to the additional work.

Mr. Sullivan, however, in declining the appointment, offered to serve the city, free of charge, in any legal matters now pending before the Legislature. A similar offer has been made by Atty. Sherman L. Whipple on declining the same appointment.

Mayor Curley accepted both these offers, and today thanked Mr. Sullivan and declared his services would be of great value in the fight for the five-cent fare for Boston street car service. In a letter to Mr. Sullivan today the mayor said in part:

"I regret exceedingly that circumstances will neither permit your acceptance nor reconsideration of your decision as there are few men in Massachusetts as eminently equipped as you are to discharge the duties of corporation counsel, and to wage a fight for a lower street car fare. The tender of assistance without recompense on legislation affecting Boston at the State House is gladly accepted.

Gave To Murphy Fund

John A. Sullivan is listed in the City Hall election campaign returns as having contributed $10 to the fund for John R. Murphy, Mr. Curley's principal opponent in the election. He turned down an appointment as corporation counsel tendered him by Mayor Peters.

E. Mark Sullivan, to whom the appointment of corporation counsel has now been offered, was formerly assistant United States district attorney in Boston, for this district. He resigned from that office in October, 1913.

Curley Intimates Tague May Accept

Mayor Curley verified, today, the announcement, originally made by The Boston Traveler, that he had offered to Congressman Peter F. Tague the position of fire commissioner, at $7500 a year.

Admitting that, if the congressman accepted the position, it would require the holding of a special election in the 10th district to fill his place in Congress, at an expense of $20,000 to the city of Boston, the mayor intimated that Tague may not accept the offer until the close of the present session of Congress.

Tague is serving the first year of his present two-year term in Congress. If he waits for the fire department position until Congress adjourns, it will then be possible to elect his successor for the remaining year of the term at the regular state election next November.

In the mean time it is understood that President Joseph P. Manning of the City Hospital trustees will remain as acting fire commissioner, he having agreed during Mayor Peters' administration to serve in this capacity without compensation.

HERALD FEB 1922

Mayor Curley's Proposals

The inaugural exercises in Mechanics building yesterday were simple, impressive and appropriate. Good taste determined the preliminary arrangements; admirable restraint characterized the new mayor's salutatory; the ceremony gained by the omission of the traditional march past and reception on the platform. The enthusiasm of the audience was tempered by the obvious intention to make the inaugural not only a happy but a solemn occasion. This was fitting. Boston is "no mean city" and, as Mr. Curley said, the mayoralty brings him "a tremendous responsability." The inaugural address contained nothing in the style of a campaign document. The flamboyant rhetoric of a political speech was conspicuous by its absence. Terse and direct, the address is short enough to be read in a few minutes and every citizen ought to read it.

The call for a five-cent fare is popular and the mayor's views here are sound. Street railway transportation at a low unit of fare is an essential, like sewerage and lighting. Perhaps it may be necessary, in view of existing conditions, to limit somewhat the transfer privilege or in other ways to stop short of the utmost of distance in rides for the nickel fare. The problem will prove complicated inasmuch as the trustees must now use their profits to reimburse our towns and cities for the deficit which the taxpayers satisfied. But the fundamental fact is that the people want a nickel fare, and within reason they ought to have it. There are some other views in the address that, if popular, are debatable. The bonus issue for instance is not local and the allusion to it was out of place. But it is good to note the mayor's interest in the prosperity of the port of Boston, and we hope he stands by his demand that all city employes shall give full time and full service to their jobs and that all concerns doing business with Boston shall give 100 cents in value for every dollar in cash they receive.

Opinions will differ of course as to the relative merit of Mr. Curley's proposals. At the outset he referred to the "misunderstandings" between the retiring mayor and the finance commission as to the financial condition of the city. He suggests that expert accountants be employed to determine the facts. No one can object to such a plan, although it would seem to be a work of supererogation, in view of all the investigations heretofore made, provided the purpose shall be the precise ascertainment of facts and not the support of any predetermined policy. The suggestion that the Boston planning board be enlarged to include representatives of a large number of organizations would seem to violate the primary purpose of the board, which has to do with the physical improvement of the city both in surface layout and architectural development. It is a question if the institutions now at Long Island are not better located there for the performance of their appointed tasks than they would be on the mainland, and only careful scrutiny can settle whether the island site would be "ideal" for that modern prison which the state must have to replace the antiquated institution at Charlestown. Mr. Curley calls attention to the great increase in our school costs, as Mayor Peters had done before him. We were told a year ago that the portion of the city tax rate required for the expenses of the city departments, outside the schools, had decreased since 1918 by 83 cents, while the expenditures for schools, as we heard again yesterday, have more than doubled. Chelsea street ought to be widened. Now that the greater gain has been secured by the assurance of the Stuart street improvement the way is clear for the Charlestown enterprise.

TELEGRAM - FEB-1922

CURLEY ENEMY OFFERED PLACE; WON'T ACCEPT

Mayor Curley today offered the appointment as corporation counsel to E. Mark Sullivan, after announcing that John A. Sullivan, former corporation counsel, had been offered the same post and had declined "for business and family reasons."

The announcement created a sensation in political circles, especially in view of the fact that John A. Sullivan and the mayor have been political enemies for years, and that the former contributed $10 to the campaign fund of John R. Murphy in the recent mayoralty contest.

E. Mark Sullivan has taken the offer under consideration. The post of fire commissioner was offered to Congressman Peter F. Tague, who also is considering acceptance.

In spite of their political antagonisms, Mayor Curley appointed John A. Sullivan corporation counsel eight years ago, and then discharged him after service of two years. The renewed offer was made last Saturday, it became known today.

In commenting on Mr. Sullivan's refusal of the post, Mayor Curley said:

"Brains are scarce in the community and I regret very much that Mr. Sullivan did not accept."

HERALD-FEB-1922

MAY HALT SALE OF FORD PAPER

Health Department Can Revoke Licenses of Newsboys

The Boston health department can stop the sale of the Dearborn Independent, Henry Ford's paper, on the streets of this city by revoking the licenses of the newsboys, who sell the paper, it was learned at City Hall today. The issuance of pedlars' and hawkers' certificates, covering men over 21 years of age, is one o fthe duties of the health department. Newsboys over 21 years of age come under this ruling.

Mayor Curley tol da group of Jewish boys who visited him to protest against Ford's paper, that he would have its sale stopped through the health department. The only technicality which crops up is the fact that certificates are supposed to be issued by the department solely on the suitability of the applicant.

The sale of a pamphlet in Boston a few years ago was stopped, however, under the pressure of the health department. This pamphlet was being sold for an organization for ex-service men. But it was found individuals were getting the profits.

The health department, however, can not stop the sale of the Ford paper on news stands and the matter of stopping its sale at this source would come under the federal government.

HERALD-FEB-1922

HOPES CURLEY WILL BOOM THE PORTS

Hurley Talks Before Credit Grantors of New England

WORCESTER, Feb. 9—The hope that Mayor Curley would appoint a committee to boom Boston as a seaport was the keynote of the address of John A. Hurley before the Credit Grantors of New England at their meeting at the Hotel Bancroft today.

"Get behind the chambers of commerce to build up the ports of New England," said the speaker, "particularly Portsmouth, Boston and Providence. It is my hope that Mayor Curley will appoint a committee in Boston to coordinate activities toward boosting New England trade—to determine questions such as the equalization of rail rates, full utilization of coastwise shipping lines and the financing of New England ventures by New England banks."

Albert R. Plant, president of the Blackstone Canal National Bank of Providence, addressed the association on the following subjects: "The trade acceptance. What it has done. What it can do. Study of its abuses, and how these abuses may and should be checked."

The address so impressed the audience that by resolution it was voted to have it printed and distributed to credit men all over the country.

HERALD - FEB - 1922

OFFERS POST TO E. MARK SULLIVAN

Mayor Selects Him for Corporation Counsel

John A. Sullivan Previously Declined the Position

Curley to Appoint Tague Fire Commissioner Later

E. Mark Sullivan of Brighton has been offered the post of corporation counsel of the city of Boston. It is believed that he will accept the post today.

This announcement was made following the action of John A. Sullivan in declining the position.

In his letter declining the post John A. Sullivan thanked the Mayor and explained his reasons for being unable to take up the stewardship of the city's legal affairs. He promised Mayor Curley to give all possible help to the city in any and every way.

Mayor Curley made these facts known yesterday when he returned from Washington, where he had been to further the cause of the Boston Navy Yard in connection with the work of refitting the Leviathan for service.

Mayor Curley also let it be known that there is an understanding between himself and Congressman Peter F. Tague in the matter of the $7500 post as Fire Commissioner of Boston, which will be offered to Mr Tague late in the Spring, when the current Congressional session ends.

Mayor Curley displayed to reporters at City Hall the following letter he had sent to John A. Sullivan:

"I regret exceedingly that circumstances will neither permit of your acceptance or reconsideration of your decision, as there are few men in Massachusetts as eminently equipped as you to discharge the duties of corporation counsel and to wage a fight for a lower street car fare. Your tender of assistance, without recompense, upon legislation affecting Boston, pending at the State House, is gladly accepted."

E. Mark Sullivan, when asked about his appointment to the post rejected by John A. Sullivan, said:

"I regard Mayor Curley's tender of the position of corporation counsel with a great deal of gratitude and appreciate it as a very high honor and a sincere compliment. Mayor Curley tendered me the position, and from our talk I came to understand he means business in this administration, and I am with him—with him heart and soul."

Worked While Attending School

E. Mark Sullian was born in Ipswich on Oct 12, 1878. His parents, Mr and Mrs Jeremiah Sullivan, came from County Kerry, Ire, in 1862, and settled in Ipswich. E. Mark Sullivan attended the public schools of Ipswich and was graduated from the High School in 1896, and from Boston College in 1900. He defrayed his personal expenses during his schooldays by working as a newspaper reporter. He next attended Harvard Law School for two years, doing newspaper work to pay his way, and the next year he entered the law office of Attorney A. P. White of Salem, now judge of probate. He was graduated from Harvard Law School with his class in the Fall of 1903. Mr Sullivan opened law offices in Beverly at the urgent request of Albert Vittum, publisher of the Beverly Times, on which newspaper attorney Sullivan had been working for years. He also wrote the editorials for the Ipswich Independent.

During Augustus P. Gardner's campaign for reelection to Congress in 1906, E. Mark Sullivan suported Gardner as against former State Senator George A. Schofield of Ipswich. Later Congressman Gardner wanted Sullivan to run against Scott Peters for district attorney of Essex County, but Sullivan declined on the ground he was too young and inexperienced to conduct the important office with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people of the county.

Congressman Gardner saw the wisdom of Sullivan's position and Harry Atwill ran instead, and subsequently became Attorney General.

E. Mark Sullivan was appointed assistant U. S. attorney at Boston in June, 1907, during President Roosevelt's second term. He held this honorable position, winning many honors and high commendation for his success until November, 1913, when he resigned. Mr Sullivan has enjoyed a prosperous and rapidly growing private law practice since. He is married and has lived in Brighton since 1912. He has four children.

Was Head of Boston Lodge of Elks

He was private secretary to James R. Nicholson, grand exalted ruler of the Grand Lodge of Elks, and has been exalted ruler of Boston Lodge, B. P. O. E.

E. Mark Sullivan, while a Republican and a close friend of United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, whom he steadfastly indorses, said he felt free in the nonpartisan city election to give his support to James M. Curley, whom he firmly believes in. He presided at Mayor Curley's big Saturday night rally in the campaign.

AMERICAN - FEB - 1922

CURLEY'S FIRST DAY BUSY ONE

Inaugural, Receptions, Luncheons and Business Keep Him on Jump

GOES TO CAPITAL FOR LEVIATHAN HEARING

From the time he entered Mechanics building at 10 o'clock yesterday morning until he took the midnight train for Washington last night, James M. Curley was the centre of all interest in Boston, and, incidentally, was the busiest man in the city.

When he entered Mechanics building he was Mayor-elect Curley. When he took the train for Washington he was Mayor Curley and was on his way to represent the city at the Leviathan conference.

In the mean time he had taken over the reins of government of the city and had done the following things:

Delivered his inaugural address before 10,000 people in Mechanics building.

Announced the appointment of seven new department heads, two office secretaries and the chairman of the Americanism committee.

Sent several orders to the city council.

Attended in City Hall a reception during which thousands of well wishers cheered him and shook his hand.

Attended a reception by Mrs. Curley at the Parker House.

Presided at a luncheon to the city council in the Parker House.

Accepted a polished sword of a swordfish as symbolical of future political executions.

Accepted a new broom, with which he was advised to "make a clean sweep."

Attended a dinner of the Shawmut Council of the Knights of Columbus.

Never in recent years has a mayor put in such an active day. It required the vigilance of scores of newspaper reporters and photographers to keep account of his activities during the day. Through it all he remained smiling—and smoking cigars, except that he eliminated the cigars when the particular occasions made the elimination necessary.

Mayor Curley left at midnight for Washington to attend the conference that the mayors of Greater Boston are to have today with the New England Senators on the matter of having the shipping board steamer Leviathan sent to the Boston navy yard for reconditioning.

The conference was arranged, through the co-operation of Senator Lodge, by Mayor Peters during the last days of his administration.

NEW BROOM AMONG GIFTS FOR CURLEY

Flowers, Cake and Flags Also Given Him at City Hall

A new broom, a huge cake and a wealth of flowers greeted Mayor Curley when he arrived at City Hall after his inaugural to take up the actual reins of city government.

The broom bore a card inscribed: "A Clean Sweep." The card was signed with the names: "Mrs. Carrie F. Sheehan, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Garvey."

The cake was a large, white-frosted affair, with a card marked: "Mayor James M. Curley, choice of the people."

An Italian girl and boy presented the mayor an American and an Italian flag on behalf of the Italian Club of Boston. The children were Phyllis Catina, costumed as "Columbia," and Luca Nappe, costumed as one of the Italian Bersaglieri.

City Hall was jammed with a welcoming throng. After the police escorted the mayor through to the outer office of the mayor's secretary there was a great handshaking between the returned executive and his friends, who had jammed into the office. Some of the floral pieces from the inaugural, including a large basket from the Tammany Club, were in the office.

The floral gifts this year were more lavish than at any previous Boston inaugural. Many of the flowers sent to the mayor and to the new city councillors, Walsh and Gilbody, were later sent to Boston hospitals for distribution among the patients. Thus the inaugural brought its floral cheer to many sick persons.

MAYOR CURLEY CHANGES LOCKS OF EXECUTIVE SUITE

Mayor Curley gave an order yesterday for a change of locks on every door in the executive suite. New keys will be issued today to official attaches.

OFFICIAL OF DISABLED VETERANS VISITS MAYOR

Mayor Curley enjoyed a brief visit yesterday afternoon from Ralph A. Hoar of Seattle, senior vice commander of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, who is touring the East on a tour of inspection of hospitals. Mr Curley will give a lunch for the visitor at the Westminster tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock.

HERALD - FEB 1920

E. M. SULLIVAN CURLEY'S CHOICE

Corporation Counsel Berth Offered to Former U. S. District Attorney

JOHN A. SULLIVAN DECLINES POSITION

Mayor Curley yesterday offered E. Mark Sullivan of Brighton the office of corporation counsel. Mr. Sullivan took the offer under advisement.

The offer was made after the mayor had caused a sensation in City Hall by tendering the position to his political foe, John A. Sullivan, whom Curley appointed during his last administration and later removed from office because of a disagreement.

John A. Sullivan rejected the offer, for business and family reasons, according to a statement issued later by the mayor.

The offer of this appointment was a repetition of Mayor Curley's act when he took office formerly. The two men had been bitter political opponents, yet Curley gave Sullivan the appointment, and Sullivan accepted. Toward the close of the term, however, a serious difference again arose between them and resulted in the mayor's removing Sullivan from office.

When asked about the offer of appointment to John A. Sullivan, Mayor Curley said:

"In spite of political differences, it is necessary to recognize brains, and Mr. Sullivan certainly has the brains. I regret very much he could not accept."

The mayor then explained that Mr. Sullivan's reason for declining had been chiefly that he had, since leaving public office, built up an extensive law business which he could not now afford to leave, and that he felt that family matters would not allow him sufficient time to give to the additional work.

Mr. Sullivan, however, in declining the appointment, offered to serve the city, free of charge, in any legal matters now pending before the Legislature. A similar offer has been made by Atty. Sherman L. Whipple on declining the same appointment.

Mayor Curley accepted both these offers, and yesterday thanked Mr. Sullivan and declared his services would be of great value in the fight for the five-cent fare for Boston street car service. In a letter to Mr. Sullivan the mayor said in part:

"I regret exceedingly that circumstances will neither permit your acceptance nor reconsideration of your decision as there are few men in Massachusetts as eminently equipped as you are to discharge the duties of corporation counsel, and to wage a fight for a lower street car fare. The tender of assistance without recompense on legislation affecting Boston at the State House is gladly accepted.

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Admitting that, if the congressman accepted the position, it would require the holding of a special election in the 10th district to fill his place in Congress, at an expense of $20,000 to the city of Boston, the mayor intimated that Tague may not accept the offer until the close of the present session of Congress.

Tague is serving the first year of his present two-year term in Congress. If he waits for the fire department position until Congress adjourns, it will then be possible to elect his successor for the remaining year of the term at the regular state election next November.

In the mean time it is understood that President Joseph P. Manning of the City Hospital trustees will remain as acting fire commissioner, he having agreed during Mayor Peters' administration to serve in this capacity without compensation.

CHANGE ALL LOCKS ON MAYOR'S OFFICES

"Just Because," the Only Reason Given to Inquiries

The locks on all the doors in the mayor's group of offices at City Hall were changed yesterday. A locksmith spent the greater part of the day on this task.

But it was easier to watch the locksmith at work than it was to find the reason why. "Just because," was the favorite answer to inquirers.

"You don't suspect, do you, that——," asked one inquisitive person.

"Oh, no, indeed," was the reply, "but nevertheless——."

POST - 1916

SULLIVAN FOR CITY COUNSEL

Former Assistant U. S. Dist. Atty. to Accept

It was learned from reliable sources last night that E. Mark Sullivan, former United States District Attorney in Boston, will accept the appointment of Corporation Counsel as offered him yesterday by Mayor Curley.

The announcement by Mayor Curley that Mr. Sullivan, of Brighton, had been invited to succeed Arthur D. Hill in office was followed by the statement of the mayor that he offered the position to John A. Sullivan, former corporation counsel, despite the fact that it is known that the Mayor-elect and Mr. Sullivan are anything but on friendly terms, at least politically.

The former corporation counsel declined the position because of his present law practice which demands all his time.

Mayor Curley declared: "In spite of political differences, it is necessary to recognise brains, and Mr. Sullivan certainly has the brains. I regret very much that he could not accept."

TRANSCRIPT - 1916

TWO MAYORS INVOLVED

Both Take Offence at Pending Legislation

Each Believes Bill Aimed at Him Personally

Curley and Wheeler Are the Two Officials

Measure Provides for Removal of Mayors

At least two mayors of Massachusetts are of the opinion that a bill heard before the Legislative Committee on Cities today is aimed at them, and was filed for the sole purpose of bringing about their removal. They are Mayor Curley of Boston, who did not appear personally, and Mayor Wheeler of Gloucester, who introduced himself to the committee as "the man who ruins cities overnight."

The bill in question, which was filed on petition of Representative Abbott B. Rice of Newton, provides that the governor may, with the advice and consent of the Council, "remove the mayor of any city for non-feasance, misfeasance or malfeasance in office within the term for which he shall have been elected, first giving the mayor a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity to be heard in his own defence. The decision of the governor and Council shall be final."

Inasmuch as a similar bill, relating only to the mayor of Boston, was filed by Mr. Rice, and is now pending before the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, Mayor Curley's friends believe him to be the sole target of both bills, despite Mayor Wheeler's assertion to the committee that the measure is aimed at him personally. Mr. Rice was unable to appear before the committee today and explain just whom he is aiming his sh at, as he is absent from the city on official business and is to be heard later.

The bill was without friends at today's hearing, and those who appeared were emphatic in their disapproval of the measure.

Arthur D. Hill, representing the city of Boston, declared that the bill was aimed primarily at the new mayor, and other speakers said they regarded it as significant that the petition was filed shortly after the election of Mayor Curley. Mr. Hill declared that in so far as the bill has a tendency to take away the responsibility of the mayor to the voters who elected him it was bad legislation. He declared it was the worst kind of political judgment and was another indication of the minority party in Boston seeking to have its grievances settled at the State House.

"In the long run you have got to trust the people," Mr. Hill told the committee. "If anything looking toward the removal of a mayor is advisable it should be done by the voters of Boston. It is unfortunate where we have a mayor and governor of different political parties that one should have jurisdiction over the other. We may suffer from the election of a bad mayor just as the State may suffer from the election of an incompetent governor. We have got along without such a law for fifty years, and I believe we can continue to get along without it."

NEW-YORK-TIMES - MARCH-26-1922

BOSTON'S "HIS HONOR"

How Jim Curley, "Low-Brow" Mayor, Is Stirring the High-Brow City to New Endeavor— Tells of His Plans

N.Y. TIMES MAR-26

By JAMES C. YOUNG.

AT the end of Boston's second month under the Mayoralty of James M. Curley public opinion is still almost as divided about its new Executive as it was on the day of his election, when he defeated four candidates by 2,470 votes. But all of Boston agrees that it really has a Mayor. He is a man of such personal power that his opponents pay him tribute by the very strength of their opposition. Even though many of the city's political subdivisions do not approve of him or his acts, he has a program which is likely to win their combined support for the reason that the prosperity of Boston depends upon it.

Curley is a man richly endowed with personality. It might be said that he is all things to all men, not because he is a political chameleon, but because the range of his interests and activities gives almost every man in Boston a different impression of him.

His opponents seem to dislike him more than they do his acts. And this dislike largely is founded on his origin and antecedents. In the height of perhaps the bitterest campaign Boston ever knew he was commonly referred to as "the convict candidate," and this appellation was changed to "the convict Mayor" by the die-hard element. But even this element seems to have realized that the name is a mighty hard one, and they have made the concession of merely calling him "the low-brow Mayor."

Certainly the low-brow Mayor of the high-brow city should be a man worth knowing. He stands six feet and tops 200 pounds. His face and eyes are dark, vital, ambitious. He has a quiet, reserved poise that bespeaks great reserves of energy, thinking power and emotion. He has a friendly way of meeting people, but he is not the sort who would have many intimates. Finally, he speaks well, exceptionally well. His opponents call it blarney; his admirers, eloquence. Anyway, it wins. The words roll off his tongue with a precision of diction, a clarity of expression and an occasional vivid phrase which makes him a man well worth hearing, even on casual subjects. Curley is magnetic, exceedingly ambitious and has a pile-driving faculty for work that is likely to carry him far.

High-Brow Interests.

It is odd that he should be called a low-brow. No doubt he would be the last to style himself a high-brow, but there are not many men in American public life who have so good a grasp of the things which high-brows are supposed to know. He talks about the orations of Pericles, the sympathy of Dickens and of this or that philosopher as [illegible] breath.

"I read about eight books a week," [illegible] try to get over the whole ground. I have been doing that ever since I knew how to read. As a boy my chances of becoming familiar with the best literature were not very favorable and I suppose that this difficulty made me all the more anxious. My father was a laborer. He worked for $1.50 and $1.75 a day. When he died we just about had enough to bury him, and my brother and the rest of us went to work. I did not quite get through grammar school, but my earliest recollection was a love for books. I never shall forget when I first became acquainted with Shakespeare, and he has been my best companion ever since. He is a great pal to have, you know. He always reminds me of the Bible, his words are so true and his philosophy so profound. He has been a great help to me in my campaigns. Many a time I have been almost stumped for an answer, when something that my old friend wrote came into my mind and tipped the scale. He is really a wonderful comrade, Shakespeare; everybody ought to know him."

Listening to Curley talk, it is easy to understand how he sways audiences, but it is not so easy to understand how he ever got the name of a low-brow. It must have been because he was reared in Boston's old Seventeenth Ward, where only low-browns were supposed to live. His critics have said that he was a typical product of a corner gang. That must have been a gang worth while.

It is certain that he grew up in a rough-and-tumble neighborhood and learned the game of give and take at its source. As a very young man he became interested in political questions and began to develop a faculty for getting out the vote and lining up all the doubtful brethren, which made him a valued lieutenant. It was during these years that Curley read a great deal of Pericles, Bacon, Dickens and Shakespeare. They gave him a larger vision than his ward organization ever dreamed about.

In addition to being a rising political factor and a student of the classics, Curley found himself under the necessity of making a living. After his father died he worked in a grocery store, then became a traveling salesman, read law a year and dabbled in several kinds of business. But politics was the firmament in which he picked out a star and steadily kept his eye upon it.

"One of the best chances I ever had to read," he said, "was the time I went to jail. You know about my being in jail, of course? Well, I read fourteen hours a day, every book in the jail library, and I made a lot of new friends among the authors. Perhaps I never should have got to know some of them if we had not met in just that way, so the meeting was fortunate.

"Down in my ward we had a couple of fellows who wanted to be mail carriers and they were a little short on some of the information required by Uncle Sam. So Thomas F. Curley—who, by the way, was not a relative—joined with me in taking the examination for their benefit. We looked up the matter beforehand and could not find anything to show that this was a breach of the law, although we knew that it was a breach of the rules. We passed the examination and some of our opponents got us into trouble. Then we found out for the first time that it really was an illegal act, and in the end both of us went to jail for sixty days.

"As I said, I put in fourteen hours a day reading and had one of the best rests of my life. But Thomas F. Curley and I also were busy with other things. During our term we made a campaign, he for the State Assembly and I for the Board of Aldermen. We made speeches by phonograph, wrote letters by the wholesale and carried our campaign to a successful conclusion. My luck was better than his, for he was unseated, but I took my place and served longer on the Board of Aldermen than any other member."

In the course of things, Curley went to the House of Representatives, and in 1914 was elected Mayor of Boston. Then he was beaten for re-election, but came back last December for another four-year term. He was opposed by every newspaper in Boston but one, by every political organization of all hues and kinds, by all of the civic and women's organizations, and such a variety of other opponents that it almost might have been wondered who was with him.

Appeal to the Masses.

Curley ran on his own. With a little group of friends he organized and conducted a campaign that shook staid Boston to the very foundations of its respectability. His appeal was to the mass, and the mass responded by giving him a narrow margin.

Despite the opposition by the women's organizations, close observers said that Curley was elected by the women of Boston. With the city's club leaders, and practically all of the women who assumed to speak for their kind, arraigned against him, the women voted the other way. It was an interesting proof of the political fact that women are not any more inclined than men to follow what is usually called leadership, and perhaps not so much. After the election the women leaders said that if the women's vote swung the election for him, it had been the scrubwomen. But it seems a good deal nearer the truth that the housewives of Boston put Curley in office. His wife was a figure in the campaign, and the picture of himself and her with their six children was an argument that did not go to waste.

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Mrs. Curley wrote an appeal to the women that was effectively used.

Curley is a man who knows how to make circumstances serve him. Just when the fight was going hardest, Caruso died. His opponents did the usual thing, adopting resolutions of sympathy. But this was not enough for Curley. He went down to Boston Common and told 25,000 Italians how he felt about Caruso. It was a great occasion. The world's premier singer had just died, and there were his countrymen waiting to hear what this man had to say about their idol. That was where some of the Curley emotion came to the surface. He told them with a tremble in his voice and through the appeal of glance and gesture what Caruso had meant to him and the world. The Italian vote went for Curley.

It was hard to beat a man who campaigned in this way. He had the human touch and his opponents did not. They fought him with money, organization and the power of the press. And they almost beat him, but not quite. Having all of these things in mind, it is easy to understand that when Curley took office on Feb. 6 he did so with the highest hopes of his supporters and the extreme disapprobation of his opponents. Many of them felt so strongly on the subject that they said Boston had been disgraced and would be held up to the contumely of the country. These representatives of the high-brow city could not accepts its low-brow Mayor. The name of Curley brought forth cheers on one side and a grinding of teeth on the other.

The Mayor took office in his calm, collected sort of way, without apparently paying much attention to either side or having an axe to grind. Instead, he got on the job and began to tell Boston some of the things he wanted to do.

The city has been badly hit in the after-war slump, especially its port. Having one of the finest bays in the world, and being a whole day nearer Europe than New York, Boston literally has sat on the edge of its harbor and watched its ocean commerce die. The biggest handicap is a differential freight rate, which amounts to about one-half a cent per 100 pounds.

"Curley Gets the Ships."

Soon after Mayor Curley took office the Government began shipping grain to Russia, and Boston, with a harbor full of ships, was not down on the schedule. Curley asked for grain, and Washington told him that the differential would prevent shipment that way. The Mayor figured up this differential on 1,000,000 bushels and found that it amounted to about $12,500. He telegraphed Secretary Hoover that he must have the million bushels, and Boston would raise by public subscription the $12,500 to offset this differential. Then he made a trip to Washington and the wire brought back the word that the grain was coming. That touched Boston's pride. Here was its new Mayor, who had been maligned, condemned and damned in every shade of expression, but who had gone out and turned a trick when the Chamber of Commerce and everybody else said that it could not be done. On that day The Transcript unbent its first-page dignity to announce in what amounted to a flaring headline from The Transcript viewpoint, "Curley Gets the Ships."

That was the Mayor's first victory. A large section of Boston opinion which did not like him was compelled to admit that this was doing things. It was about that time that his critics started to call him only a low-brow and the papers began to unbend editorially.

But the fight has not yet been won, as proved the other day before the Legislature. Boston has a highly complicated tax problem, and the municipal rate is set by the Legislature, a condition such as no other city in the country has to confront. Mayor Curley had a bill introduced which would have restored this power to the City Government, but the Chamber of Commerce opposed him and the measure was lost. This showed that business Boston had not accepted the leadership of its Mayor. The Chamber has 7,500 members and 1,300 of them voted. Half of that number live outside of Boston, so that the Mayor believes he was beaten by a group which did not represent Boston business and civic life in what he conceives to be its best sense. And he is sharpening his spear for a new trial of strength. But he is doing it with a smile, and there is just a suggestion in the smile that he may enjoy getting the legislation with a fight more than he would without one.

Curley has a certain political recklessness that is fascinating to watch. It is not always so to his friends, for they get the same sensation that a crowd does when the tight-rope walker stops in midair and begins to do tricks. But this audacity has a way of disconcerting opponents which more often wins than loses. The Mayor is a man willing to take a chance, and he has taken so many of them in such a bold fashion that those aligned on the other side must have an uneasy feeling even when he is the quietest, for they never know what he may be brewing.

It is easy for an outsider to see that one of the things brewing at this time is a lively fight over Boston's 10-cent street car fare. This fare was raised by easy stages from 5 cents during the period of inflation and fixed by legislative enactment. It is said to have made more people walk in Boston than ever before. And many of the lines are suffering. But they cling to the 10-cent rate, even for a few blocks. Mayor Curley has been thinking about this fare problem, and he has a plan which is likely to bring about such a display of political and financial fireworks as Boston never witnessed before. It is his idea to restore the 5-cent fare and guarantee the companies against a deficit from operations. He believes that at the outside this deficit would be $5,000,000 a year, which could be provided by adding about $3 to the present tax rate of $24.70. And he also believes that he could get an overwhelming vote from the citizens of Boston for this plan. Whether that is true only such a vote can show. But it is certain that property holders, the traction companies and all the financial and political interests opposing Curley would get into the fight. When it comes it will be worth watching.

Problem of Unemployment.

Unemployment in Boston is acute. Some 65,000 men are estimated to be out of work. The Mayor has organized a city employment bureau and taken vigorous steps to find a job for every worker possible. He has $2,500,000 available for public construction, and expects to put at least 1,000 men on this work by April 15, all of whom will be war veterans. But this, of course, is only a detail in such a big problem.

"What we must do is to restore commerce when industry will revive in turn," said the Mayor. "We must get business going again when all of our civic problems such as crime and suffering will correct themselves. I am confident that we have the worst of it behind us and can soon expect an upward turn. But we have got to hustle."

Boston is to have a definite city plan. This will involve a program for public work of all kind, business development and the many problems of municipal operation. The Mayor has obtained an initial appropriation and expects to set down the logical lines of expansion for Boston during many years to come. This is a subject that lies close to his theory of political science and he warms up in talking about it. He has a way of stringing descriptive phrases together which every orator undertakes and few achieve with complete success.

"The Boston municipal Administration," he said, "has been like a ship without a rudder; yes, like a ship without sails, without a wheel, without a pilot, a course or a purpose. We should plan twenty-five years ahead and try to get somewhere. New York has the best Administration in the country despite all of the charges that its Government reeks with corruption and political sins. But New York really does things, and here in Boston our municipal ship has gone on the rocks for lack of direction. But we are going to change all of that. I expect our City Planning Bureau to be one of the most important departments in our civic organization."

The Mayor is very much in earnest about the development of Boston's port. That differential freight rate has been like a bar across the mouth of its bay. This same rate works against New York and New Jersey in favor of Baltimore and other ports, but New York, with its great drawing power from so many sources, does not suffer proportionately. Mayor Curley has determined to lift this bar, and the other day he got together Legislators in Washington representing New England, New York and New Jersey, as a means of organizing resistance to the differential. The Curley imagination was working again. Instead of calling this tentative body by some long and impressive name, he dubbed it the "North Atlantic bloc." So much has been said about the blocs recently that one of almost any kind is in a fair way to inspire respect, and it may be believed that the North Atlantic bloc will not be silent nor idle.

The Mayor works early and late, fast and efficiently. Many of the things he does could just as well be handled by somebody else, but the policy of the open door is a fixture at City Hall. He sees callers with a rapid deftness that carries him all the way from city planning twenty-five years ahead to a teamster's wage.

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(2) Dear mayor Curley thought you might like to see this regards Houdini



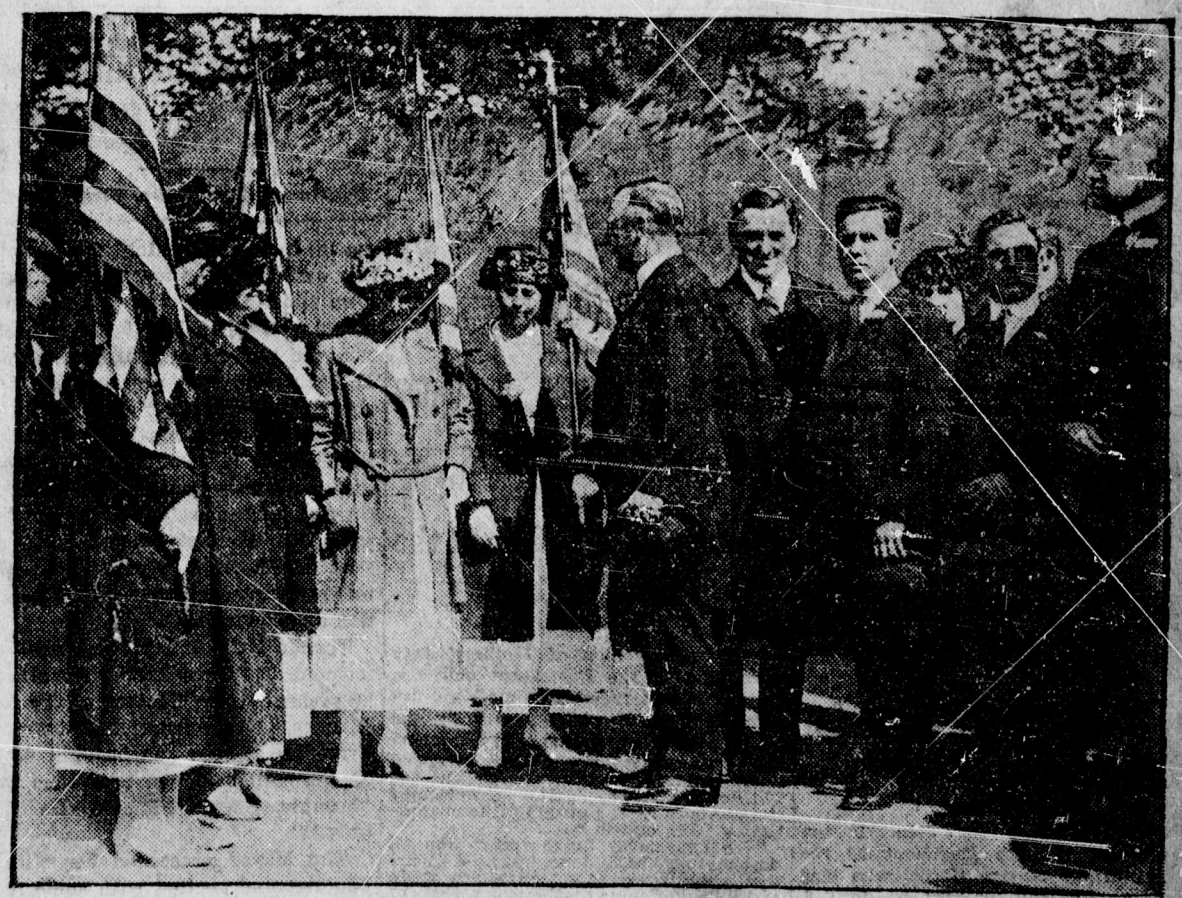
James M. Curley.

GLOBE - MAY - 1922

MOTHERS' DAY OBSERVANCE ON COMMON THRILLS 10,000

GLOBE

Dramatic Incidents Mark Exercises—Lieut Gov Fuller, Gen Ballington Booth and Mayor Curley Among Speakers



Lieut Gov Fuller addressing Gold Star mothers at Mother's Day exercises on the Common. Immediately at Mr Fuller's right, facing the camera, is Mayor Curley, and at the extreme right of is Gen Charles H. Cole.

One of the most impressive and picturesque observances ever held on Boston Common was that of Mothers' Day at the Parkman Bandstand yesterday afternoon in the presence of some 10,000 people.

The whole setting was perfect for such an event—trees and grass a fresh Spring green, clear sunshine, and not too warm; patriotic music, singing, flags of many organizations and some stirring speeches. It was held under the auspices of the Volunteers of America, although it seemed more like a great civic function sponsored by the City Government.

There was something of the thrill and spirit of war days about the affair—something of that quality of sentiment which had the big-hearted ring of the old days in it. Yet it was not the soldier—although he was not forgotten by any means—so much as it was the mother of the soldier who was glorified and exalted for the part she bore in the war—in all wars.

Dramatic Incidents

There were several rather dramatic incidents which emphasized this quality in the meeting and gave it an added thrill. One of these moments was when Mrs Fanny T. Hazen, the venerable Civil War nurse, 82 years old, was presented to the cheering crowd and given a large bouquet of pinks by Gen Ballington Booth. She is president of the Massachusetts Association of Civil War Nurses, and she is also connected with the Woman's Relief Corps of Post 56, G. A. R., Cambridge. She feebly returned thanks for the ovation and the bouquet.

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Then a little later, at a dramatic moment in Mayor Curley's address, he presented the "Mother of the Ace of Aces," Mrs Frederick Putnam of Brookline, whose son brought down 32 German airplanes before he was "brought down" himself. He was only 19.

The Mayor presented her with a bouquet and recited with some feeling Joaquin Miller's famous poem on the "Mothers of the World."

Disabled Veterans There

But that was not all. Before these things happened there was a stir in the crowd when the 250 disabled veterans were driven up to the bandstand, escorted by flag bearers from the Legion posts, and were seated immediately in front of the speakers. It was the women of the Willing Workers' League of Brookline who brought these boys from the various hospitals in and around Boston, and besides this gave them an outing and a dinner over in the West End with the Volunteers of America. With the women were Mrs William J. Scott, president, and Mrs Lillian K. Lyme, vice president, a "gold star" mother, and Mrs Charles Hume, another "gold star" mother; Mrs Robert Lincoln O'Brien and Mrs Ida Potter, also Mrs G. W. Williams, first vice president of the State Legion Auxiliary.

Other women present representing organizations were Mrs Carrie F. Loring of East Braintree, president of State department of the Woman's Relief Corps. With her were Mrs Jennie L. Kean, Mrs Delia Caulfield, Mrs Mary V. White and Mrs Lucy Pratt from the Woman's Relief Corps of Post 102, G. A. R., Weymouth.

The 18 Red Coss nurses from the New England Division of the American Red Cross were in charge of Mrs Mary K. Nelson, director of the nursery section.

There were uniformed delegations from Col Charles E. Young Legion Post, with Lieut H. Oliver Lewis in command; from Legion Post 69 of Malden, from Post 27 of Cambridge, from Post 56 and Post 86.

Besides these, there were many sailors from the Navy Yard and representatives of the Boy Scouts.

The addresses were exceptional, notably those of Lieut Gov Fuller, Gen Ballington Booth, Mayor Curley, City Councilor Francis J. W. Ford and Clem Norton, the Legion orator. Miss Shiela O'Donovan Rossa sang "The Star Spangled Banner," "Mother Machree" and "My Country."

The exercises were conducted by Gen Charles H. Cole, who stated the object of the gathering, an object that appealed to the whole world, to say nothing of those "who have known the fullness and warmth of a mother's loving heart. Today we especially pay our tributes of love and respect to those American mothers who gave to their country a son or sons, for no greater sacrifice can be made by a mother than the giving up of her son to the country—for the American Nation. We know what these 'gold-star' mothers have done and suffered. They have done for liberty and democracy more than anybody else can do.

"We know that the memory of people is short, so let us here today resolve that these 'gold-star' women who have made such serious sacrifices for their country shall not be forgotten and that we shall pay them full tribute for their services and sorrows."

Lieut Gov Fuller Speaks

Lieut Gov Alvan T. Fuller was introduced as "a business man who had not forgotten the war" and he got an ovation. He said in part:

"It is a privilege to bring to this vast assemblage the greetings of the Commonwealth. The object of Mothers' Day is to perpetuate the sentiments and ideals that cluster about the magic name of mother. Life has been described as an accumulation of memories. If this is so, all memories begin with the one greatest memory of all—the memory of one's mother. Whatever fate has for any man this memory remains.

"Here is the foundation of man's hope for eternal life. Here stands, everlasting, the rock immovable, birthplace of the world's salvation, refuge of the world's sorrow, asylum for the world's pain, beacon for the world's perplexity.

"To you gold star mothers I would address myself in particular for a moment to say that you honor this meeting by your presence. Our Commonwealth has welcomed during the many years of its history many distinguished persons. We have had as visitors men and women whose names are written large on the records of achievement, men and women who have contributed greatly to the salvation of democracy and to the security of free peoples.

"But in greeting you gold star mothers in behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts I am welcoming something greater, something more enduring than all these. For I see grouped behind you the thought, the deeds, the sacrifices and the achievements of all the sons of all the mothers of the world. You are here today representing that which is greater than all military genius, greater than all the ambitions of men or all the glories of victory. You represent the greatest thing in the world.—the love of a mother for her son,—a love so great that it could give that son to her country that the country might be saved for all the sons of all the mothers—this in the knowledge of duty done and in the hope of peace secured.

"To you wounded soldiers I would pay that deference and homage which is due a brave son of the republic who, when the country was in danger, freely offered to lay down his life for the starry banner of the Republic. You wounded warriors are the most precious possession of the Republic, and your sacrifices will be a constant source of inspiration to our children and our children's children."

Gen Booth's Address

Gen Ballington Booth said:

"This is Mothers' Day, and there is no prouder wearer of the carnation than the speaker.

"Happily for us in this great country the women are more often actuated by the principle which proves an asset to society. Should anyone venture to dispute this, we have only to point back to the pages which record the part the women took in the World War. When the news was flashed through the land that our boys were called to arms, 10,000,000 women, after facing the actual present tense fact, rose to the occasion.

"The motherhood of America had inculcated the principle of sacrifice in no larger or more beautiful manner than was manifested when these 10,000,000 women's hands and women's hearts and women's efforts provided for both the boys who crossed the seas, as well as those who remained on this side.

"But I should consider myself remiss if I did not speak of the larger and broader influence of women. Some mothers are world-property and hence are world-claimed. Their influence cannot be confined to any local environment. Such consecrated and honored women as Hannah More, the mother of the Wesleys, Florence Nightingale, Catherine of Sienna, Frances Ridley Havergall, Florence Willard, Catherine Booth, and others, belong to Nations, and through them an influence has radiated that has touched the uttermost shores of humanity.

"When Lincoln attained his highest position before the American people, he said, 'All I am or have or hope to be, I owe to my mother.' And what of my own sainted mother? It was the wonderful example and matchless influence of Catherine Booth that sent her family forth to aid the work of helping to redeem men and accomplish their mission.

"You, to whom I speak today, you who have sacrificed your boys for the cause of humanity, shall receive a reward far greater than any it is within the power of man to wish or give."

Mayor Curley Speaks

Mayor Curley got a great reception. After he presented Mrs Putnam, he paid a fine tribute to the women of the country who had given their sons—all they had—to the Nation. Then, turning to the disabled veterans, "brought here stricken and broken," he said he hoped to see the day when there would be a National planning board with foresight enough to anticipate such calamities and, if possible, prevent them, and a planning board that would make a reality of the words of the Nazarene and give meaning to "the brotherhood of man" as well as "the Fatherhood of God." He said:

"I want to see in my country a new planning board that will see to it economic justice is done to all men; one that will guarantee to all the children of the Nation an education that will fit them to care for themselves and be an asset to the Nation. I want to see a compulsory arbitration board that will prevent the horrors and sufferings incident to strikes.

"I hope to see an old-age pension act and a National system of defense that will protect America from any or all the Powers in the world and will protect the mothers of our country from the war agonies of the past.

"The mothers of America, and of the world have suffered from wars; they have endured the heartaches of wars; so let us resolve to abolish a system that produces wars."

City Councilor Ford paid a fine tribute to the mothers. He recalled the days when the boys went overseas saying: "It looked as if the soul of America was in those marching hosts; but no, the soul of America was remaining behind in the United States for the soul of America has always been and always shall be—the women of America."

Clem H. Morton of the American Legion recalled the sacrifices the mothers had made during the war; the work they had done for the boys overseas; the inspiration they gave the men in the service. He said: "The greatest benefactor of mankind; the ministering angel of civilization is our American mother." He also paid a tribute to his comrades—those who had fought; those who were disabled, and those who had died for their country.

Lieut Simpson, U. S. N., speaking for Admiral Wiley laid stress on the fact that what was needed to prevent war was an effective and efficient Navy.

Letters of regret were received from Mrs Edwards and Chief Justice Taft.

GLOBE-MAY-1922

MRS DILLON DENIES LOMASNEY'S CHARGE

Swears Late Husband Did Not Split Pay With Mayor

Affidavit by Widow of Park Board Head in First Curley Regime

An affidavit made by Mrs Jane Dillon before Coleman Bohn, justice of the peace, denying the truth of Martin Lomasney's charge that her late husband, Capt John Dillon, chairman of the Municipal Park Commission during the first Curley administration, split his $5000-a-year salary with the Mayor, was furnished for publication yesterday at the Mayor's office, though the Mayor attended to his day's work at home.

The affidavit of Mrs Dillon reads:

"As the widow of the late John H. Dillon I wish to deny the statement made by Mr Lomnasney, as published in last night's papers, that my husband ever was required to "split" his salary with His Honor, James M. Curley. He handed his salary over to me each month, and I knew exactly where every cent of it went.

"Furthermore, I knew that he would not be capable of making such a statement regarding the man whom he considered his best friend. I am glad that I am able to deny for him this terrible untruth, which is an injustice to one who is not here to defend himself. I know that I am acting as he would have me in denying this statement.

"Again, I would state that my husband received the salary due him each month, and that the same was turned over to me."

POST-MAY-1922

CURLEY VETOES GAS TANK VOTE

Means New Industry, the Mayor's Explanation

Mayor Curley's veto on the Council's vote against granting the permit for the erection of a 2,000,000-gallon gasoline tank on Beach street, Charlestown, was received by the City Council yesterday.

The Mayor's communication to the Council contains the following reason for his willingness to grant the permit, which in his opinion "will result in the establishment of a new industry at this point and make possible a development that will add to the taxable value of this particular site without injury to adjoining property."

CURLEY CONGRATULATES COUZENS OF DETROIT

Mayor Curley sent a telegram of congratulation to Mayor James Couzens, of Detroit, on the starting of full municipal ownership of the street railway lines in that city.

The mayor's telegram was: "Please accept congratulations of citizens of Boston on Detroit's big experiment in municipal ownership of your street railway system. I sincerely trust that complete success follows your efforts."

TRAVELER-MAY-1922

MAYOR FAVORS BUILDING PLAN

Orient Heights Project Calls for 100 Houses

Ex-Gov. Eugene N. Foss and Charles H. Gifford of the East Boston Land Company unfolded to Mayor Curley today a scheme for the building of 100 single and double dwellings, at an expense of $1,000,000, on the 5,000,000 square feet of land owned by the concern in the Orient Heights district.

The mayor cordially indorsed the project, on learning that it will give employment to 1000 mechanics and laborers for a series of months, and will do much to relieve the housing shortage. One of the features of the plan is the removal of the Saratoga street hill in the "Little Newport" section, between Revere Beach station and Winthrop bridge.

The mayor will arrange for a conference with M. Douglas Flattery and with insurance interests, in furtherance of the plan.

NO ACTION ON CURLEY REPORTS BY HOUSE

The House Committee on Rules again failed to take action on the order of Martin M. Lomasney calling for the incorporation, as a House document, certain reports of the Finance Committee relating to the previous administration of Mayor Curley. It is thought possible that this may be considered at today's meeting.

AMERICAN-MAY-1922

CHARGE CURLEY PLAYS FALSE ON GASOLINE TANK

Speakers in Charlestown Denounce 2,000,000-Gallon Project

THIS IS NOT RUSSIA, DECLARES BRENNAN

Mayor Curley changed the stand on which he made his campaign, sacrificing his Charlestown supporters for private interests, and repudiated his campaign promises, according to charges made at two large open-air rallies held in Charlestown last night to protest permitting the erection of a gasoline tank with a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons on Beach street, near Sullivan square, Charlestown.

The first meeting was held at the junction of Beach street with Hay square, and the throng which gathered filled the entire width of the street and applauded freely the condemnation of the project by the speakers.

Sees Threat to Public Liberty

Former Senator James H. Brennan in his address said: "That eternal vigilance in the price of liberty is still true, and we are standing within a stone's throw of the proposed site of a menace which will threaten your liberty. This mammoth gas tank would constitute, in this congested tenement district, the greatest possible menace. It would rob you of that first principle of the Constitution—freedom to enjoy life and property. This is not a political question, but a question of absolute safety.

"Experts have declared that it is harder to protect gasoline from explosion than dynamite. Commander Blackwell of the Chelsea Naval Hospital said at a recent hearing that the fumes from an Everett oil company were so strong that either the hospital or the plant must go. Will you welcome such a nuisance and menace in your district?

"The safety of the people is being auctioned across the counter in the mayor's office to the oil interests. The whole scheme is a swindle, for the Charlestown Storage & Warehouse Corporation is fictitious and occupies the same site as the Commonwealth Pipe & Supply Company, of which Francis B. Brennan, one of Mayor Curley's henchmen is vice-president. This is not Russia or Germany, and Curley cannot Prussianize Boston. The City Council has voted to protect your interests, but last Thursday, Mayor Curley nullified their action. I urge that you will not permit the dollar sign to be substituted for the rights of the people."

Representattive William H. Winnett, who presided, said: "We are not assailing any authority, but merely want to present to you the facts and leave them with your judgment. I cannot believe that Mayor Curley will sign the permit, for he promised you only a few months ago that Charlestown should be free of gasoline menaces."

Recalls Mayor's Campaign Stand

Representative James J. Mellen called attention to Mayor Curley's stand during his campaign. "He pointed out to you at that time," said Mellen, "the danger of the 1000-gallon tank being erected on Edgeworth street near a public school. His opposition to that won the support of the majority of Charlestown voters. We face now not a 1000-

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gallon tank, but a 2,000,000-gallon one. Is not the case strengthened rather than altered?

"We are willing to give way to a certain amount of legitimate industry. The W. F. Schrafft & Sons Corporation is such a respectable business, but if this gas tank, which will give employment to about 30 men, is put up, they will withdraw their plant already in this neighborhood and abandon their project of building a $3,000,000 plant which will employ 3000 persons. Charlestown should not be the dumping place of such projects. If anything should happen to that tank, Charlestown would be swept by a conflagration such as Chelsea faced. Our children on the Sullivan square playgrounds, on Dewey beach and in their homes would be in constant danger."

Representative William J. Francis also strongly opposed the erection of the tank and declared that all that was asked of Curley was that he fulfil his empaign promises. "You can all remember the tragedy of 1919," he said. "Then 2,000,000 gallons of molasses were suddenly liberated from a bursting tank which had been declared perfectly safe, and 35 persons lost their lives in the North end. My father was among themh. That was only molasses, what would 2,000,000 gallons of gasoline set free mean to this community? And where is the excuse for such a menace when we have acres of waste land down the harbor where such tanks could be concentrated?"

Cannot Move to Escape Danger

Another speaker was Senator Thomas H. Green, who said: "People have invested their entire savings in this district in small homes in which they must live, whether the tank is erected or not. They cannot move to escape the danger. An expert has told me that any gasoline tank is a gamble; it may never explode or it may the day it is filled. The company tried to locate first in Dorchester, then in South Boston, and both places fought them. Then as a last resort they tried Charlestown. The Gilman bill, which would prevent the erection of such tanks, has lain on the mayor's desk for three weeks. His approval of it means the safety of this district, and this is only the first of the tanks which will follow."

Richard B. Dunn, who lost an arm while in service overseas and who is a resident of that secton of Charlestown, made a strong plea in behalf of the former service men in the Chelsea Naval Hospital. He said that they were choked and nauseated and their sleep interrupted by the fumes which came from the Everett plant, and that a tank in Charlestown directly across the river would make their situation intolerable. He spoke of the Elevated structure which had disfigured Charlestown and said that just when there was a possibility of this being replaced by a tunnel, no new nuisances should be allowed to enter.

The same speakers addressed a similar audience later in City square.

Statement by Schrafft Firm

The W. F. Schrafft & Sons Corporation issued a statement on Friday night which read in part: "We have in mind extending the present building in Charlestown (adjoining the Sullivan square playground and near Beach street) to a size which will accommdate our entire plant, and which we expect will call for an investment of nearly $3,000,000 and employ at least 3000 persons. If gasoline tanks are placed on the adjoining lot we would consider the fire menace so serious to the safety of our employes and to our property that we would immediately abandon our plans.

TELEGRAM - MAY - 1922

'QUITTER? NEVER,' ASSERTS CZAR

Lomasney Says He Never Turns Cheek After a Wallop

There will be no settlement of the feud between Mayor Curley and Rep. Martin M. Lomasney on any terms which include a suggestion that the Ward 5 leader accept conditions for a truce.

Lomasney refuses to discuss the matter, in any way, except to say that he never turned the other cheek after he was walloped and that he doesn't purpose to do so now.

His silence with regard to details of the feud, though, has nothing to do with that phase of the matter.

"I am going to plead my case before the committee on rules today," he declared. "I'm too old a hand to give out information as to what I purpose to do in pleading or as to the arguments I shall use. My case will be placed before the committee; it will not be placed in advance before the newspapers."

"NOTHING TO ANSWER"

When Mr. Lomasney was shown Mayor Curley's statement of Monday, published in The Boston Telegram, he remarked with characteristic terseness that there "was nothing there to answer."

It amounted to nothing, he maintained, and had no bearing on the real controversy, which is contained in the order he himself had offered to the House of Representatives after the Rose Croix council dinner last week.

That order, Mr. Lomasney intimated, contains everything he desires to say on the subject until the time comes to plead its acceptance by the committee members.

"What I shall say, then," he said, "the world may hear, for I shall soft pedal nothing, and everything I have included in the order now before rules I am prepared to back up. I don't go into a fight to quit and there is no quitting in my thought now."

Solons Want Revenge

The hearing before the committee on rules today is expected to be one of the most exciting sittings of that committee since the old United Shoe Machinery inquiry 15 years ago. Word from inside the committee was to the effect that a majority of the members already favor reporting the Lomasney order, although that will not, of course, be settled definitely until the members sit in executive session after the testimony has been taken.

Mr. Lomasney's refusal to consider any proposition to accept a truce makes it certain that the legislature will "go through" with him, and he knows exactly what he is doing, he says.

Laughs at Compromise

When he was asked if he would consider a get-together proposition he laughed.

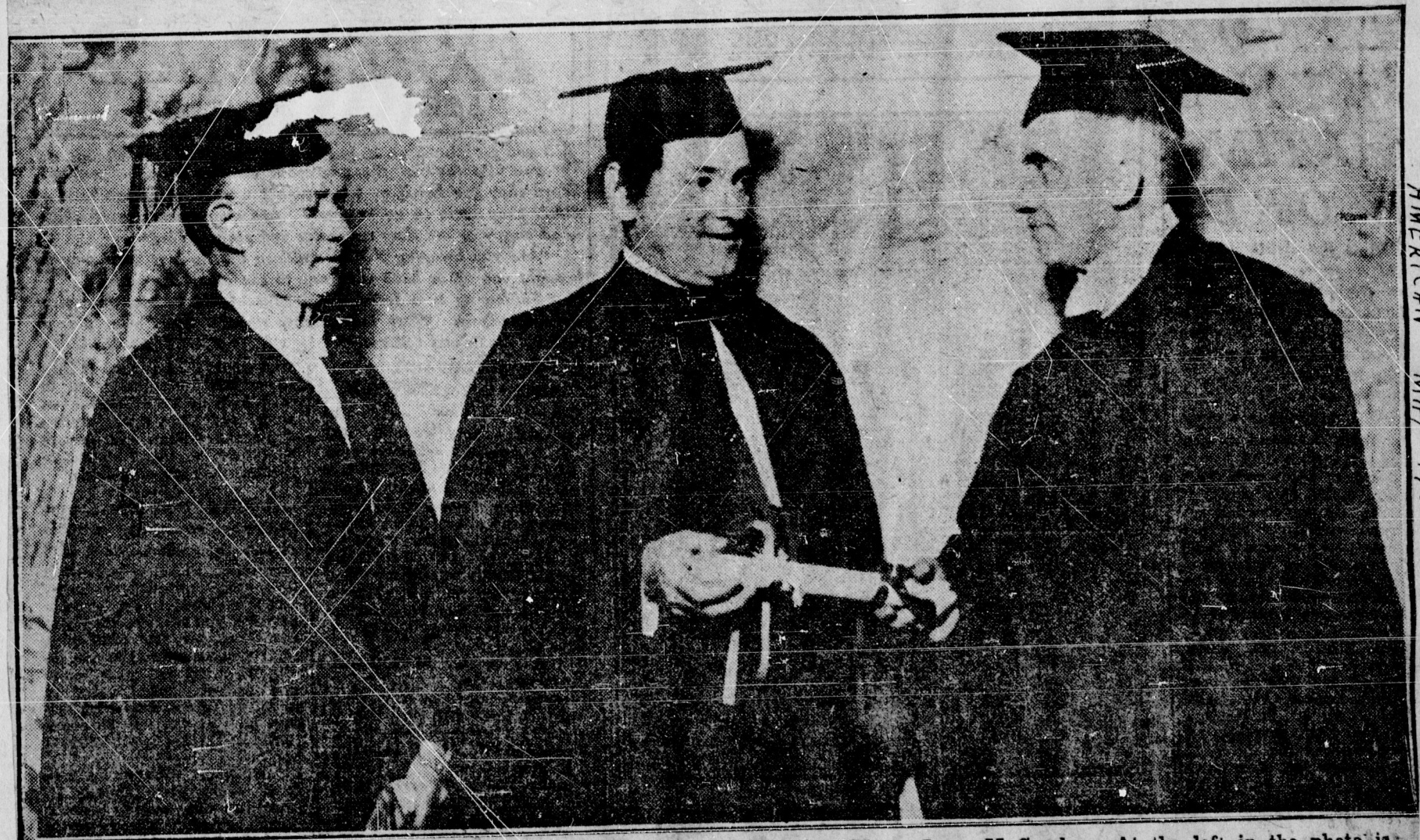
"Why don't you ask Curley?" he replied. "See what he says."

Later, after he had read the statement from the mayor, he laughed again and declared that there was nothing in that to answer.

"It doesn't say anything," he went on, "and my order says all that I desire to say until such time as I appear before the committee on rules."

From all of which it can be set down as true that there will be no get together and that by tonight the matter will be entirely out of the hands of Mr. Lomasney and Mayor Curley.

BROOKLINE COLLEGE GIVES CURLEY DEGREE



HUB'S MAYOR HONORED BY NEIGHBORING SCHOOL. Prolonged applause last night greeted conferral of an honorary degree by President Delbert M. Staley of the College of the Spoken Word on Mayor James M. Cur ley. At the left in the photo is Dean Holding C. Lawson. (Staff photo)

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POST - MAY - 1922

ACTION BY MAYOR IS RESENTED

Stops Pay Increases Except for Close Followers

While not more than 12 employees will figure in the shake-up scheduled to take place at City Hall this week, when Mayor Curley will order the removal of friends of Martin Lomasney, hundreds of others are to be affected through action taken by the Mayor yesterday when he summarily interdicted the annual $100 increase in the wages of practically all city employees above the $1400 per year class.

EMPLOYEES BITTER

Bitter condemnation followed the Mayor's action, news of which quickly spread throughout City Hall. It affects many skilled city employees, including engineers, inspectors and technical experts in various departments who accepted work with the city with the understanding they would each get an annual increase of $100.

The rumor that the Mayor has arranged for increases of from $300 to $500 for a group of his followers during the last campaign has added to the resentment against the Mayor.

The only group of city employees, aside from the stenographers and clerks, not to be affected by the new order, are the firemen and policemen, whom the Mayor apparently does not care to disturb.

The fact that the Finance Commission, for the first time since 1916, when the segregated budget was established, failed to review the budget this year and make recommendations for or against various items, came to light yesterday. Chairman Michael H. Sullivan last night explained the change of policy, stating that the present board was of the opinion that it is its function to examine into actual expenditures rather than take a hand in planning the budget beforehand.

$1,800 Veterans' Tablet

Mayor Curley announces that he has awarded the contract for a bronze tablet to be placed on the boulder in the World War Veterans' memorial lot in Mt. Hope Cemetery to Frederick W. Allen, a sculptor. The tablet will cost $1,800.

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10,000 HONOR MOTHERS ON COMMON

Overcome with grief when Mothers' Day speeches recalled the memory of his own mother's death, which occurred while he was serving in France, General Charles H. Cole, presiding at a huge Mothers' Day mass meeting on Boston Common, was unable to speak, and called on a substitute to represent the American Legion before his hearers.

This was just after Mayor James M. Curley and Lieut. Governor Alvan T. Fuller had delivered touching tributes to the mothers of the nation. A crowd of fully 10,000 persons gathered to hear them.

"My dear mother died while I was in France," explained Gen. Cole. "I could not trust myself to get on the platform and make a speech."

NORTON DRAWS CHEERS.

Clement H. Norton was selected as General Cole's substitute, and his speech drew cheers repeatedly.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Volunteers of America.

"I welcome the privilege with gratitude of laying my wreath upon the shrine of Motherhood," declared Lieutenant Governor Alvan T. Fuller. "There is no love born to man such as the love of a mother. It is a love that does not question, because it knows all. It is the foundation of man's hope for eternal life."

Mayor Curley eulogized the gold star mothers and said in part:

"The gold star mothers fought the greatest battle of the World War. Not with cannons, or with guns, or with shrapnel, but with heartaches and tears, with no banners to gleam or to aid they watched their sons go from their homes in their fight for humanity.

"When we visit the hospitals and see the soldiers on their beds of pain and think that in some part of America, too poor to come to their bedsides to cheer them, are the mothers who gave their all, isn't it time on this day, Mothers' Day, that we realize the great love of mother?"

BEQUESTS FOR MOTHERS.

Mayor Curley introduced Mrs. Frederick Putnam, mother of Frederick Putnam, first American ace killed in France, who wos presented with a floral tribute.

Mrs. Fannie T. Hazen, eighty-two-year-old nurse, who served in the Civil War, was also presented with a beautiful floral tribute. She is president of the Massachusetts Army and Navy Nurses' Association of the Civil War.

Nearly 500 wounded veterans from Parker Hill, Chelsea, West Roxbury and other hospitals were given an outing through the courtesy of the organization, which was followed by a dinner at the Volunteers of America headquarters.

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CURLEY QUIZZED ON AGE LIMIT

Harlow Voices the Protest of Veterans on 30-Year Figure

War veterans today placed upon Mayor Curley respensibility for the age limit of 30 years established in the office of secretary of the statistical department of the city government. In behalf of the veterans, Leo M. Harlow, chairman of the legislative committee of the state department of the American Legion, demanded that the mayor give explanation of the age limit.

In a letter sent to the mayor's office, Harlow stated that it had been learned by the American Legin, through the office of the commissioner of civil service, that the 30-year age limit in the statistical department position was established by request of the mayor. The letter asks:

"Were you aware that 75 per cent. at least of the veterans who would be eligible to take this examination were excluded by the 30-year age limit? If so, what is your objection to the appointment and employment of veterans?"

POST - MAY - 16 - 1922

CURLEY'S CLUB ENDS EXISTENCE

Ward 17 Tammany Club Noted for Years

The Ward 17 Tammany Club, James M. Curley's famous organization, is no more.

After a valiant battle of two months to reorganize since their departure from the quarters which they enjoyed for a period of 35 years, the members have given up, and as they summed it up to a Post reporter yesterday, "Curley doesn't need the assistance of any more political clubs, he has made his reputation and the people know it," have closed shop.

The old club house, located for years at the corner of Hampden and Dudley streets, is now occupied by a younger organization, the Waneta Athletic Association, with far different views entertained than those cherished by the Tammany men.

The first step which led to the demise of the famous old club occurred on March 30, when the organization moved from the quarters it had occupied for years to supposedly new and more adequate quarters. These new quarters were said to be located on Forest street but for some reason or other they were never occupied.

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ASSAILS ATTEMPT TO APPEAL 'L' PUBLIC CONTROL ACT

In the wake of Martin M. Lomasney's vitroli attack upon Mayor James M. Curley, B. Loring Young, Speaker of the House, today launched broadside at Boston's mayor.

He based his attack on Mayor Curley's scheme t repeal the Elevated public-control act, charging tha the only benefit to be derived from such action woul be to turn the Elevated back into the "old gang tha Curley has already accused of bribery, corruption an of looting the road."

The old Elevated gang would not only get the road back the Speaker declared, but they would get the millions of dollars the car-riders have spent to buy new cars and equipment to upbuild the road.

He declared the old Elevated gang would be enabled to charge any fare they wanted, and instead of getting an annual dividend of 5½ per cent., as provided by the public control act, they would be able to get a yearly dividend of 7, 8 or even 9 per cent.

LOSE $4,000,000.

The cities and towns would lose the $4,000,000 loaned to the Elevated, Young asserted, and the people would also lose their right to buy the valuable property for the amount of cash actually paid in by Elevated stockholders.

Speaker Young charged that Curley's cry of "corruption" and "fraud," is a verbal smoke screen to cover up his campaign promise to restore the five cent fare.

He charged the Mayor with having ignored all the invitations of the Legislature to come forward with any specific recommendations he might have to reduce the fare.

He declared that every move made by Mayor Curley in his attempt to repeal the act would result to the benefit of the old private owners of the Elevated and would jeopardize the best interests of the people.

REPUDIATES MAYOR.

In the course of his speech, Speaker Young read an opinion from Attorney-General Allen that the courts are without power to set aside an act of the Legislature on the ground of corruption or fraud.

Allen's opinion was a repudiation of the Mayor's statement that Allen had informed him the opinion would be favorrble to the Mayor.

Allen held that the courts are without power to impugn or pass upon the motives of the Legislature. Young said he was glad of the opinion because if the courts were ever given the power to overstep the legislative acts, passed by the men elected by the people, "Democracy would be at an end and we would live under judicial autocracy."

Speaker Young arose to ask the House to reject Mayor Curley's order, which sought the opinion of the Attorney-General as to whether the law could be set aside if bribery and corruption existed.

DENIES CORRUPTION.

"By the adoption of that order," he said, "the House would assume that the Legislature of 1918 was composed of grafters and bribe-takers.

"I assert and believe there was no bribery and corruption in the passage of the Elevated act of 1918. A few men who had little regard for the dignity of their public office attempted to make a few dollars themselves in speculation.

"But there is not one trace of evidence which implicates in fraud and corruption the general membership of the House of Representatives, the newspapers of Massachusetts or the leaders of the business world who advocated the passage of the law.

And where in Massachusetts is the man rash enough to accuse Governor Samuel W. McCall of approving a bill tainted with crime, bribery and corruption?

"Mayor Curley is insincere. His only contribution to the discussion has been the cry of fraud and a demand that the act of 1918 be set aside. If he has knowledge of bribery and corruption, let him go to the district attorney and the Grand Jury of Suffolk County.

GIVEN DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

"It is true that a handful of members of the General Court of 1918, expecting that Elevated securities would increase in value, bought some stock.

"The Legislature of 1921 instituted and carried through the most thorough and far-reaching investigation ever held in this State. Every living member of the 1918 Legislature was sumonsed to the witness stand.

"No evidence at all appeared of wholesale bribery, corruption and fraud and I do not recall that Mayor Curley assisted that investigaton in any way. A transcript of all the evidence was sent to District Attorney Pelletier in May, 1921.

"That evidence has been before the District Attorney of Suffolk County for twelve months. It is before him today."

Young said if the Legislature had not acted in 1918 the Elevated would have gone to the wall and the people would have been deprived of street railway service when transportation was so necessary to win the war.

WOULD HAVE VOTED FOR IT.

He quoted Sherman L. Whipple, Mayor's attorney, as saying that if he had been a member of the Legislature at that time he doubtlessly would have voted for the bill, and he quoted Mayor Curley as saying that the public trustees are honest, competent men, of whom Boston can expect much. Young said the public is running the road better than it ever was run by the old private managers.

The speaker pointed out that six cents out of everp ten goes to the cost of labor alone on the Elevated, and he continued:

"Does Mayor Curley wish the company to escape all taxes legally payable to the United States, the Commonwealth and the city of Boston. Does he wish to let the property run down hill again, with inadequate and unsafe cars, defective tracks and poor service?

"Would he set aside nothing for depreciation? Would he suspend the paying of rent for the subways and tunnels to the city of Boston, now amounting to $1,500,000 a year?

"If so, and if, like a magician, he could escape those obligations, where still is the five-cent fare?

NO LIMIT TO FARE.

"Does he want to reduce the wages of the motormen, conductors and other employes and force them back to the starvation wages of 1912?

"Assume for argument that the act of 1918 were rescinded by mutual consent. The property would then return to the stockholders and directors of the Boston Elevated. The people have shouldered the burden for four years. The property has been built un and replenished. In four years, $8,000,000 has been set aside for depreciation.

"Now comes Mayor Curley and says let us turn this property back to the old private management whom

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Engle-Cohen and the Maverick Mill plants."

Mayor Curley told Mr. Foss that he believed Boston had turned the corner as far as the building situation was concerned.

"In April $8,000,000 building permits were issued and $4,000,000 in March. This is 300 per cent. increase in the indicated value of construction work over the period of March, 1921. We estimate that $75,000,000 worth of building permits will be issued this Summer," declared the Mayor.

"I have been in conference with a large public service corporation, which I hope to induce to locate in East Boston. That will mean another large industrial location for East Boston."

GLOBE - MAY - 192

NINE CITY OFFICIALS GET $500 INCREASES

Six Physicians Benefit Under Mayor's Budget

Bogan Made Chief Conveyancer, With $760 Raise

Nine city officials in various departments get $500 raises each under Mayor Curley's $34,000,000 budget for the ensuing year, and Charles F. Bogan, formerly transit man and conveyancer in the Street Laying-out Department is advanced to the rating of chief conveyancer, with a salary increase from $1740 to $2500, or $760 raise. He is a brother of Dr Fred L. Bogan, School Committeeman.

The nine whose salaries are advanced $500 each are:

Chief Thomas J. Hurley of the Street Laying-out Department permit division, from $2500 to $3000.

Dr Arthur J. White, Consumptives' Hospital superintendent, from $3500 to $4000.

Dr Frank H. Hunt, resident medical officer at Consumptives' Hospital, from $3000 to $3500.

Dr Edmund W. Wilson, City Hospital assistant superintendent, from $3500 to $4000.

Dr James W. Manary, City Hospital executive assistant, $2750 to $3250.

Dr Frank B. Mallory, City Hospital pathologist, from $5000 to $5500.

Dr Frederick J. Bailey, Health Department chief medical inspector and assistant city physician, from $2500 to $3000.

Frederick C. Ward, Public Buildings Department chief clerk, from $2700 to $3200.

Christopher F. Fitzgerald, Assessing Department chief clerk, from $3200 to $3700.

Another interesting item in the budget now disclosed for the first time is the freshly created position of special examiner in Auditor Rupert Carven's office.

GLOBE - MAY - 17 - 192

TWO WOMEN CITY ELECTION OFFICIALS

Mrs Page and Mrs Sheehan Appointed to $2700 Posts By Mayor Curley

GLOBE MAY 17 1922

Mrs Christina D. Page of 394 Marlboro st and Mrs Carrie F. Sheehan of 47 Monument sq, Charlestown, were appointed by Mayor Curley last night to be assistants, with a rating equal to that of deputy commissioner, in the City Election Department, at $2,00 salaries.

Both women were active workers for Mr Curley in the campaign; both have taken an active part in civic affairs through past years. A few weeks ago Mrs Sheehan was talked of as a prospective candidate for Congress against Mr Tague next Fall in the 10th District.

Mrs Sheehan presided at a large rally which was held in Logan Hall, Charlestown, in the interests of the present Mayor during his campaign. She is a member of several local organizations and did extensive war work at the Salvation Army headquarters in Charlestown. Mrs Sheehan was also a prominent worker for woman suffrage.

Mrs Page has long been interested in politics. She has spoken before several women's clubs and is a member of many well known clubs in New England. She has also been identified with many progressive movements and was one of the women who worked for equal suffrage in Maryland. She has been interested in legal and educational matters and at one time was named as candidate for Police Commissioner.

There are now 78,000 women voters enrolled in Boston and they have had no executive representation in the department. An 1895 statute prescribes that there shall be three persons in the department with this rating, but the department's chief clerk has been the only one ever to have it, without extra compensation, which practice ended when the department was placed under Civil Service last year.



MRS CARRIE F. SHEEHAN.

CARNEY HOSPITAL TO GET PAIR OF NEW AMBULANCES

Two new motor ambulances for the Carney Hospital were promised yesterday by Mayor Curley. The Mayor also requested the trustees of the hospital to renew the lease of the land and the building, so that Supt of Public Buildings Kneeland can complete the work of making extensive repairs for the accommodation of doctors and also for the parking of the new machines.

He further requested the trustees of the City Hospital to allow the Carney Hospital the use of two of their motor ambulances while the ordered ambulances are being built.

TO CONFER ON CHANGES, SUFFOLK COURTHOUSE

A conference over the providing of accommodations for women jurors in the present Suffolk Courthouse will be held shortly by Chief Justice Rugg of the Supreme Court and Corporation Counsel Sullivan for the city, according to an announcement made by Mayor Curley yesterday.

The Mayor thinks that the cost of the necessary changes will be about $1,000,000 and he is hopeful that the Legislature will see fit to shoulder a part of the burden instead of leaving it all to Suffolk County.

The Mayor could not say how long it will be before the changes will be completed. Plans must be drawn and the work should be ready to be actually undertaken about a year hence.

WISHES SUCCESS FOR DETROIT ON TROLLEYS

Mayor Curley sent the following telegram to Mayor Couzens of Detroit yesterday, congratulating him on the taking over of the street railway system by the municipality.

"Please accept congratulations of citizens of Boston on Detroit's big experiment in municipal ownership of your street railway system. I sincerely trust that complete success follows your efforts."

Mystery surrounds the passing of the Roxbury Tammany Club. Within its precincts the many political battles of Mayor James M. Curley were planned with the "Chief" and his "Braves" in conference.

On March 30 the famous club left Tammany headquarters of a half century ostensibly to move to more spacious quarters. But more than a month has passed and the word has gone forth that Tammany is no more.

Just what the reason is behind the club's demise is not known.

AMERICAN - MAY - 1922.

Speaker Young Puts Curley in 'Menace' Class

Takes Floor of House and Opposes Mayor's Order to Make Invalid El Control Act

CHARGES "FALSE WITNESS"

Says Man Who Accuses Officials of Corruption for Spite or Gain Worse Than Anarchist

Asserting that the man who falsely, for personal spite or for political gain, accuses public officials of corruption and crime is a greater menace to society than the anarchist who lands upon our shores with the vain hope of improving the world with bomb or torch, Speaker B. Loring Young of the House today took the floor and opposed the passage of an order, inspired by Mayor Curley, seeking to make invalid the Elevated control act.

VALIDITY QUESTIONED

The order, introduced by Representative John W. McCormack of Boston, asked that the attorney-general give an opinion as to whether the act is invalid and of no binding effect and could be set aside by the courts if the contract was induced or procured through bribery or corruption.

Speaker Young read an opinion from Atty.-Gen. Allen that the courts have no power to set aside a statute upon the ground of fraud, bribery or undue influence.

That the order would be defeated overwhelmingly was indicated at the outset of the speaker's address.

"I commend to Mayor Curley," said Mr. Young, "the thought that the laws of God and man alike have taught mankind not merely that 'Thou shalt not steal,' but also that 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.'

"I oppose the passage of this order for two reasons: First, because it raises no legal question upon which there is any room for doubt in the minds of men familiar with American constitutional law; second, because it is couched in phraseology so devised as to make its adoption practically an admission by this House that the General Court of Massachusetts is for sale.

ENTITLED TO HEARING

"It has always been my belief that a man who holds high public office is entitled to a respectful hearing because of the position which he occupies, regardless of one's opinion of him as an individual. In every case where Mr. Curley has requested legislation from the present Legislature, he has been received with every courtesy and consideration and his suggestions for legislation have been acted upon in this body with dignity and deliberation and in accordance with the oath of office which requires each member to do his full duty without fear or favor.

"Mr. Curley has filled the air with charges of fraud, bribery and corruption on the part of private citizens and public officials and recently has centred his attack upon the members of the General Court who enacted the law of 1918 providing for public control of the Boston Elevated Railway Company.

"The order offered by Mr. McCormack was referred to the committe on rules. The committee felt that the opinion of the attorney-general might properly be obtained and laid before the House, but not by the adoption of any such order as this. We, therefore, stripped the order of its insinuations and asked the opinion of the attorney-general on the simple question of law involved. We were certain from our knowledge of law that the judicial branch of the government has no authority or jurisdiction to overturn an act of the Legislature solemnly enacted, and within its constitutional powers.

GLOBE - MAY - 1922.

Congratulations To Detroit by Mayor Curley

Mayor Curley today addressed the following telegram to Mayor James Couzens of Detroit, Mich:

"Please accept congratulations of citizens of Boston on Detroit's big experiment in municipal ownership of your street railway system.

"I sincerely trust that complete success follows your efforts."

Mr Curley refused to commit himself for publication on the question of whether he favors such an experiment with the Elevated for Massachusetts or Boston. He did repeat, however, that he "will not be swerved by the pin-sticking brigade" from his determination to bring about a five-cent fare and get a thorough-going inquisition into the "bribery and corruption" in which the Elevated operating act was passed.

MONITOR - MAY - 1922

CHELSEA BRIDGE WORK WELL BEGUN

Structure Over Mystic River Is Being Pushed

Work of building a new Chelsea south bridge over the Mystic River to connect Charlestown with Chelsea is being pushed by the contracting firm of Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins. The contract calls for the completion of the structure by Dec. 31, 1923, at a cost of $581,830. The engineer's estimate for building the Chelsea bridge was $750,000.

The present bridge over the Mystic River, between Charlestown and Chelsea, was intended to be but temporary. It was erected in 1913, and not designed to be used longer than five years. The oncoming of the World War changed all plans and the temporary structure has been in hard and constant use for nine years.

The new bridge, which is to be built entirely of steel and concrete, will rest on heavy piling, which will have to be driven 50 feet below low tide to "hardpan." Construction of the new bridge is especially difficult because of this driving. At the same time, the work of building the new bridge is going on the old and temporary structure must be open to traffic.

Upon the new foundation when complete will be placed five steel approach spans with concrete floor and granite block paving. A 90-foot drawbridge is also a part of the work of construction undertaken by the contracting firm, which is now pushing the work with high speed.

Mayor Curley has been anxious to get operations well under way at the Chelsea, south, bridge, for when completed, along with the new paved and widened street from City Square, Charlestown, to the Mystic, the new structure will be one important link in the making of a modern highway for traffic to the North Shore.

POST - MAY - 16 - 1922

ASKS MRS. CURLEY TO BE NAME JUDGE

Mrs. James M. Curley, wife of Boston's mayor, has been asked by the Editor of The Post to act as judge in selecting Baby Hippo's name from among the suggestions of Greater Boston boys and girls. The letter follows:

"May 16, 1922.

"Hon. James M. Curley,
"Mayor of Boston,
"City Hall, School Street, Boston, Mass.

"My Dear Mr. Curley:

"Permit us to thank you for your letter, touching the baby hippo, and your personal check for twenty-five dollars ($25)—the first received for the fund. We anticipate no difficulty in raising the amount required; but are desirous that the contributions shall come in large degree, but in small individual amounts, from the children, who have already manifested an intense and growing interest in the project.

"One interesting feature of the fund-raising campaign is the naming of the baby hippo, and we are going to invite all the children of Boston and New England to make suggestions. We venture to inquire whether Mrs. Curley would not be willing to select the name finally decided upon from those suggested by the children readers of the Post—a list of which suggestions would be duly sent to her.

"Will you not kindly present to her our best compliments and hope that she may be willing to add to the interest of this interesting project in this way? There is no hurry about the matter, as it is desirable to give the "kids" ample opportunity to think over the question.

Very sincerely yours,
"EDWIN A. GROZIER,
"Editor Boston Post."

TELEGRAM - MAY - 1922

Curley Misleading Public, Charges Speaker Young

Speaker Young, in his attack on Mayor Curley, declared:

"Notwithstanding many requests on our part, Mr. Curley has absolutely refused to make a single constructive suggestion relating to the street railway problem of metropolitan Boston.

"His own inactivity and neglect he now seeks to cover up by his reckless charge of corruption and fraud. Doubtless he has misled many honest men and women. Doubtless he will continue to mislead them. And we are dealing with a difficult and complicated problem upon which honest men may well differ.

"Does Mayor Curley really believe the charges he has made or is he attempting merely to confuse the issue to shield himself from responsibility and add to the unrest and discontent which always makes a fertile field for the demagogue?

"If Mayor Curley has the evidence, let him present it to the district attorney. If he has not, let him be silent."

TELEGRAM MAY - 1922

MAYOR'S ENEMIES ACTIVE

Movement Started at State House to Check Curley Rise

Rep. Martin M. Lomasney today renewed his war on Mayor James M. Curley at the State House.

Incensed by reports from his "friends at City Hall" that they have not yet received their contemplated pay raise and other reports that the mayor is to swing the official axe on the necks of his supporters, Lomasney launched stronger than ever into his attack on Curley.

WAR WAXES BITTER

So bitter has become the row between the mayor and the Ward 3 "Czar" that it was reported in authentic circles that the Legislature itself may enter into the controversy and begin an official inquiry.

Lomasney still maintains that for "a tottering old man," as he has been described by Curley, he retains enough of his old time fire to make things "hot" for His Honor.

On the other hand, Curley is repeating his indictment of Lomasney to the effect that the latter is attempting to becloud his five-cent fare fight with "smoke screens" and "stink pots."

Republicans Happy

The Republicans, who thus far have been remaining in the background gleefully watching the rapidly-widening breach between Lomasney and Curley and the friends of both, today displayed the first active tendency to take advantage of the opportunity such a breach might afford.

They have seen an opportunity in the present controversy to prevent Curley from gaining any state-wide popularity, and thus defeat whatever plans he might be entertaining for the governorship.

TRAVELER - MAY-17 -1922

Speaker Young Scores Mayor Curley

OPPOSES MAYOR'S ORDER ON THE "L"

Says if He Has Evidence of Fraud Give to Dist Atty

Speaker B. Loring Young of the Massachusetts House of Representatives took the floor at this afternoon's session of the lower branch of the Legislature to oppose Mayor Curley's proposition that the Attorney General be asked to consider the validity of the Boston Elevated Public Control act of 1918.

The speech of Speaker Young, delivered soon after the House had convened, contained some sharp references to the Mayor. Among the things Speaker Young said were these:

"The man who falsely, for personal spite or political gain, accuses public officials of corruption and crime is an enemy of organized government. He is a greater menace to society than the anarchist who lands upon our shore with the vain hope of improving the world with bomb and torch.

"If Mayor Curley has the evidence, let him present it to the district attorney. If he has not, let him be silent."

In closing, the Speaker said: "And I commend to Mayor Curley the thought that the laws of God and man alike have taught mankind not merely that 'Thou shalt not steal,' but also that 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.'"

The Mayor, through an order offered by Representative John W. McCormack of Boston, sought to have the Attorney General rule as to whether the Public Control act could be set aside if it were shown that fraud and corruption were practiced in connection with its passage.

When the order was offered about two weeks ago it was referred to the Committee on Rules. That committee, on its own initiative, took the matter up with the Attorney General. The latter gave the committee an opinion, made public today, to the effect that the courts have no power to set aside a statute upon the ground of fraud, bribery or undue influence.

What Speaker Said

Speaker Young's speech in part is as follows:

"The House has before it an order offered by the gentleman from Boston (Mr McCormack), which is as follow:

"'Ordered, that the opinion of the Attorney General be requested as to whether the contract between the Commonwealth and the Boston Elevated Railway Company, as set forth in Chapter 159 of the Special Acts of 1918, is invalid and of no binding effect, and can be set aside by the courts upon appropriate proceedings instituted in behalf of the Commonwealth, if in fact the contract was induced or procured by the Boston Elevated Railway Company or its officer, officers, agent or agents by fraud, improper influence, bribery or corruption of members of the General Court; provided, that no vested rights of stockholders are thereby violated.'

"I have as high respect for the character and ability of the gentleman who has offered this order as I have of any member of the House, and if my remarks disclose some resentment it is not toward him, but toward the Hon James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, at whose request this order was intro-

"It is an unusual thing for me to leave the chair and address the House personally, but I feel the importance of this situation and the gravity of the charges made by Mr Curley demand a reply in behalf of the membership of this body, and I believe it my duty to undertake the task.

"I oppose the passage of this order for two reasons: First, because it raises no legal question upon which there is any room for doubt in the minds of men familiar with American constitutional law; and, second, because it is couched in phraseology so devised as to make its adoption practically an admission by this House that the General Court of Massachusetts is for sale.

Why He Opposes It

"It has always been my belief that a man who holds a high public office is entitled to a respectful hearing because of the position which he occupies, regardless of one's opinion of him as an individual.

"In every case where Mr Curley has requested legislation from the present Legislature he has been received with every courtesy and consideration and his suggestions for legislation have been acted upon in this body with dignity and deliberation and in accordance with the oath of office which requires each member to do his full duty without fear or favor.

"Mr Curley has filled the air with charges of fraud, bribery and corruption on the part of private citizens and public officials and recently has centered his attack upon the members of the General Court who enacted the law of 1918 providing for public control of the Boston Elevated Railway Company. The order offered by Mr McCormack was referred to the Committee on Rules.

"The committee felt that the opinion of the attorney general might properly be obtained and laid before the House, but not by the adoption of any such order as this. We, therefore, stripped the order of its insinuations and asked the opinion of the attorney general on the simple question of law involved. We were certain from our own knowledge of law that the judicial branch of the Government has no authority or jurisdiction to overturn an act of the Legislature solemnly enacted, and within its constitutional powers. We did not believe that Mayor Curley was sincere in his suggestion. The opinion of the attorney general which I shall shortly read to the House confirms our opinion. The courts have no more power or right to set aside the acts of the Legislature than to set aside appointments made by the Governor in the exercise of his constitutional authority. Never has a more dangerous doctrine been advanced.

"Were courts to be given this extraordinary power to pass upon the motives, the standards of conduct, the character, honesty, the sound judgment and discretion of the members of the Legislature, the Legislature might as well cease to exist, because final and uncontrolled determination of the courts would be the ultimate authority on all legislation. Many students of American Government today desire to limit the powers of the courts rather than to increase them.

"Do we want to give to any judge the power to say, 'I overturn and set aside an act of the Legislature because I do not like the motives and reasons which inkuenced its passage'? Democracy would be at an end under such a system of government, and we would live under a judicial autocracy. No act passed by the Legislature could ever be said to be certain law, because years afterwards, according to Mayor Curley, it could be attacked and set aside by any judge upon charges of fraud or improper influence. Property rights, personal rights, in fact, all individual rights based upon statutory law, would be shaken to [illegible] foundations.

MAY -17-1922

(1)

"Condemned in Advance"

"Discussing now the second reason I have advanced in opposition to this order, let me point out that it assumes and presupposes as an admitted fact that the General Court of Massachusetts of 1918, elected by the people, was a gang of grafters and bribe takers.

"It assumes and presupposes as an admitted fact that the officers and agents of a great transportation system, men who for 25 years have had charge of a great public utility, were crooks and debauchers of government. Neither group, legislators nor business men, was to be given an opportunity to be heard before the passage of this order. They were to be condemned in advance, on charges unproven and, I believe, untrue, and in a method unfair and false to that sacred principle of American law which gives to every man his day in court before he is condemned.

"That our views of the law are correct, let me now prove by reading the following opinion which has today been received from the Attorney General of the Commonwealth."

Speaker Young then read an opinion of Atty Gen Allen that the courts have no power to set aside a statute upon the ground of fraud, bribery or undue influence.

Continuing, Speaker Young said:

"This opinion covers the legal ground so thoroughly that no further inquiry needs to be made. It covers every legal question contained in the order originally offered to the House. The order there- character and intelligence which they have brought to the public service; Herbert A. Wilson, now Police Commissioner of the city of Boston; Michael J. Fitzgerald, later Mayor of Northampton; Francis P. McKeon of Worcester, a noted leader at the bar, and J. Weston Allen, our present brilliant and courageous Attorney General. I am proud to be counted in such a goodly company.

"Is it likely that these men supported and voted for a measure which, as Mr Curley now alleges, was procured by 'corruption and bribery, tricky, cunning and flagrant fraud?'

As to Five-Cent Fare

"Mr Curley has told the people that he will bring them a five-cent fare. Let us examine the report of the public trustees for the year 1921. The average fare received was 9.86, there being a number of five-cent lines which bring the average rate below 10 cents. The cost of service for each passenger divided among all the items of expense, was as follows:

Labor	4.615
Coal	.493
Damages	.154
Material and other items	.933
Taxes	.459
Rent of subways and tunnels	.582
Rent of leased roads	.795
Depreciation	.594
Interest on bonds and notes	.443
Dividend rental paid to Boston Elevated.	.452
Excess of receipts over cost of service....	.347
Total	9.867

"Every taxpayer and every car rider should study this table with care. No specious argument, no smoke screen cry of corruption can hide the figures. Mayor Curley's counsel has himself stated that the public trustees who now manage the property for the Commonwealth 'are honest, efficient and diligent men and much can be hoped for in their administration.'

"No private management could run this property more cheaply than do the public trustees. The bare cost of labor and other operating expenses amounts to more than 6 cents per passenger.

"Does Mayor Curley wish the company to escape all taxes legally payable to the United States, the Commonwealth and the city of Boston? Does he wish to let the property run down hill, with inadequate and unsafe cars, defective tracks and poor service? Would he set aside nothing for depreciation?

"Would he suspend paying the rent for subways and tunnels now collected by the city of Boston and amounting to a million and a half dollars a year? Would he stop paying interest on outstanding bonds held by city and town trust funds, savings banks, insurance companies and other fiduciaries and individuals? If so, and if, like a magician, he could escape these obligations, where still is his five-cent fare?

"Does he want to reduce the wages of the motormen, conductors and other employes and force them back to the starvation rate of 1912? Or does he want to place the entire cost of street railway transportation on the general public rather than on the car rider? I recall one witness before the Street Railway Commission who advocated that street cars should run to and fro in the city of Boston carrying all passengers free just as elevators run up and down in our office buildings. But who, in such a happy situation, will pay the bill?

Obstacles to Reduction

"Mayor Curley knows that the chief obstacles to a reduction in fares at the present time are two: First, the obligation of the trustees to repay to the cities and towns the forced loan of $4,000,000 which was assessed to pay the deficit incurred in 1918 and 1919 and which must under the act be repaid out of the earnings before a general reduction of the basic fare can be made; second, the Subway rentals amounting approximately to $2,000,000 a year and now borne in full by the car riders as part of the cost of service.

"Even should the State be unwilling to remit the rental of the Cambridge Subway, $400,000 annually, we are entitled to a definite statement from the Mayor as to how he stands on a remission of the Boston Subway rentals amounting to a million and a half. Mayor Curley declines to answer. In a letter dated April 24th he says:

"The present issue is not whether it was necessary or expedient in 1918 to grant relief in some proper form to the Elevated Railway. It is not whether the increased cost of transportation should be paid by car riders or be met by some form of taxation.'

"Again Mayor Curley declines to answer. He hides behind the smoke-screen charge of fraud.

TELEGRAM-MAY-1922

Sends $100 to Pay Debt City Didn't Know He Owed

Peter Kern is an honest man.

Peter, somehow or other, owed the city of Boston one hundred iron men.

Peter's conscience apparently bothered him, so he sat himself down at his roll top desk and put his John Hancock to a check and sent the same to John J. Curley, city treasurer.

Quick, Watson, the needle.

AMERICAN-MAY-1922

'L' WANTS TO BUY LAND IN WEST ROXBURY

Mayor Curley has asked the City Council t opass an order allowing the Boston Elevated railway to buy 50,000 square feet of land, part of which is the old Parental School property on Spring street, West Roxbury. The Elevated wants to use the space for the construction of a loop, so as to avoid the trouble that at present exists in shifting trailers.

The $70,000 loan order for purchase of the property of the Beth Israel Synagogue on Baldwin place for a playground, was postponed again owing to the absence of Councillor Henry E. Hagan.

The Mayor vetoed orders for the reinstatement of Joseph W. Murray and Michael N. O'Meara in the fire department, and recommended that the city sell to James A. Doherty, for a nominal fee, a plot of land about ninety-four square meet on Snowhill street. He also recommended the sale of the wooden house at the corner of River and Winthrop streets, Hyde Park, for not less than $1,500.

The remaining four constables whose appointments have been hanging fire because of the protest of Councillor Moriarty, were confirmed.

POST-MAY-1922

CURLEY MAY STATE CASE

Likely to Act on Order of Lomasney Today

The House committee on rules will probably take action this afternoon on the order of Martin M. Lomasney to have records of the Boston finance commission during the first administration of Mayor Curley submitted to Attorney General Allen and predictions are freely made at the State House that the matter will be made the subject of a public hearing, to which both Lomasney and Curley would be invited to present their respective sides of the case.

The House rules committee met yesterday afternoon, but Speaker Young announced at the conclusion of the meeting that pressure of routine business prevented consideration of the Lomasney order.

There is considerable sentiment in the House in favor of having the order given a public hearing, but Democratic leaders outside of the Legislature are exerting every possible pressure to prevent further clashes between the two prominent Boston Democrats.

AMERICAN - MAY -19 - 1922 -

Sign the American's Petition for a Reduction in Car Fares in Boston

We have not a doubt that Mayor Curley honestly wants a five-cent fare. We also have no doubt that Speaker Young wants to do what is right for the people of the metropolitan district. Now then, these two gentlemen should get together and help to reduce car fares.

The Mayor, as the American pointed out during the municipal campaign, is absolutely powerless to reduce the car fare. The Legislature alone can do it, and Mr. Young is the powerful Speaker of the House of Representatives. It does no good for the Mayor to call him stupid or to attack him. It does not promote the reduction of car fares. Mr. Young is not a stupid man, but a very able, aggressive and courageous one, not always free from the arts of politics, but greatly above the general run of men in the Legislature. He has analyzed the street railway situation carefully and soundly. He has shown the repeal of the Public Control Act will not help to reduce fares but will probably prevent the reduction of fares.

Very well. He undoubtedly speaks the truth. But he knows that the Legislature can give us a five-cent fare; he knows how it can give us a five-cent fare, and we urge him to bend his energies to accomplishing that result. We urge Mayor Curley, who, as Mayor of Boston, is the natural leader of the agitation for a fare reduction, and Mr. Young, who is Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the most powerful member of the Legislature which can enable the fares to be reduced, to get together and provide immediately for their reduction.

Let us stop all the four flushing and vain beating of tom toms and present a practical, constructive plan to the Legislature at once.

In the meantime, we ask our readers to sign the Boston American's petition for action in order to show the politicians that the people of Boston want **ACTION** for a five-cent fare.

AMERICAN - MAY -19 - 1922

Mayor Keeps Pledge

Mayor Curley, in accepting a Legislative Act regulating garages in Boston, after criticising the provisions of the act, says:

"I have, nevertheless, in conformity with the pledge made during the last municipal campaign, approved the act, but do so in the belief that public necessity and public convenience will compel either the rewriting of the entire act, or the adoption of perfecting amendments at the next session of the Legislature."

Very good indeed. Mayor Curley thus recognizes the sanctity of a campaign pledge, even though he himself disapproves of it after reflection. We know of no more solemn promise than that which a candidate for public office makes to his constituency on the faith of which he induces them to put him in office. The habit of treating such promises lightly begets dishonesty and cynicism throughout public life, and saps the very foundations of a democratic republic. It sows the seed of civil war.

Like every other form of honesty, the resolution to keep a campaign promise leads to great care in making them. A man who means to keep his word will not be reckless in making promises which he knows he cannot carry out.

The temptation is always great to seek votes by making reckless promises, and if you make a stern resolution when you offer yourself as a candidate for office that no matter what you promise you will absolutely carry out, you will find yourself under much less temptation to make reckless promises.

The mayor in this act has set a fine example.

GLOBE - MAY - 192-

DUNN CHARGED WITH AUTOCRATIC ACTION

Charlestown Men to Fight for Hearing on Oil Plant

Declare Street Commission Is "Taking Orders From Higher Up"

Chairman John H. Dunn of the Street Commission was charged with "autocratic, absolutely unlawful" action yesterday, by five Charlestown political leaders, because of his having refused their petition for a public hearing by the board upon the Charlestown Storage and Warehouse Company's petition to locate a plant for storage of 40,000 barrels of oil and gasoline at 55-6 Beach st, that section.

Senator Green, Representatives Francis, Winnett and Mellen, and James H. Brennan, who have organized and led the opposition to the petition, are "disappointed" at the Board's refusal to hear them.

These men and others told the City Council their objections a week ago. The Street Commission thinks one such hearing is sufficient.

The Council disapproved the petition after this hearing. Mayor Curley nullified the Council's disapproval by vetoing it yesterday.

The objectors charge the Street Commission is "taking orders from higher up," protest that the law provides that a formal hearing before the commission, and say they mean to have their right in the matter.

In their letter of protest to Gen Dunn they quote him as answering their application in person for a hearing, as follows:

"You have had your hearing. We are with the Mayor. The matter is closed so far as we are concerned."

GLOBE - MAY - 1922

MAYOR CURLEY URGES RETURN TO IDEALS OF OLD ON MOTHERS' DAY

In Proclamation Asking Observance of Occasion Sunday, Issues Note of Warning

The following Mothers' Day proclamation has been issued by Mayor Curley:

"To the Citizens of Boston:

"In accordance with an honorable custom, the second Sunday in May has come to be observed as Mothers' Day; it is marked by the wearing of pinks that our thought and utterance of her to whose care and tenderness, solicitude and sacrifice we owe all we are, may be expressed in flowers.

"Mothers' Day is not an official holiday; it represents spontaneous tribute to the mothers of the race, to those who, in safeguarding the homes of the world and guiding the footsteps of childhood, have fostered the things that make life worth living and preserve civilization.

"Motherhood is the first and highest duty of womanhood; and on Mothers' Day we should seriously take counsel with ourselves to learn if we are living in accordance with the duties and responsibilities, the conduct and character the sacred name of mother connotes.

"In the simple years that saw the foundation of this Republic, the home was held to be the ark of the covenant of civilization, and the Government set up here was regarded as an expansion of the family unit of America, in which morality, fidelity, and authority were the sustaining principles, the loosening or weakening of which constituted a threat to the integrity and endurance of national life.

"America has expanded amazingly in things material; but she has not held fast to the spiritual things that are the safeguards of National health and strength. There has been a distinct lowering of our ideals of character and conduct. Liberty has degenerated into license in many directions; the standards of family life have grown lax; divorce is assuming the character of a National menace, making a mockery of motherhood, a jest of marital fidelity, and the home and its sanctities, mere traditions.

"Therefore, on this day, sacred to mothers and motherhood, we should highly resolve to return to the simpler standards and truer values of a simpler age; to honor motherhood and its temple, the home, as the most vital and valuable thing in our civilization; and to combat the evils that by depreciating our spiritual values are destroying religion, morals and civilization of the world. When the home goes, when family life ceases, when motherhood is evaded and derided, the end is not far away.

"In this spirit I ask my fellow citizens to observe the Mothers' Day of Sunday, May 14, 1922.

"James M. Curley."

TELEGRAM-MAY-1922

'L' ORDER TELEGRAM RULING SCORED

Sullivan Charges State Committee Altered Original Wording

Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan, in an opinion given Mayor James M. Curley today, declared the legislative committee on rules so garbled the "McCormack order" to the attorney general requesting a ruling on whether the contract between the state and the Elevated road responsible for a 10-cent fare could be set aside, that the purpose of the order has been defeated.

MAYOR ASKED OPINION

The corporation counsel's statement was made by request of the mayor for an opinion on the attorney general's ruling.

According to the opinion of the corporation counsel, the wording of the original McCormack order was so changed about and reworded as to make it impossible for the attorney general to hand down any other opinion than that upon which he decided.

The McCormack order, according to Atty. Sullivan requested the attorney general for an opinion on whether the contract between the state and the Elevated could be set aside by the courts if, in fact, the contract "was induced or procured by the Boston Elevated Railway Co. by fraud, improper influence, bribery or corruption of members of the General Court.

The order sought to establish the right of the court to declare the contract of 1918, by which a 10-cent fare was established, void, as having been procured fraudulently.

Charges Issues Confused

"The order of the committee on rules," says the corporation counsel in his opinion, "did not raise this question. It raised an entirely different question, namely whether the courts could set aside the contract of 1918 if the legislators themselves were guilty of fraud and corruption.

"It is apparent that the order of the committee on rules was so framed as to require the answer which the attorney general gave and which was based on the case of Fletcher v. Peck 6 Cranch, 87, a case which involved the action of the legislators of Georgia who were themselves guilty of practising fraud."

"The question raised by the McCormack order invoives an entirely different phase of law. If fraud had been practised upon the legislature by the Boston Elevated Railway company, then the legislature, like any other organization or individual, is entitled to relief.

"Can it be said that an individual or a corporation can practice fraud upon the legislature and receive from it rights and benefits through the practise of such fraud and the people for whom the legislature is the mouthpiece be remediless? The courts of this Commonwealth have indicated by its decisions that such is not the case."

Cites Authorities

The corporation counsel then cited a number of Supreme court decisions which he maintained bore out his contention that the Commonwealth can be relieved of a contract if it can be proved that fraud was practised on the Legislature.

Atty. Sullivan concluded with:

"I believe, therefore, that if the committee on rules will submit the order as introduced by Rep. McCormack, the inevitbale conclusion must be that the courts of this Commonwealth have power to declare a grant or contract void upon proper procedure by the attorney general, wherein such grant or contract is alleged to have been procured by fraud."

GLOBE - MAY - 1922

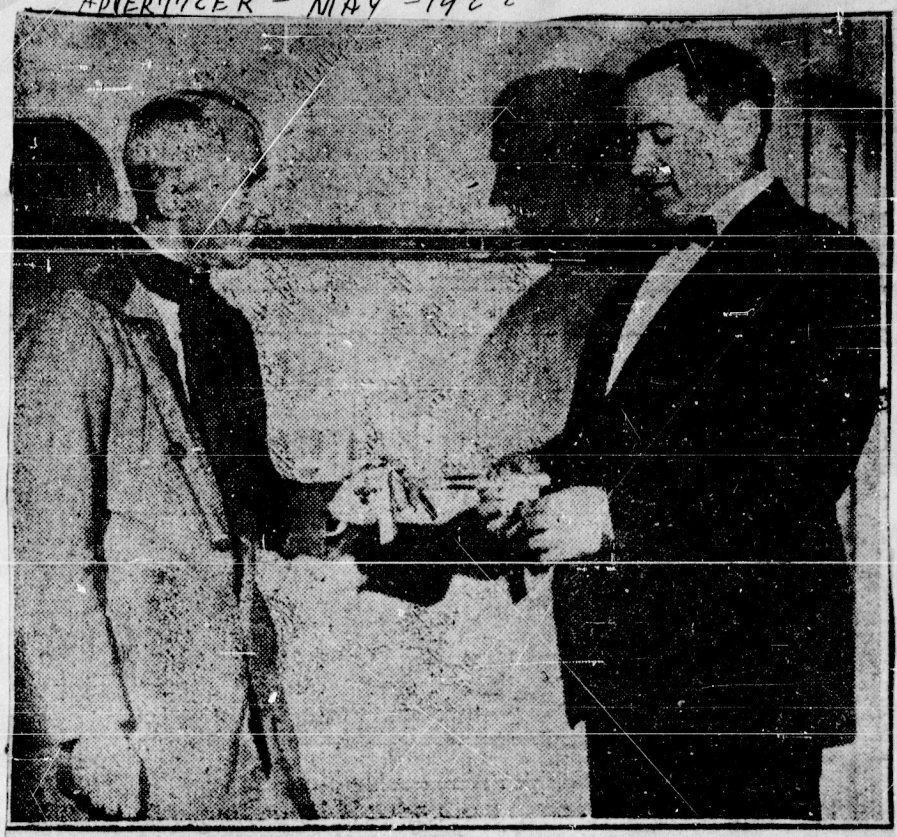
COMMITTEE FAILS TO ACT UPON LOMASNEY'S ORDER

The Committee on Rules of the Massachusetts House of Representatives took no action yesterday on the order of Representative Martin M. Lomasney for the printing as a House document certain reports of the Finance Commission made during Mayor Curley's first administration. Speaker B. Loring Young announced that the committee did not consider any matters of importance, only routine questions being discussed.

TWO NOMINATIONS BY CURLEY CONFIRMED

The appointment by Mayor Curley of John J. Mahoney as building commissioner and Charles J. Fox as budget commissioner, both at a salary of $6,000 annually, was confirmed by the Civil Service Commission. The names of these nominees was sent to the commission following the rejection of the names of Maurice H. Maney and Thomas J. Ball.

ADVERTIZER - MAY - 1922



COHAN GETS KEY OF HUB. Mayor Curley interrupted last night's performance of "The Tavern" long enough to present George M. Cohan, star and producer, with the "Key of Boston."

POST - MAY - 1922

MAYOR GIVES $2700 POSTS TO WOMEN

Names Mrs. Page and Mrs Sheehan Election Officials

Mayor Curley last evening announced the appointment of Mrs. Christina D. Page of 394 Marlboro street and Mrs. Carrie F. Sheehan of 37 Monument square, Charlestown, as assistant election commissioners, each at a salary of $2,700.

The statute of 1895 provides the possibility of three assistant election commissioners, but this is the first time the opportunity has been taken. Since equal suffrage went into effect, seven women have been given positions as assistant registrars in the department at $1,500.

Mrs. Page has long been a familiar figure at the legislative hearings at the State House. She had a reserved seat at the trial of Dist. Atty. Joseph C. Pelletier in the supreme court, being one of his most ardent supporters, but in the mayoralty campaign supported the present mayor.

Mrs. Sheehan is the widow of William A. Sheehan, and has a daughter in school. She supported Mayor Curley in each of his campaigns for the mayoralty, was a member of the League of Women Voters, and a charter member of the Community Child Welfare Association, and has been prominent in a number of other social service movements such as the baby-weighing campaign, and the campaign against influenza. This is the first time she has been nominated for a salaried public office. Whether the civil service commission will claim, under the present statute, authority to confirm or reject these nominations, could not be ascertained last night.

ADVERTIZER - MAY - 1922



MAYOR GIVES $100 TO JEWISH FLOWER DRIVE—In the group are Celia Hebenstret, Mrs. A. E. Okum, Enidss Jackobovitz and Dorothy Schorvick, who "sold" Mayor Curley yesterday in interest of war sufferers.

POST - MAY - 1922

RULING OF ALLEN HIT BY MAYOR

POST

To Seek for Further Action on Public Control Act

Mayor Curley yesterday issued a statement in reply to the ruling of Attorney-General Allen that the Public Control Act of 1918 could not be set aside because of its illegal enactment.

MAYOR'S STATEMENT

The Mayor's statement is as follows:

"I cannot believe that the opinion of the Attorney-General will be accepted as the last word on the question of the validity of the public control act of 1918.

"I am not a lawyer, and therefore cannot say with any authority that the Attorney-General's opinion is not law, but I am certain it is not justice.

"The people of Massachusetts must be in great anxiety concerning the institutions under which they live, if it is true that a statute secured by fraud and corruption cannot successfully be attacked. It is quite as important to society that laws be passed by honest methods as that the laws themselves be sound. An uncorrupted legislature is as important as a sound code of laws.

"Should Be Changed at Once"

"If the legislature by corrupt methods can make laws which are good in their practical effect, so also can they by corrupt methods make laws which are bad in their practical effect.

"Can a law pass through a defiled legislative channel without becoming itself defiled? To my legally untutored mind, it cannot.

"If the law is as the Attorney-General states, then the law should be changed at once. Provision should be made so that the courts could set aside laws passed by methods so corrupt as to shock the public conscience.

Will Confer With Whipple

"A contract may be set aside for fraud. A conveyance of property can be set aside for fraud. Why should a legislative act be permitted to stand when it is procured by fraud? Public acts of the legislature are at least as important as private contracts and conveyances. Why not protect the public against fraudulent legislative acts?

"Sherman L. Whipple is in New York. When he returns I shall confer with him respecting the opinion of the Attorney-General."

AMERICAN - MAY - 1922

CITY WORKERS MADE HAPPY BY INCREASES

Mayor Curley spread much cheer in City Hall today, softening the depression that has prevailed as a result of a his prediction there would be "quite a few removals," by announcing several promotions and increases in salaries. The increases, varying from $50 to $1300 a year, are by far the largest noted in the recent advances announced by the mayor.

20 IN ONE GROUP

There are 20 promotions in the assessing department alone. The biggest boosts are those awarded to Joseph M. Smart, promoted to be probate clerk in the assessing department, with an increase from $1490 to $2700; John M. McDowell, made sales clerk in the same department at $2400, a jump from $1400, and Harrison C. O. Browning, promoted to be poll clerk at $2400, his former salary being $1400.

Christopher I. Fitzgerald, chief clerk, has an advance from $3200 to $3500 a year.

Other advances in this department follow: E. Louise McVey, $1360 to $1400; Rhoda E. Saunders, $1200 to $1300; Marguerite P. Curran, $920 to $1020; Arthur H. Fogarty, $1900; Charles F. Morrison, $1700; John F. Mahoney, $1600; Edward L. Doyle, $1500; Edmund G. White, $1600 to $2000; Edgar O. Haddock, $1400 to $1800; Henry P. Ireland, $1500; Thomas A. Ryan, $1800; Lawrence D. Riley, $1600; P. William A. Maxwel, $1900; Francis X. Hurley, $1500; John J. Hustry, $1800, and John P. Donovan, $1600.

Three clerks in the collecting department are granted $100 increases —Frank R. A. Pingree, from $1300 to $1400; George H. Murray, from $1300 to $1400, and Mary C. Norton, from $1000 to $1100.

The mayor also announced that he had employed for a period of not exceeding six months as laborers in the transit department George A. Boodro, Jr., William L. Duggan, William E. Wallace, John A. Mulrean, James J. Coughlin, Henry J. Vierkant, Arthur P. Marshall, John A. Rohan, Matthew J. Sallenger and Charles E. McDonald, all veterans, and Ray Scott and Dennis J. O'Connor.

In the soldiers' relief department the mayor appointed Margaret I. Mitchell as permanent visitor at $1400 a year.

TELEGRAM - MAY - 1922

WOMEN NAMED ON ELECTION COMMISSION

Mayor Curley has appointed Mrs. Christine D. Page, of No. 394 Marlboro street, Back Bay, and Mrs. Carrie F. Sheehan, of No. 37 Monument square, Charlestown, as assistant election commissioners, at a salary of $2,700 each.

In making the appointment Mayor Curley has taken the opportunity offered him by the statute of 1895, which provides for the naming of three assistant election commissioners. This is the first time it has been done.

Whether or not the civil service commission will step in with a claim to either confirm or reject the appointments could not be learned. However, the election department, just before Mayor Curley took office, was placed under civil service.

Mrs. Page has been seen on Beacon Hill at scores of Legislative hearings. During the trial of former District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier she occupied a reserved seat in the Supreme Court. She was one of his supporters, but during the mayoralty campaign she supported Mayor Curley.

Mrs. Sheehan has always been a supporter of Mayor Curley, taking part in each of his campaigns. She is the widow of William Sheehan and has a daughter. She is a member of the League of Women Voters, a charter member of the Community Child Welfare Association and prominently identified with many social service organizations.

POST - MAY - 1922

TWO APPOINTEES BY CURLEY CONFIRMED

Mahony in Building Post, Fox as Budget Head

The State Civil Service Commission yesterday confirmed the appointments of John H. Mahony to be building commissioner of Boston at $6000 a year and Charles J. Fox to be budget commissioner at $6000. These nominations were sent to the commission two weeks ago by Mayor Curley after the commission had rejected the nominations of Maurice H. Maney and Thomas J. Ball for the places.

AMERICAN - MAY - 1922

MAYOR TO SIGN GASOLINE TANK PERMIT

Mayor Curley is expected today to affix his signature to the permit authorizing the Charlestown Storage Warehouse Company to store 2,000,000 gallons of fuel oil and gasoline at Nos. 55-56 Beach street, Charlestown.

It is said on good authority that former Senator James H. Brennan, Senator Thomas H. Green, and Representative Francis of Charlestown will carry their fight against the storage of gasoline and oil, to the State fire prevention commissioner, and that they are also prepared to carry the case still further to the courts, if such action is necessary.

Mayor Curley, when he vetoed the action of the Council in disapproving of the permit, announced, "that it would be a wonderful fine world if no one had to work and could use all the property here for pure recreation, but there must be an industrial development if we are to go on living.

On two occasions the Mayor was bitterly attacked by former Senator Brennan, who charged that the Mayor was vitally interested in the project and that 'two friends" of the Mayor had an option on the land where the gasoline is to be stored.

AMERICAN - MAY - 1922

GARAGE LIMIT ORDER SIGNED BY CURLEY

Mayor Curley has approved the order of the City Council, accepting the new statute which provides for the limiting of the erection of garages within 500 feet from a public school house, church or hospital.

The Mayor in affixing his signature to what he terms a drastic measure, says that he does so in conformity with a pledge he made in the municipal campaign, and that the purpose of the act was to "prevent erection and operation of a garage by the General Baking Company at Charlestown."

In conclusion, the Mayor said that "public convenience will compel either the re-writing of the entire act or the adoption or perfecting of amendments at the next session of the Legislature."

GLOBE - MAY - 1922

CURLEY REFERS YOUNG TO LAST YEAR'S "L" INQUIRY

Declares Speaker's View That Courts Are Powerless "Ridiculous" and "Stupid"—Will Continue His Fight

Mayor Curley last night issued the following in reply to Speaker Young of the House:

"I am grateful to Speaker B. Loring Young for his suggestion that persons interested in securing relief from an exorbitant street car fare apply to the courts for criminal prosecution and I am equally astonished at the ruling of Atty Gen Allen to the effect that the courts have no power to set aside a statute upon the ground of fraud, bribery or undue influence.

"It is most unfortunate that the kindly opinion expressed by the Speaker of the House today in referring to me, who have nothing to gain by the success of the fight for the five-cent fare other than the good-will of the people whom I have been elected to serve, and the legal opinion rendered by the attorney general, should be publicly presented in the closing hours of the present session of the Legislature.

"I beg to direct the attention of the Speaker of the House that I am not alone responsible for the charge of undue influence being exercised in securing the passage of the Public Control Act of 1918.

"Story of Stock Jobbing"

"Senate Document 449, Chapter 6, relates the sad and sordid story of stock jobbing with a view of reward in consequence of the enactment of the Public Control bill. Senate Document 449, being the report of the Joint Special Investigating Committee of the Legislature, as published in May, 1921, page 55 of which discloses the fact that 38 members of the Senate and House of 1918-1919, at one time or another during those years, purchased stock of the Boston Elevated and Massachusetts Electric Companies; that 8 members of the Senate and 7 members of the House bought Elevated stock before the passage of the Elevated Control bill on May 22, 1918. Eight Senators and six Representatives are recorded as having purchased Massachusetts Electric stock before the passage of that bill on June 3, 1918, and the House was so lobbied that on the Bay State Control bill no rollcall was had in either branch except a rollcall on an amendment in the House.

"On page 56 of Senate Document 449 we read this interesting item: 'There are some cases which seem to the committee to stand apart as being of a character entirely different from the rest. Almost all the purchases by these men, Beck, Cavanaugh, Donovan, Doyle, Jackson, McKnight, McLane, McLaughlin, McPherson and Worrell were financed largely, if not entirely, by the Fidelity Trust Company. In nearly every instance the loans equalled the entire purchase price paid for the stock, and the borrower, although not a customer of the bank, contributed nothing to the financing of the transaction either by way of cash or collateral, other than the stock thus purchased.

"With one exception (Doyle) these men conducted a part at least of their transactions in names other than their own or in accounts designated in such manner as to conceal identity of those to whom the accounts belonged. That these men themselves experienced doubt as to the propriety of what they were doing, is indicated by the care which was exercised in concealing their transactions.'

Question of Construction

"I beg to direct the attention of Speaker Young to page 59 of Senate Document 449, which reads: 'Whether the evidence herewith submitted is of such character as to indicate that a crime had been committed by any of those Legislators, depends largely upon the construction that is to be given to section 10 of Chapter 268 of the General Laws,' which, in part reads as follows: 'A member of the General Court—who is personally interested, directly or indirectly, in a contract made by the General Court—in which the Commonwealth is an interested party; or a person, so interested, who alone or with others represents the Commonwealth in making such contract—shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one thousand dollars or by such fine and imprisonment for not more than one year.'

"The opinion expressed by the Attorney General and the opinion as expressed by Speaker Young in no sense represent the end of the movement for an investigation as to the methods employed to secure the enactment of the Public Control Bill. As far as I am personally concerned, neither the opinion of the Attorney General nor the attack by the Republican Speaker of the House and his allies in my own party, will deter me from continuing to do what I believe to be my duty, namely, to labor for the adoption of the five cent street car fare.

"Ridiculous" and "Stupid"

"The contention of the Speaker of the House, if the newspapers quote him correctly, 'that the courts have no more power or right to set aside acts of the Legislature than they have to set aside appointments made by the Governor in the exercise of his Constitutional authority,' is not only ridiculous, but stupid in the extreme.

"I cannot believe that the representatives of the people, assembled in Legislative session, are able to make a contract by which the people's interests are jeopardized, and make that contract under circumstances which clearly indicate that the same was procured by fraud and bribery, and that the people have no redress in the courts, which are the last resort for the safeguarding of their interests.

"I confess that I never before realized the enormity of the crime of invading the sacred field of privilege to fight for the masses of the people, but I shall continue, regardless of legal opinions and verbal pin-sticking, and am confident that I shall win the fight."

GLOBE - MAY - 1922

CURLEY AND WHIPPLE WILL CONFER TODAY

Mayor Declares Allen's Decision Bad Justice

Calls on Legislature to Remedy Situation This Session

Atty Sherman L. Whipple, who is advising Mayor Curley in his fight for nullification of the Elevated Public Control Act of 1918, returned home last night after a New York business trip, and will resume conferences with Mr Curley today upon the next step in procedure, now that Atty Gen Allen has ruled against the Curley Legislative campaign.

The Mayor yesterday issued the following statement in criticism of the Attorney General's decision:

"I cannot believe that the opinion of the Attorney General will be accepted as the last word on the question of the validity of the Public Control Act of 1918. I am not a lawyer and therefore cannot say with any authority that the Attorney General's opinion is not law, but I am certain it is not justice.

"The people of Massachusetts must feel great anxiety concerning the institutions under which they live if it is true that a statute secured by fraud and corruption cannot successfully be attacked. It is quite as importtant to society that laws be passed by honest methods as that the laws themselves be sound. An uncorrupted Legislature is as important as a sound code of laws. If the Legislature by corrupt methods can make laws which are good in their practical effect, so also can they by corrupt methods make laws which are bad in their practical effect.

"Compare the law with a stream flowing through a defiled channel. The stream will be defiled by the channel. Can a law pass through a defiled Legislative channel without becoming itself defiled? To my legally untutored mind, it cannot.

"If the law is as the Attorney General states then the law should be changed at once. Provision should be made so that the courts could set the law aside when passed by methods so corrupt as to shock the public conscience. A contract may be set aside for fraud. A conveyance of property can be set aside for fraud. Why should a Legislative act be permitted to stand when it is procured by fraud? Public acts of the Legislature are at least as important as private contracts and conveyances. Why not protect the public against fraudulent Legislative acts?

"No question is settled until it is settled right. The act of Union was procured by fraud. The act stood, but the consequences were more than 100 years of bloodshed and violence due to corruption and fraud which procured the passage of the act.

"The Dred Scott decision which held, as the late Senator Hoar said, that the black man had no rights which a white man was bound to respect, did not settle the slavery question. The people felt the decision violated the fundamental principles of right and justice, and the Civil War and the 13th Amendment to the Federal Constitution settled the slavery question right.

"I trust that some way will be found to test the validity of the Public Control act, that is, to determine whether an act tainted by fraud is as good as one not so tainted, but if no way can be found then the Legislature should act so as to provide a remedy against legislation which has been procured by fraud and corruption, and act before the present session prorogues."

AMERICAN - MAY - 1922

SPEAKER YOUNG IS DEFIED BY CURLEY

Mayor James M. Curley today accepted the gage of battle thrown down in the House yesterday by Speaker Loring B. Young and, after characterizing the speaker's remarks as "ridiculous and stupid in the extreme," declared he would continue his fight for a five-cent fare on the lines of the Boston Elevated Railway.

The Mayor's attempt to repeal the El "public control act" met with defeat in the House, after Speaker Young had devoted himself to an exhaustive denunciation of the attempt and of the man who put it forward.

At the same time, an opinion was read from Attorney General J. Weston Allen, stating that the courts have no power to repeal an act of the Legislature.

QUOTES PROBE REPORTS.

Curley responded vigorously by quoting paragraph after paragraph from legislative reports, showing that other men than himself had suspected that all was not strictly proper in the passage of the Control Act.

The Attorney-General's pronouncement, to the effect that the attempt to set aside the act in the courts was illegal, Mayor Curley characterized as "unbelieveable."

He announced that he would hold a conference with Attorney Sherman L. Whipple, who has been aiding him in the fight for the five-cent fare, and indicated that his future course of action would depend on Whipple's advice.

Regardless of the Attorney-General's decision, the Mayor promised to confer with Mr. Whipple and the Elevated trustees in the near future to see if some plan for fare reduction couud not be devised.

His statement, in which he answers Speaker Young's charges and assertions follows, in part:

"Eight Senators and six Representatives are recorded as having purchased Massachusetts Electric Stock before the passage of that bill on June 3, 1918, and the House was so lobbied that on the Bay State Control Bill no roll call was had in either branch except a roll-call on an amendment in the House.

10 SENATORS NAMED

"On page No. 56 of Senate Document No. 449 we read this interesting item: There are some cases which seem to the Committee to stand apart as being of a character entirely different from the rest.

"'Almost all the purchases by these men, Beck, Cavanaugh, Donovan, Doyle, Jackson, McKnight, McLane, McLaughlin, McPherson and Worrell, were financed largely, if not entirely, by the Fidelity Trust Company. In nearly every instance the loans equalled the entire purchase price paid for the stock, and the borrower, although not a customer of the bank, contributed nothing to the financing of the transaction either by way of cash or collateral, other than the stock thus purchased.

"'With one exception (Doyle), these men conducted a part at least of their transactions in names other than their own or in accounts designated in such manner as to conceal identity of those to whom the accounts belonged. That these men themselves experienced doubt as to the propriety of what they were doing, is indicated by the care which was exercised in canceling their transactions.'

QUOTES PROBER'S OPINION

"I beg to direct the attention of Speaker Young to page No. 59 of Senate Document No. 449 which reads 'whether the evidence herewith submitted is of such character as to indicate that a crime had been committed by any of these legislators, depends largely upon the construction that is to be given to section 10 of Chapter 268 of the General Laws,' which, in part, reads as follows:

"A member of the General Court who is personally interested, directly or indirectly, in a contract made by the General Court—in which the Commonwealth is an interested party; or a person, so interested, who alone or with others represents the Commonwealth in making such contract—shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one thousand dollars or by such fine and imprisonment for not more than one year.'

YOUNG'S STAND INCREDIBLE.

"The contention of the Speaker of the House, if the newspapers quote him correctly, 'that the courts have no more power or right to set aside acts of the Legislature than they have to set aside appointments made by the Governor in the exercise of his Constitutional authority,' is not only ridiculous but stupid in the extreme.

"I cannot believe that the representatives of the people, assembled in legislative session, are able to make a contract by which the people's interests are jeopardized and make that contract under circumstances which clearly indicate that the same was produced by fraud and bribery and that the people have no redress in the courts which are the last resort for the safeguarding of their interests."

TELEGRAM - MAY - 1922

SPEAKERS ARGUE FOR 5-CENT FARES

Big Audience on the Common Hears Plea for Reduction in Elevated Rate

Boston's desire for return o the five-cent carfare and th determination of the people t get it were proved beyon doubt at the Boston America mass meeting in progress o the Common as this pape went to press.

The crowd was large. The speak ers were in good form. Their caus was just. The enthusiasm of thei thousands of hearers was spontane ous and sustained. People in the audience, not content with applaud ing the arguments of the speakers offered arguments of their own, born of their own experience.

The crowd was typical of the great mass of sufferers from the ex- isting ten-cent fare. It included shopgirls and workingmen, laborers and lawyers, business men and clerks; and that army of dwellers in the tenement houses of the city proper, whose wives and children have to pay excessive tribute to the street railway to get to the city breathing places during the hot months.

MOVIES ARE TAKEN.

Lieutenant-Governor Alvan T. Fuller and Mayor James M. Curley were the principal speakers. Both were given cordial receptions on arrival.

Mayor Quinn of Cambridge presided and briefly outlined the purpose of the gathering.

Movies of the crowd were taken, to be presented later in Boston theatries and presented to the Legislature as an earnest desire of the people for cheaper transportation.

The mass meeting was only the beginning of the Boston American's fight for five-cent fares.

The principal thing for those unable to be at the meeting to do is to sign the five-cent petiion, appearing in another column of this paper.

Time is short. This newspaper wishes to present the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts with the greatest petition ever rolled up in New England. Car fares can be reduced. They WILL be reduced if you make enough fuss about it.

IMPORTANT TO WORKERS

Get every member of your family to sign the petition. Everybody is affected by car fares.

Lieutenant Governor Fuller says that he is heart and soul with the attempt to reduce fares in Greater Boston.

"I am with the men and women whow pay ten cents for rides to and from work," he said. "There is nothing more important that can be done for the welfare of the people than to reduce the fares."

Every man, woman and child in Greater Boston who wants a five cent car-fare through the Elevated system, was urged to attend and to sign the petition to obtain adequate legislation for the reduction of fares this year. Thousands have already signed these petitions which are being circulated by the Boston American.

The latest to join the forces who are fighting for the reduction of fares, is President of the Senate Frank G. Allen, who has pledged his support to the American's campaign.

"I will be glad to have you quote me in favor of the movement to reduce fares," President Allen said. "I am in hearty sympathy with the movement. I am in favor of the lowest fare that it is possible to obtain

"You may say that I have some very definite ideas on the subject and that I am now assembling the details in support of the theory. When I have completed them this week I will be ready to make them public."

UNION LABOR'S RESOLUTION.

One evidence of the popularity of the American's campaign is contained in a resolution adopted by the Boston Union Workers' Publicity Committee at its regular meeting. This committee is composed of representatives of Boston local labor organizations and granges.

The resolution:

"Whereas, The street car fares in Boston are higher than in most of the cities of this country; and

"Whereas, The people of the city of Boston are opposed to the prevailing cost of street car transportation in Boston; and

"Whereas, A street car system being a public utility obtaining its rights, powers and privileges from the people; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the Boston Union Workers' Publicity Committee in regular meeting this twenty-first day of May, 1922, that the people of the city of Boston be given the opportunity of voting at the next regular State election as to whether they desire to retain the present system of ownership, control and management of the Boston street car lines or establish public ownership of the Boston street car lines and obtain service at cost.

TELEGRAM-MAY-1922

Asks War Veterans to Sign 5-Cent Fare Petition

Five-Cent Fare Petition Editor, Boston American:

Dear Sir—Through your paper I ask every comrade of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in this city to sign the Five-Cent Fare Petition.

I believe that we in Boston and those under the Boston Elevated System should have a Five-Cent Fare. While in France in the city of Paris (where I got once in awhile if I got by the M. P.) the fare in that city was only two and three cents during the WAR, and you could ride for 12 miles or 19 kilometers, while in Boston it cost eight cents. Also in the city of New York and many other cities you can ride for 16 miles for five cents. It cost more in Paris to operate and about the same in New York.

Any possible help I can give to relieve the citizens of Greater Boston I am at their service.

Yours sincerely,
LEWIS R. SULLIVAN, JR.
Chairman of the Suffolk County Council; Chairman State Department Legislative Committee Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U. S.

MAYOR RAISES LOMASNEY MEN

POST MAY 192

Included Among 200 Employees Favored

Contrary to the report that a large number of City Hall employees would be discharged because of the controversy between Mayor Curley and Martin Lomasney, the Mayor yesterday increased the salaries of approximately 100 employees, many of them Lomasney followers, making a total of nearly 200 increases given to city employees within the past week.

The increases in most cases for stenographers and clerks averaged $50 to $100, while among 20 increases in the assessing department a clerk, Joseph M. Smart, was promoted to be probate clerk at $2700 a year, his promotion also giving him an increase of $1200.

John M. McDowell, advanced to sales clerk in the assessing department, received $2700, a large increase over the $1400 he formerly received in the department, while another member of the department, Harrison C. O. Browning, receives the same increase in his promotion to be a poll clerk.

SO. BOSTON INQUIRER - MAY 20 1922

IN THE May 20, 1922

SPOT LIGHT and POLITICAL WHIRL

By SPARTACUS

I wonder if the people are being fooled by the political buncome which is being hurled right and left by those unfriendly to Curley You know you elected James Michael Curley as Mayor of Boston for the next four years and it isn't so long ago but what you can recall the fact that it was a wonderful victory. In other words it was a PEOPLE'S VICTORY. At that time everyone remarked that all the political leaders were against Curley. It is an old saying "To the Victor Belongs the Spoils." Well just think that over. For four years all of those so called political leaders are "out in the cold," and with them it is a case of "rule or ruin." Hence the attacks on our Mayor. You don't have to be over seven to realize all this. When Curley was Mayor eight years ago he had a hard time of it trying to make good, notwithstanding all of the obstacles placed in his way by his enemies. Curley is one who will not take dictation from anyone with the result those who wish to be "the power behind the throne" are again busy trying to discredit the Mayor, before he has even had a chance to show what he can do. Think it over.

* * *

His Honor the Mayor has ordered the ambulances at the station on National Street motorized and the building fixed up and another lease drawn up. For years local people have been trying to get this much needed improvement and it remained for Curley to make it possible.

AMERICAN - MAY - 1922

PEOPLE TO VOTE ON "L" RATE

Measure Promptly Drafted After American's Meeting on Common

A bill calling for five-cent car fares on the Boston Elevated Railway was ready for presentation to the Legislature today.

It was drawn up by Attorney Sherman L. Whipple and Attorney E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel of Boston, following a conference of mayors and selectmen of Greater Boston.

The conference, which was called by Mayor Curley, followed a mass meeting, held on Boston Common under the auspices of the Boston American.

5-CENT FARES BY NEW YEAR'S.

The five cent car fare bill changes the special acts of 1918 to provide for the five cent fare beginning January 1, 1923.

It also provides that at a special election there shall be placed upon the ballot in Boston and surrounding communities the following question:

"Shall Chapter —— of the Acts of 1922, providing for a five cent fare upon the lines of the Boston Elevated Railway Company and for the making up of any deficit by general taxation be accepted?"

The bill also provides that if this act is accepted by a majority of all the voters it shall then be submitted to the Boston Elevated Railway Company, and if accepted by the company shall be in full force and effect January 1, 1923.

TRUSTEES NOT DISTURBED.

The work or duties of the public trustees of the Elevated are not disturbed, except that they are called upon to put into effect the five-cent car fare.

By adopting the bill, the Legislature will give the people an opportunity to decide for themselves what they want to do.

The voters will be asked to decide if they want a flat five cent fare with the deficit made up by taxes levied on the municipalities affected.

Only a few more days remain to obtain action this year on the five cent carfare.

On Friday the Legislature may prorogue, with no further session until next January, unless a special call is issued by the Governor.

MAYOR WANTS RESULTS

The Mayor presided at the conference and explained at some length just what the purpose was. He declared that the time has come when public opinion is demanding a five-cent fare.

"I am prepared to go as far as I reasonably can," said the Mayor, "to bring relief, without destroying the service received today from the road. I do not care who gets the glory, all I want is results. I want to see the ten-cent fare reduced to a flat five-cent fare."

The Mayor then declared that he thought the stret car companies today are in the same class as the city water supply, the sewers and educational institutions. This being the case, he declared that the burden should be shared by all and not merely by the strap hangers.

AMOSKEAG MAN EXPLAINS

James Jackson, chairman of the Elevated trustees, went to great length in outlining the condition of the Elevated today. He showed where all the money goes that comes in in dimes. He declared that in his opinion there could be no such thing as a flat five-cent fare.

Mr. Jackson declared that there are several burdens now borne by the Elevated that should be abolished. He said that if they were abolished it would bring down some of the cost of running the Elevated These burdens he stated are: Subway leases, or rentals; corporate franchise taxes and a highway tax. The combined burden thus outlined, according to the figures quoted by Mr. Jackson, total approximately $2,570,000.

Mr. Jackson declared that the Elevated has been doing all it can to bring expenses down so lower fares may be charged. He suggested many ways in which some relief might be brought about. but stated flatly that a five cent fare is not in sight if the road is to be operated so as to render service at cost. He quoted figures at great length to prove that it could not be done.

He also suggested that the amount of money paid back to cities and towns now each year by the road be paid in smaller sums and by the installment plan.

After more discussion of figures it was agreed that the matter be put up to the voters in the cities and towns affected themselves. It was decided that the voters be asked if they want a five cent fare with the deficit of the company levied in taxes. This will be put before the Legislature at once.

PETITION PLEA BY RADIO

As the Mayor's and Selectmen's conference was adjourning the Boston American was broadcasting through the air by radio telephone a message to the people of Greater Boston in reference to five-cent carfares.

The message said:

"The Boston American, which gives you all the news every night, asks you in turn to fill out thepetition for a five-cent carfare. A copy of the American's petition appears daily in the Boston American. Sign the petition. It will help to bring about a reduction in carfares by legislative action. Act at once for the Legislature may adjourn on Fri-

day."

GLOBE - MAY - 1922

VIRGINIANS INVITE MAYOR AND MRS. CURLEY

Historical Pageant at Richmond Set for Week of May 22-29

Mayor and Mrs. Curley have received invitations from Gov. Trinkell of Virginia and Mayor Ainslie of Richmond, Va., to be the guests of the state of Virginia and city of Richmond at the historical pageant May 22-29 in Richmond, when there will be parades of historical floats, four dress balls and the pageant itself by 4800 trained participants, in an openair amphitheatre on a 40-acre site. Friday will be tournament day, with the spectacle of knights jousting on horseback.

GLOBE - MAY - 24 - 1922.

MAYOR TALKS TO 5000 ABOUT FIVE-CENT FARE

GLOBE MAY 24 1922

Mayor Quinn of Cambridge Presided at Meeting Held On Boston Common This Noon

Mayor James M. Curley, speaking before more than 5000 people at a mass meeting held on the Boston Common near the Parkman Bandstand this noon for the purpose of urging a five-cent fare for the people of Greater Boston, attacked the present fares, vigorously denounced the action taken by the members of the Legislature last week in regard to the public control act; attacked the stand taken by the speaker of the House of Representatives, and urged the imprisonment of "crooked lobbyists and the representatives who stand by them," declaring that the latter were just as guilty.

For more than an hour things were more than lively. After a number of selections by well known songsters and a band, Mayor Edward W. Quinn of Cambridge, chairman of the meeting, spoke briefly on the injustice of the present fares for car riders and told of how something should be remedied and how the legislative representatives who are sent by the people should listen to the needs and demands instead of being [illegible], sometimes blindly but at other times while wide awake, by men whose sole aim is money.

Senator John J. Carey of Dorchester said that he was in the fight to a finish and would work with Mayor Curley to bring about a change in the fare on the cars in Boston.

Representative Stephen C. Sullivan of East Boston also spoke and vehemently denounced the men who did not try to assist the people to get a five-cent fare, and urged all to get together and win the fight.

Mayor Quinn then introduced Mayor Curley and the applause lasted for more than five minutes.

In beginning Mr Curley said he was more than pleased to be present at such a meeting and for such a noble cause.

"I started things on this six years ago," he said, "and the fight will go on until we win. In 1916 I did what I could to bring about justice for the poor strap-hangers, and later certain people wanted for a Mayor a man to be depended upon to look out for their interests. They got that man. When I was licked in the fight some four years ago what did the public get? A big 10-cent fare.

"Why should straphangers pay 10 cents for the privilege of hanging on to something not worth more than five cents? They shouldn't, and we will continue the fight until the people get their rights in this matter.

"The speaker of the House last week said that the courts cannot change the present ruling in effects. If they can't, a new law must be made whereby the people will get help and get what they are looking for, namely, the five-cent fare.

"High rates in commuting have caused a large decrease in business in Boston. Yes, it has reached as high as 20 percent and caused a cut of more than $8,000,000 per annum to one individual place. The Boston & Maine and the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroads have not paid dividends for years and if they see certain companies getting away with what is going on in the street car fares they may hire lobbyists for fabulous sums to help get what the men higher up want and not the people.

"Why should the working man with a large family bear all the responsibilities? I say let the man with the high priced cars, with not a chick or a child, help to carry the burden.

"We will have a meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the City Hall and we will try to get somewhere. Invitations have been sent out to the Selectmen and Mayors of all places affected and we havereceived response from most of them.

"One, the chairman of the Selectment of Brookline, the richest town in America, refused, saying that we should let the matter stand, as the trustees know best. This man, Mr Parker of Brookline (much emphasis on the Brookline) doesn't believe in helping the people. He is the fellow that wouldn't let the American Legion meet at the Town Hall, for he found some cigaret butts on the floor.

"All crooked lobbyists who have been employed by moneyed interests should be placed behind the bars and the present Representatives who listen to them should get the same treatment.

"We have started a winning fight now and will not cease until we accomplish our purpose. If we meet too much objection from Beacon Hill, why we will go up and take the hill and give the people what they want. Let's stick together. Those who can't be at all meetings, pray and pray hard for our success, for it will be along and hard fight to get this necessary and much-wanted thing for the public."

And the Curley-Whipple conference with the Elevated trustees at City Hall this afternoon, only Chairman Philip S. Parker of the Brookline Board of Selectmen refuses to come.

In his letter of declination, Mr Parker wrote: "A previous engagement will prevent my attending the conference for a five-cent fare relative to the Boston Elevated road, on Monday. I am satisfied, however, to leave the matter in the hands of the public trustees, who, I believe, are working out the problems involved with both skill and success, and do not believe they should be hampered by outside interference." etc.

Naturally, Mr Curley did not react very pleasantly to such a bucket of cold water on his campaign for "action" for the car riders and, figuratively, he smacked Mr Parker a few ungentle ones over the knuckles in speaking afterward to reporters.

The Mayor wondered if Brookline's nearly 40,000 citizens are solidly behind Chairman Parker in his refusal to enter the conference, which the Mayor is fully confident will develop some new line of fighting for realization of the five-cent unit of fare.

Secretary Standish Willcox brought a directory of directors for Mr Curley, who read that Mr Parker is a director of the Y. M. C. A., the Brookline Friendly Society, the Brookline Savings Bank, beside being a member of a State-st law firm and a special justice of the Brookline District Court.

"What I'd like to know," said Mr Curley, "is how Mr Parker earns his living. He doesn't appear to be altogether truthful, either: first he gives a previous engagement as a subterfuge, and then criticises the conference in advance.

"I'm confident we're going to get a good deal done this afternoon. Besides the Elevated trustees and the legal advisers who have assisted me in the five-cent fare campaign—Sherman Whipple, John A. Sullivan, Corporation Counsel Mark Sullivan, Joseph Lundy, Abraham Webber and Representative McCormack—the editors of Boston newspapers are to be present, the Mayors of Cambridge, Newton, Chelsea, Somerville, Revere, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Everett and Waltham, and the Selectmen of Arlington, Belmont and Watertown are coming."

TELEGRAM - MAY - 1922

MRS JANE DILLON MAKES AFFIDAVITT

Denies Husband Split His Salary With Curley

Another affidavit aiming to disprove Martin Lomasney's itemized charges against the character of Mayor Curley in the latest outbreak in the vendetta that has long existed between them, was furnished at the Mayor's office this morning. Mr Curley did not come to City Hall today, engaging himself with city business at his Jamaicaway home.

This second affidavit is from Mrs Jane Dillon, widow of Capt John Dillon, who served as $5000 Park Commission chairman in the first Curley term.

Mrs Dillon took oath yesterday before Coleman Bohn, a justice of the peace, in relation to the following statement, which denies unqualifiedly that Mayor Curley ever required Capt Dillon to "split" his salary with the Mayor, as Lomasney charged. Mrs Dillon's affidavit:

To Whom It May Concern:

As the widow of the late John H. Dillon I wish to deny the statement made by Mr Lomnasney, as published in last night's papers, that my husband ever was required to "split" his salary with His Honor, James M. Curley. He handed his salary over to me each month, and I knew exactly where every cent of it went.

Furthermore, I knew that he would not be capable of making such a statement regarding the man whom he considered his best friend. I am glad that I am able to deny for him this terrible untruth, which is an injustice to one who is not here to defend himself. I know that I am acting as he would have me in denying this statement.

Again, I would state that my husband received the salary due him each month, and that the same was turned over to me. Jane Dillon.

POST - MAY - 1922

MAYOR APPROVES GARAGE LIMIT ORDER

Mayor Curley yesterday approved the order of the City Council of May 1st, accepting the new statute drastically limiting the erection of garages containing more than four automobiles within 500 feet of any building occupied as a school, hospital or a church.

GLOBE - MAY - 1922

SPEAKER YOUNG ASSAILS CURLEY

Demands Mayor Put Up or Shut Up on "L" Corruption Charges

Latter, in Reply, Refers to Probe of Stock Dealings Last Year

Criticism of Mayor Curley by Speaker B. Loring Young of the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday afternoon was followed by the rejection on the part of the House of the Mayor's order that an opinion be asked of the Attorney General as to the validity of the Boston Elevated Public Control act of 1918.

The Mayor's order, introduced by Mr McCormack of Boston, requested the Attorney General to rule on the question of whether the act could be set aside if it were shown there had been any fraud or corruption practiced in connection with its passage. The Rules Committee of the House had reported against admitting the order.

Speaker Young took the floor as the principal speaker against the admission of Mayor Curley's order. He gave his reasons, and added:

"If Mayor Curley has the evidence, let him present it to the district attorney. If he has not, let him be silent."

In closing his remarks, which consumed an hour and 20 minutes, Speaker Young said:

"And I commend to Mayor Curley the thought that the laws of God and man alike have taught mankind not merely that 'Thou shalt not steal,' but also that 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy n--h-bor.'"

Mr Young's speech was both cheered and applauded by the members.

History of the Order

The order was offered by Mr McCormack about two weeks ago. A hearing was held by the Rules Committee on the question of admitting it. Mayor Curley and Sherman L. Whipple spoke at length, urging that it be put before the House and pointing out the importance of obtaining the Attorney General's opinion.

The Rules Committee, on its own initiative, took the matter up with Atty Gen Allen who gave an opinion, which the Speaker yesterday read to the House, to the effect that the courts have no power to set aside a statute upon the ground of fraud, bribery or undue influence.

There were only two other speakers on the order to follow Speaker Young. They were Mr McCormack and Mr Lomasney.

Later in the day the Rules Committee reported against the admission of 12 petitions affecting the operation of the Elevated and the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company. Many of these had been held for weeks and included various propositions for five-cent fares and the operation of the Eastern Massachusetts by the Elevated.

Adverse reports on these petitions are likely to be adopted by the House at its session today in view of the rejection of Mayor Curley's order. If that should prove to be the case practically the only bill affecting the operation of these lines is that of Mr Richards of Malden, House chairman of the Committee on Street Railways. Mr Richards' bill calls for the unification of the operating systems of the street railway lines in the Metropolitan district and the appointment of a commission to supervise it. The bill is still in committee.

Speaker Young's Address

"I have as high respect for the character and ability of the gentlemen who has offered this order as I have of any member of the House," said Speaker Young in opening, "and if my remarks disclose some resentment it is not toward him, but toward the Hon James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, at whose request this order was introduced.

"It is an unusual thing for me to leave the chair and address the House personally, but I feel the importance of this situation and the gravity of the charges made by Mr Curley demand a reply in behalf of the membership of this body, and I believe it my duty to undertake the task.

"I oppose the passage of this order for two reasons. First, because it raises no legal question upon which there is any room for doubt in the minds of men familiar with American Constitutional law; and, second, because it is couched in phraseology so devised as to make its adoption practically an admission by this House that the General Court of Massachusetts is for sale.

"Mr Curley has filled the air with charges of fraud, bribery and corruption on the part of private citizens and public officials, and recently has centered his attack upon members of the General Court who enacted the law of 1918 providing for public control of the Boston Elevated Railway Company. The order offered by Mr McCormack was referred to the Committee on Rules.

"The committee felt that the opinion of the Attorney General might properly be obtained and laid before the House, but not by the adoption of any such order as this. We, therefore, stripped the order of its insinuations and asked the opinion of the Attorney General on the simple question of law involved.

"We were certain from our own knowledge of law that the judicial branch of the Government has no authority or jurisdiction to overturn an act of the Legislature solemnly enacted, and within its constitutional powers. We did not believe that Mayor Curley was sincere in this suggestion.

"The opinion of the Attorney-General, which I shall shortly read to the House, confirms our opinion. The courts have no more power or right to set aside the acts of the Legislature than to set aside appointments made by the Governor in the exercise of his Constitutional authority. Never has a more dangerous doctrine been advanced.

Prejudges Both Sides

"Discussing now the second reason I have advanced in opposition to this order, let me point out that it assumes and presupposes as an admitted fact that the General Court of Massachusetts of 1918, elected by the people, was a gang of grafters and bribe takers.

"It assumes and presupposes as an admitted fact that the officers and agents of a great transportation system, men who for 25 years have had charge of a great public utility, were crooks and debauchers of Government. Neither group, legislators nor business men, was to be given an opportunity to be heard before the passage of this order. They were to be condemned in advance, on charges unproven and, I believe, untrue, and in a method unfair and false to that sacred principle of American law which gives to every man his day in court before he is condemned.

"Nobody likes to pay a 10-cent fare on a street car. Every man welcomes any possibility of relief. This is a fertile field for agitation, though a very difficult one for constructive suggestion or action. In fact, notwithstanding many requests on our part, Mr Curley has absolutely refused to make a single constructive suggestion relating to the street railway problem of metropolitan Boston.

"His own inactivity and neglect he now seeks to cover by his reckless charge of fraud and corruption. Doubtless he has misled many honest men and women. Doubtless he will continue to mislead them. And we are dealing with a difficult and complicated problem, upon which honest men may well differ."

Speaker Young then gave a detailed history of the Boston Elevated, in the course of which he declared, "It was, of course, bad judgment on the part of the original promoters in 1897 to agree to the five-cent fare contract."

"In other words," continued the Speaker, "for 15 years the company struggled along, doing the best it could to keep up appearances with insufficient revenue to improve its service, steadily losing credit, and each year coming nearer to the inevitable abyss."

After saying "the crisis came in 1916," the Speaker told how in 1917 Gov McCall "had courage enough" to recommend that the "five-cent fare franchise be abrogated."

Continued on page

GLOBE-MAY-1922

(1)

Mr Young then indicated the problem that confronted the Legislature and named some of its more prominent members who voted for the Public Control act.

Is Five-Cent Fare Possible?

Taking up Mr Curley's five-cent-fare campaign, Mr Young quoted the following table, showing the cost of service for each passenger divided among all the items of expense:

Labor	4.615
Coal	.493
Damages	.154
Material and other items	.933
Taxes	.459
Rent of Subways and Tunnels	.582
Rent of leased roads	.795
Depreciation	.594
Interest on bonds and notes	.443
Dividend rental paid to Boston Elevated	.452
Excess of receipts over cost of service	.847
Total	9.867

"Every taxpayer and every car rider should study this table with care," Mr Young continued. "No specious argument, no smoke screen cry of corruption can hide the figures.

"No private management could run this property more cheaply than do the public trustees. The bare cost of labor and other operating expenses amounts to more than six cents per passenger.

"Does Mayor Curley wish the company to escape all taxes legally payable to the United States, the Commonwealth and the city of Boston? Does he wish to let the property run down still, with inadequate and unsafe cars, defective tracks and poor service? Would he set aside nothing for depreciation?

"Would he suspend paying the rent for subways and tunnels now collected by the city of Boston and amounting to $1,500,000 a year? Would he stop paying interest on outstanding bonds held by city and town trust funds, savings banks, insurance companies and other fiduciaries and individuals? If so, and if, like a magician, he could escape these obligations, where still is his five-cent fare?

"Does he want to reduce the wages of the motormen, conductors and other employes and force them back to the starvation rate of 1912? Or does he want to place the entire cost of street railway transportation on the general public rather than on the car rider?

"Mayor Curley knows that the chief obstacles to a reduction in fares at the present time are two: First, the obligation of the trustees to repay to the cities and towns the forced loan of $4,000,000 which was assessed to pay the deficit incurred in 1918 and 1919 and which must, under the act, be repaid out of the earnings before a general reduction of the basic fare can be made; second, the subway rentals, amounting approximately to $2,000,000 a year and now borne in full by the car riders as part of the cost of service.

"Curley Declines to Answer"

"Even should the State be willing to remit the rental of the Cambridge Subway, $400,000 annually, we are entitled to a definite statement from the Mayor as to how he stands on a remission of the Boston Subway rentals, amounting to a million and a half. Mayor Curley declines to answer. In a letter dated April 24th he says:

"'The present issue is not whether it was necessary or expedient in 1918 to grant relief in some proper form to the Elevated Railway. It is not whether the increased cost of transportation should be paid by car riders or be met by some form of taxation.'

"Again Mayor Curley declines to answer. He hides behind the smoke-screen charge of fraud.

"Where was Mayor Curley in 1918? Where was Mayor Curley in 1919? Where was Mayor Curley in 1920? Has he ever, from 1916 to 1922, made one constructive suggestion or done one helpful act for the relief of the car riders of the Boston Elevated system?

"Mayor Curley's only contribution to the discussion has been the cry of fraud and a demand that the act of 1918 be set aside. If he has knowledge of bribery and corruption, let him go to the district attorney and the Grand Jury of Suffolk County.

"It is true that a handful of members of the General Court of 1918, expecting that Elevated securities would increase in value, bought some stock. The Legislature of 1921, jealous of the honor and dignity of the General Court of Massachusetts, instituted and carried through the most thorough and far-reaching Legislative investigation ever held in this State. Almost every member of the House and Senate of 1918 testified on oath. Out of 240 members of the House, seven members alone bought stock in the Elevated before the passage of the bill. No evidence at all appeared of wholesale bribery, fraud or corruption, and I do not recall that Mayor Curley assisted in any way in the futherance of that investigation.

"A transcript of all the evidence was referred to Dist Atty Pelletier in May, 1921. That evidence has been before the district attorney of Suffolk County for 12 months. It is before him today. If Mayor Curley has evidence of bribery and corruption it is his manifest duty to produce it and bring the malefactors to justice.

"Menace to Society"

"Mayor Curley now says that the act was questioned as fraudulent the very day of its passage. And yet we find in the report of the Street Railway Commission of 1919 such men as the Hon John Jackson Walsh of Boston and the Hon Charles S. Ashley of New Bedford signing their names to a statement that the Elevated bill of 1918 'was admitted by honorable legislators of ordinarily sound judgment as necessary to save transportation in the Metropolitan area.'

"If Mayor Curley has possessed this knowledge for four years, why has he been so remiss in the ordinary duties of citizenship as to withhold it from the district attorney? Does Mayor Curley really believe the charges he has made, or is he attempting merely to confuse the issue to shield himself from responsibility and add to the unrest and discontent which always make a fertile field for the demogogue?

"The man who falsely, for personal spite or political gain, accuses public officials of corruption and crime is an enemy of organized government. He is sowing seeds of discord and revolution. He is a greater menace to society than the anarchist who lands upon our shore with the vain hope of improving the world with bomb and torch. If Mayor Curley has the evidence, let him present it to the district attorney. If he has not, let him be silent."

Speaker Young then discussed the advisability of repealing the act if it were possible, which he declared would be contrary to the public interest, and concluded:

"The law is clear. The facts are clear. This experiment of public control should continue for the original period fixed by the act of 1918, and it is my firm belief that within 10 years the Boston Elevated bill of 1918 will be regarded by the people of Boston as a salesman-like achievement of credit and renown to Boston and the Commonwealth.

"And I commend to Mayor James M. Curley the thought that the laws of God and man alike have taught mankind not merely that 'Thou shalt not steal,' but also that 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.'"

McCormack Is Satisfied

Mr McCormack then addressed the House. He agreed that he did not want the order adopted, because he was satisfied "the answer of the Attorney General gives the facts which were sought by the introduction of the order."

Continuing, Mr McCormack said he felt sure that Mayor Curley would agree to any changes in the order which he might suggest. He said he regarded "inefficient management" of the Elevated as the real cause of the passage of the Public Control act. He believed, he said, that carfares should be reduced.

Concerning the failure of an ex-district attorney to act on the report of the special committee that investigated the Public Control act passage last year, Mr McCormack said the Attorney General and the Boston Finance Commission have equal power.

Lomasney Condemns Contract

Mr Lomasney referred to the contract of the Elevated made 20 years ago to carry the people for five cents.

"That contract," said Mr Lomasney, "should no more be broken by a corporation than by the people or the Legislature. Where will the State end when it puts State credit behind street or steam roads? In this case the West End Street Railway Company, which has been guaranteed dividends, ought to have been brought into the case. The burden ought not to have been put upon the public. No power should ever pledge the property or the interests of the people to guarantee a man his dividends. Why then could not a man demand the State pay for his coal or his clothes?

"The citizens of Boston are entitled to the protection of law for the enforcement of contracts just as much as the stockholders of the Elevated."

Then the question was put on the adoption of the order and there was an overwhelming voice vote in the negative.

STREET BOARD O K'S 'GAS' TANK

Curley Seems Certain to Affirm Approval of 2,000,000-Gallon Storage

BRENNAN PREPARES TO CONTINUE FIGHT

Mayor Curley last evening received from the street commissioners their approval of the petition of the Charlestown Storage & Warehouse Company for a permit to store 2,000,000 gallons gasoline and fuel oils at 55-56 Beach street, Charlestown, and there is no doubt that he will affirm their action, despite the unanimous opposition of the city council, over whom he has an absolute veto.

Former Senator James H. Brennan, who, with Senator Thomas H. Green and the three Charlestown members of the House, protested against the mayor's action, will appeal to the state fire prevention commissioner, and is prepared to carry the matter still further, to the courts, if necessary.

Approves Limitation of Garage Erection

Mayor Curley approved yesterday the order of the council of May unanimously accepting the new tute drastically limiting the erec of garages, but issued a statem declaring that the act urgently needed amendment.

He said he signed in conformity with a pledge he made in the municipal campaign, and the purpose of the act was the "preventing of the erection and operation of a garage by the General Baking Company in Charlestown." He added that its enactment "marks one of the concluding chapters, if not the concluding chapter, in the struggle between this corporation and the people of Charlestown."

In his strictures on the act, however, the mayor said: "Section 2 renders impossible enlargement or alteration to existing buildings maintained as garages, while section 1 is equally faulty in its provision that no garage for more than four cars be permitted within the same street as, and within 500 feet of, any building occupied in whole or in part as a public or private school having more than 50 pupils, or as a public or private hospital having more than 25 beds, or a church.

"In New York city the provision against garages is limited to 20 feet from the nearest wall of a building occupied as a school, theatre or other place of amusement or assembly, while in Illinois and in Detroit it is 50 feet."

The mayor concludes that the Massachusetts act is so drastic that it will either have to be rewritten or amended.

POST - MAY - 1922

CURLEY REPLIES TO LORING YOUNG

Mayor Says He Will Continue Fight for Nickel Fare and Predicts Victory in the End

Replying to the charges of Speaker B. Loring Young in the House yesterday that he "was attempting to hide his own inactivities in fulfilling his pledge to bring about a five-cent fare in Boston behind a smoke screen of charges of bribery and corruption," Mayor Curley last night declared his intention to continue the fight and hit back at Young by referring to testimony before last year's investigating committee that 38 members of the Senate and House in 1918 and 1919 were speculating in Elevated stock.

AMAZED AT DECISION

The Mayor expressed his consternation at the opinion of Attorney General Allen that the public control act of 1918 cannot be invalidated, even if fraud in connection with the passage of the act is proved, and said:

"I cannot believe that the representatives of the people, assembled in legislative session, are able to make a contract by which the people's interests are jeopardized and make that contract under circumstances which clearly indicate that the same was procured by fraud and bribery, and that the people have no redress in the courts which are the last resort for safeguarding their interests."

Grateful to Speaker

"I am grateful," said the Mayor, "to Speaker B. Loring Young for his suggestion that persons interested in securing relief from an exorbitant street car fare apply to the courts for criminal prosecution, and I am equally astonished at the ruling of Attorney-General Allen to the effect that the courts have no power to set aside a statute upon ground of fraud, bribery or undue influence.

"It is most unfortunate that the kindly opinion expressed by the Speaker of the House today in referring to me, who have nothing to goin by the success of the fight for the five-cent fare, other than the goodwill of the people whom I have been elected to serve, and the legal opinion rendered by the attorney-general, should be publicly presented in the closing hours of the present session of the Legislature.

Will Keep Up Fight

"The opinion expressed by the attorney-general and the opinion as expressed by Speaker Young in no sense represents the end of the movement for an investigation as to the methods employed to secure the enactment of the Public Control bill. So far as I am personally concerned, neither the opinion of the attorney-general nor the attack by the Republican Speaker of the House and his allies in my own party will deter me from continuing to do what I believe to be my duty, namely, to labor for the adoption of the five-cent street car fare. The contention of the Speaker of the House, if the newspapers quote him correctly, namely, 'that the courts have no more power or right to set aside acts of the Legislature than they have to set aside appointments made by the Governor in the exercise of his Constitutional authority,' is not only ridiculous but stupid in the extreme."

Confident of Victory

"I confess that I never before realized the enormity of the crime of invading the sacred field of privilege to fight for the masses of the people, but I shall continue, regardless of legal opinions and verbal pin-sticking, and am confident that I shall win the fight."

In a speech which lasted more than an hour and a quarter, Speaker B. Loring Young of the House of Representatives yes[illegible] broadside at Mayor Curley of Boston for Young characte[illegible]s inactivity in redeeming his campaign pledges to brng about a five-cent fare on the Boston Elevated within six monhs.

Senators Kept Out

While accorded the most enthusiastic demonstration of appoval ever given to a member of the House during the transaction of regular business, the Speaker was also made the target of attack by members of the Senate, who, apparently under a mistaken interpretation of orders, were barred from admission to the House chamber while the Young speech was being delivered.

The House received the opinion of Attorney-General Allen that the courts have no power to invalidate the contract made by the State with the Elevated under the public control act of 1918, even though it might be proved that the act was passed by improper influences, and the opinion was ordered printed as a House document.

In his opinion Attorney-General Allen cited a long list of cases bearing on the legal points raised by Mayor Curley, and showed that John Marshall and other justices of the federal courts have held that the only question relating to acts of a legislature which the courts may review are those which have to do with the power of the legislature to act and that they cannot extend to the motives or the reasons which induced the legislative action.

TELEGRAM - MAY - 1922

ATTACKS YOUNG'S SPEECH

TELEGRAM

Mayor Calls Speaker Stupid; Will Work For Nickel Fare

The fight for a five cent fare has not ended.

Despite the action of the House of Representatives, an expected action, for no one supposed that this body would do anything to force the hands of the Elevated gang, Mayor James M. Curley intends to continue his fight, regardless, to quote his own words, of "the opinion of the attorney general, and the attacks which seem to the Committee to stand apart as being of a character entirely different from the rest.

"'Almost all the purchases by these men, Beck, Cavanaugh, Donovan, Doyle, Jackson, McKnight, McLane, McLaughlin, McPherson and Worrell, were financed largely, if not entirely, by the Fidelity Trust Company. In nearly every instance the loans equalled the entire purchase price paid for the stock, and the borrower, although not a customer of the bank, contributed nothing to the financing of the transaction either by way of cash or collateral, other than the stock thus purchased.

"'With one exception (Doyle), these men conducted a part at least of their transactions in names other than their own or in accounts designated in such manner as to conceal identity of those to whom the accounts belonged. That these men themselves experienced doubt as to the propriety of what they were doing, is indicated by the care which was exercised in canceling their transactions.'

AMERICAN - MAY - 1922 -



"GENERALS" IN 5-CENT FARE WAR —E. Mark Sullivan, Mayor Curley and Sherman L. Whipple conferred

TELEGRAM - MAY - 1922

CITIZENS REBEL AT FINDING

TELEGRAM

Attorney Says Decision Is Untenable and Shock to People of State

Atty. Sherman L. Whipple, in a letter to Mayor James M. Curley today scored as untenable the theory advanced by Atty.-Gen. J. Weston Allen in his ruling on the Elevated "steal" that the "law throws a mantle of protection over legislative corruption."

SHOCK TO CITIZENS

"The realization that such is held to be the law will come as a shock to the honest, law-abiding citizens," Whipple declared.

Riders on the Elevated, he said, are being taxed from ten to 15 millions to "build up and restore a depleted and exhausted property," not for transportation alone.

New force was given Mayor Curley's fight for the five-cent fare by Mr. Whipple's illuminating analysis of the situation. Mr. Whipple, one of Boston's most prominent lawyers has been a zealous advocate of the five-cent fare and an opponent of the Elevated steal.

Here's the Letter

"I have read with interest the opinion which the learned attorney general of the commonwealth recently rendered to the rules committee," he wrote in part.

"While he does not so state in explicit terms, his opinion seems to have been generally accepted as saying in substance that even if it be a fact that a band of promoters get a legislative contract with the commonwealth as a direct result of bribery and corruption of the legislature, yet such promoters can hold the commonwealth to the contract, no matter how gross the corruption or how unconscionable the obligation.

"Everyone is familiar with the rule that if a party secures a contract from another by corrupting that other's agents, the contract is not binding; but this rule of common honesty, it seems (so the attorney general says), does not apply to a sovereign state.

"I think we may rest in confidence that the legislature or the people of the Commonwealth will not long permit to exist such an incentive to corruption and wrongdoing.

Bear Unjust Burden

"The object you are attempting to achieve is one of great public benefit. I believe your efforts have, as indeed they merit, cordial public approval. The people who can ill afford to bear this burden are now restive under an unjust, and as we believe, an unlawful exaction.

"It is now evident that you cannot look for aid to the state officials. It is clear none of those in authority at the State House propose to take any action whatever in this important matter. While admitting the serious public necessity, they have offered no constructive suggestion. The Governor, although his aid was requested, declined to render aid. The attorney general finds himself helpless. The speaker and a majority of the members of the Legislature, while they admit in part, at least, that the act is not wholly satisfactory, have thus far shown no inclination to aid you in the correction of its more vicious features.

"The setting aside of this fraudulent contract was chiefly important merely as a step toward bringing about a five-cent fare. There are, however, other ways in which this result may be achieved, and to these it will now be necessary to turn your attention.

GLOBE - MAY - 1922

MAYOR CLOSES CONTRACT FOR MORE FIRE APPARATUS

Mayor Curley has just closed a contract for Fire Department motor apparatus with the American LaFrance Company, at $108,374 for the ensuing year, that will bring the department up to about 85 percent of motorization, it is expected.

The company is to furnish seven 750-gallon pump and hose cars at $11,572 each; three chemical and combination hose cars at $8290 each and 10 sets of semi-pneumatic Goodrich tires at $[illegible] per set.

The apparatus is to be built to conform to Boston Fire Department specifications drawn up by a group of expert technicians in the Peters administration. These conditions provide for standardization of equipment and the company's products have stood the test better than those of any other, department officials state.

AMERICAN - MAY - 1922

PAY RAISES HANDED OUT BY MAYOR

Many City Employes Remembered With $100 Advances

DR. CRONON JUMPED TO $3,000 A YEAR

Boosts Generously Dealt Out in Public Works and Health Depts.

Mayor Curley yesterday handed out another lot of salary increases to city employes, ranging from 50 cents a day for laborers to $1,150 in the case of Patrick J. Cronon, chief veterinarian in the street cleaning and oiling service, whose salary is boosted from $1,850 to $3,000. This increase is made because the position of assistant veterinarian has been abolished and Dr. Cronon will give his full time to the work.

In the Health Department the increases were $100 a year each. Those favored were: From $1,400 to $1,500, Elizabeth G. Phillips and Mary Callanan; $1,300 to $1,400, Mary J. Byrne, Maude B. Corkery, Margaret E. Coyle, Louis R. Lundy, Anna K. McLaughlin, Anna E. O'Connell, Sarah Barry, Margaret J. Connolly, Barbara L. Coughlin, Helen L. Donohue, Isabel Imrie, Kathryn F. Kelley, Louis C. Mogensen, Grace A. Moran, Mary K. Malley, Margaret M. Murphy, Helen McLaughlin, Lola Reyner, Mary B. Cronin, Margaret A. Connolly, Sophie T. Raport, John J. O'Brien, sanitary inspector, Anna E. Smith, stenographer, Sophie Finkelstein, John J. Connors and Edward H. Hout. In this same department Dr. Frederick J. Bailey, medical inspector, received an increase from $2,500 to $3,000.

In the various branches of the Public Works Department fifty-eight employes were remembered by the Mayor. Besides Dr. Cronon, those who received $100 increases were: Thomas F. O'Leary, Charles C. Cassidy, Otis A. B. Skinner, Frederick W. Jackson, James J. Hart, Daniel P. Thornton, John A. Tyrrell, Edmond J. Miles, William F. Donelly, John F. Cunningham, Francis D. Carmody, Timothy P. Riordan, William I. Nolan and James F. Molloy.

Patrick J. Kyle, who was advanced from foreman to general foreman was raised from $2,000 to $2,500. Other minor increases in the department were: Peter Ducia, to $1300 a year: Patrick H. Welch, to $1300 a year; John J. Calahan, Michael J. Dineen, Daniel J. Doherty, George F. Carroll, Michael J. Daly, Jeremiah J. Linehan and John J. Conley, from $4.25 to $4.50 a day, Timothy J. Regan, from $4 to day to $27 a week; John F. Cunningham, from $4 a day to $1200 a year; Martin F. Hart, Patrick F. Geary, Patrick F. Murphy, Thomas F. Donovan, Jr., Timothy F. Murphy, Alexander Brennan, Peter F. Dolan, Cornelius Hagarty, Michael J. Carney, Thomas F. Kinahan, Martin V. Adley, John P. O'Hara, John A. Dolan, John P. Flynn and John Leonard, from $4 a day to $4.25.

Other minor increases in the department were: Michael Brady, Michael Foley, Daniel Coleman, Hugh O'Connor, Michael Neary, Edward J. O'Malley, William Carson, Arcangelo Faiello, James McGregor, Patrick Burke, Thomas Manderville, James Lally, John Waldron, Cornelius O'Connor, Patrick Manning and Elizabeth J. Collins.

TELEGRAM - MAY - 1922

BIG RALLY FOR NICKEL 'L' FARE

Mayor Curley and Speaker Young to Address Throngs

BY HARRY A. BENWELL

More than 50,000 persons, one of the largest throngs ever assembled in this city, are expected to be present on Boston Common tomorrow at the Boston American's mass meeting for the restoration of five cent fares.

Mayor James M. Curley and Speaker B. Loring Young of the House of Representatives will speak, and Mayor Edward W. Quinn of Cambridge will preside.

The meeting will begin at 12:30 at the Parkman Bandstand, and will be preceded by a concert by Ives' Band.

Every man, woman and child who wants five cent fares is urged to attend the meeting, to show that the weight of public sentiment is behind the project.

CO-OPERATION NEEDED.

Special amplifiers will be provided so that the voices of speakers will be perfectly audible to every person present.

The speakers will point out that immediate action is desirable, as set forth in the Boston American's petition calling upon this year's Legislature for adequate legislation.

The popularity of the movement, which is of vital interest to every one in Greater Boston, is evidenced by the thousands of signatures to the petition, which are being received.

Because of the importance of securing legislative action during the present session, the immediate cooperation of the public is sought. The more persons who attend the mass meeting Monday, and sign their names to the petitions, the sooner will the reduction in fares be obtained.

DON'T MISS THE MEETING.

Speaker Young believes that by remitting the subway rentals amounting to $2,000,000 per year, and by remitting the $4,000,000 which cities and towns loaned to enable the road to pay the deficit in cost of service in the first year of public control, the fare could be reduced by August 1 to eight cents. A further reduction of five cents would necessitate placing the burden on the taxpayers, he stated.

Mayor Curley, on the other hand, has declared that in his opinion the five cent fare can be restored immediately, and has devoted all his energies to that end.

Both men speak with authority and their discussion of the subject will be exceedingly well handled. If you are inerested, and everyone should be, make it a point to attend the mass meeting Monday.

Mayor to Submit Plan to the "L" Trustees

Stating that it is imperative to take immediate steps to bring about a restoration of a five-cent fare, Mayor Curley has arranged for a conference in the old Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, at 3 a. m. tomorrow. He has invited the trustees of the Boston Elevated, Attorney Sherman L. Whipple and officials of towns and cities served by the Boston Elevated system.

Mayor Curley will outline a plan at the conference to ultimately restore the nickel fare.

TRAVELER - MAY - 1922

LOMASNEY MAN IS RAISED BY MAYOR

Much comment was heard at City Hall today on the promotion by Mayor Curley of Dr. Charles F. Wilinsky, a close friend of Representative Martin M. Lomasney, from the position of medical inspector at $1600 to director of the health unit in the West end at $2500.

Dr. Wilinsky organized the work of the health unit five years ago, and has since directed its activities.

Announcement was also made today that Henry M. McBride had been made construction inspector at a salary of $1700. Other new "plums" handed out today, in the form of appointments or promotions, are: Street layink-out department, Walter R. Luby, promoted from rodman at $1200 to transit man at $1300; health department, appointment of Julia S. Moynihan, nurse, $1300; printing department, reinstated pressfeeder at $33.50 per week; Michael H. McKeon, monotype caster operator at $25 a week, and Patrick T. Kelley at $20 and Jennie M. Boning at $18.

TRAVELER-MAY-1922

HOPEFUL FOR 5-CENT FARE

Whipple Says Prospects for Achievement Never Brighter

CALLS ALLEN'S OPINION STARTLING

Atty. Sherman L. Whipple, in a letter to Mayor Curley yesterday discussing the Boston Elevated fare situation, characterized the opinion recently rendered by Atty.-Gen. Allen as "certainly a startling proposition," because, he says, "while he (the attorney-general) does not so state in explicit terms, his opinion seems to have been generally accepted as saying in substance that even if it be a fact that a band of promoters got a legislative contract with the commonwealth as a direct result of bribery and corruption of the Legislature, yet such promoters can hold the commonwealth to the contract, no matter how gross the corruption or how unconscionable the obligation."

Mr. Whipple also declared that the press and Speaker Young in his address to the Legislature have entirely ignored the real criticism and real wickedness of the public control act.

Need of Rehabilitation

"They," he says, "refer to the fairness of car riders paying the cost of their transportation; to the injustice of expecting the Elevated road to furnish rides at less than what the transportation costs. But this is not the point at all. If the public control act provided only that our riders should pay the cost of transportation, there would be comparatively little to criticise. The bill means much more than that. The reason why it is necessary for the trustees now to exact a 10-cent fare is not because the transportation amounts to that, but in order to enable the trustees (in the words of Chairman Jackson) to put the property, which came to them depleted and exhausted, into good operating condition.

"That is what the car riders on the Elevated road are being taxed for. Not merely the cost of transportation, but to furnish a sum, variously estimated from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, to build up and restore 'a depeted and exhausted property.' The trustees have no option in the matter. They are bound by this vicious provision of the act to exact a fare which will cover not merely the cost of transportation, but a surplus of $10,000,000 or $15,000,000, which is nothing more or less than a legislative grant from the pockets of the people of Boston to the Elevated road.

"If the Legislature is warranted in granting this amount as a gift to the Elevated road, why should they not grant it to other owners of 'a depleted and exhausted' property? And there are plenty of them in the railroad business within this commonwealth. I am surprised that neither Speaker Young in his address to the Legislature nor the editorial writers who have discussed the matter have commented on this provision of the bill in which is concentrated the essential unfairness of the Legislation."

Opinion Called Final

In connection with the attorney-general's opinion Mr. Whipple says: "Few have believed, I think, that the law throws such protecting care over legislative corruption. The realization that such is the law will come as a shock to the honest, law-abiding citizens of our community. Everyone is familiar with the rule that if a party secures a contract from another by corrupting that other's agents, the contract is not binding; but this rule of common honesty, it seems (so the attorney-general says), does not apply to a sovereign state. I think we may rest in confidence that the Legislature, or the people of the commonwealth, will not long permit to exist such an incentive to corruption and wrong doing."

Mr. Whipple then points out that the opinion is final, since the matter cannot be taken to the courts without the indorsement of the attorney-general, and also as evident that no aid can be expected by Mayor Curley from the Governor or members of the Legislature.

However, he says, "I do not doubt that much can be accomplished by conference with the public control trustees, for in the performance of their duty they have always shown an earnest desire to reduce the fare to a minimum consistent with carrying out the requirement of the act. Furthermore, public opinion on the matter is thoroughly aroused. Whatever the lawyers may say, people will not tolerate the existence of fraud and corruption, and will not be patient with the fact that those who have promoted it are reaping the fruits of their wrong doing."

Believes Prospects Bright

He concludes that Mayor Curley is only "collaterally affected" in his fight for a 5-cent fare by the opposition of state officials and believes that the prospects have never been brighter for achievement. He finds it impossible to comprehend why Mayor Curley should be lectured for "no greater offence than a straightforward effort to correct a scandalous wrong and to relieve the people of this city from an unjust burden."

He then says: "Will you permit me to add that there are a few features in the situation which are distinctly puzzling? It is easy to see why an opinion like that of the attorney-general is welcomed with relief by those who in the past years have gained legislative favors by the bribery of legislatures, and with satisfaction by those who intend to do it again in the future.

"But it is not so easy to understand why legislators and journalists who had no participation in the corruption, who ought really to view the matter solely in the public interest, should be so enthusiastic in their expressions of a similar relief and satisfaction. It is possible that their friendly association with men who have benefited by this legislation has disturbed, in a measure at least, their usual fair and judicial attitude."

GLOBE-MAY-1922

WOULD HAVE CITY'S GUESTS PLANT TREES

Mayor Urges Substitutes for Key Presentations

Plate, Inscribed With Name of Visitor, for His Sapling

The "key to the city" presentations to distinguished visitors at City Hall has already cleaned out a pork barrelful of 'em, and Mayor Curley is about to introduce a fresh and much more flattering ceremony for the great and the near-great who come to partake of Boston's hospitality.

Mr Curley proposes to the Park Commission that, in future, the city shall give a tree, instead of a key, to all visitors of distinction, and that the recipient shall proceed to plant the tree in the Common, the Public Garden or other section of Boston's beautiful park system. Mr Curley thinks that nearly every day will be Arbor Day then, and that a splendid example will be set by the city for private citizens to emulate.

The Mayor wrote the suggestion to Chairman James B. Shea of the Park Commission yesterday, asking advice and suggestions as to its feasibility and whether there was a sufficient supply of young trees on hand to begin operations forthwith. A survey of public grounds would also have to be made.

The Mayor further suggests that the department take up the question of a suitable plate upon which the guest-planter's name shall be perpetuated upon the tree, through its life.

The idea is successfully in vogue elsewhere. An antiquarian raises the question of whether Lafayette, the French General, planted some trees in the Common on his visit to Boston.

AMERICAN-MAY-1922

MAYOR TO DECORATE BRICKLEY FOR VALOR

President David J. Brickley of the City Council will be publicly honored at tomorrow's council meeting at City Hall by Mayor Curley, who, on behalf of the American Legion of Valor, will present the war hero with the Legion of Valor certificate.

Brickley, who was decorated by the American, French and Belgium governments during the World War, was recently accepted as a member of America's great organization of Congressional Medal of Honor and Distinguished Service Cross heroes, of which Patrick J. Kyle of Charlestown

GLOBE-MAY-1922

MAYOR CURLEY APPROVES SEVERAL CITY CONTRACTS

Mayor Curley yesterday approved the Park Department contract with the Warren Brothers Company for construction of bithulitic road surfaces in the Fens and Riverway at $61,932. Of the total, $39,500 will be spent in the Fens, the remainder in the Riverway. There were six bidders for the contract, but only two agreed to furnish the bithulitic, the other four offering sheet asphalt.

The Mayor commissioned Henry J. Walper, low bidder at $1760, to build a new roof on the Franklin Park round house.

Mr Curley approved the contract with the C. & R. Construction Company, low bidder at $4648, for laying high pressure service pipe in Pearl st, between [illegible] and Franklin sts.

POST - MAY - 19 - 1922

Mayor Curley and Wife in Appreciation

Mrs. James M. Curley has accepted the invitation extended to her by the Editor of the Post to act as judge in the selection of a name for the baby hippopotamus to be purchased by the children of Greater Boston. Letters from Mayor Curley and Mrs. Curley received yesterday are as follows:

City of Boston.
Office of the Mayor.

May 19, 1922.

Mr. Edwin A. Grozier,
Editor and Publisher,
The Boston Post
Boston, Mass.

Dear Grozier—I am deeply appreciative of your kind letter of the 16th instant, in which you outline the programme of securing contributions from the children in behalf of the purchase of the Baby Hippopotamus, and duplicating the excellent service extended by the Post upon the occasion of the purchase of the elephants, which have provided so much pleasure at Franklin Park.

The suggestion which you so graciously offer that Mrs. Curley may select a name to be suggested by the children of the Post, and which shall appropriately title our forthcoming visitor, is duly noted, and I am sure she will be very pleased to advise you in the premises.

Sincerely yours,
JAMES M. CURLEY, Mayor.

350 Jamaicaway,
Jamaica Plain, Mass.

May 19, 1922.

Mr. Edwin A. Grozier,
Editor and Publisher,
The Boston Post,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Grozier—I am duly in receipt of your kind and gracious suggestion in so far that the name of the Baby Hippopotamus, to be presented by the children of Boston, may be determined by me.

I appreciate very greatly the courtesy which you have extended me and shall be very pleased to offer my best service in your behalf.

With many assurances of my esteem,
Sincerely yours,
MARY E. CURLEY.

POST - MAY - 1922

WHIPPLE QUESTIONS DECISION

Writes Curley That Nickel Fare Fight Should Be Backed

Sherman L. Whipple in a communication to Mayor Curley yesterday on Attorney-General Allen's opinion of the Elevated Public Control Act, declared that prospects for a lower street car fare were never more satisfactory than the present time and scored State officials for their failure to support the Mayor in his campaign for a nickel car fare.

WHIPPLE URGES SUPPORT

Regarding the Attorney-General's opinion as "startling," Mr. Whipple, who is aiding Mayor Curley in the latter's campaign for a five-cent fare, declared, "If a band of promoters get a legislative contract with the Commonwealth as a direct result of bribery and corruption, they can hold the Commonwealth to the contract, no matter how gross the corruption or how unconscionable the obligation."

"That the recent finding of the Attorney-General will come as a shock to the honest law abiding citizens in the community, Mr. Whipple continues, "but I am satisfied that the Legislature and the people will not long permit to exist such an incentive to corruption and wrong-doing."

Lauding the Mayor for his efforts in the campaign for lower fares, Mr. Whipple states that his efforts have merited cordial public approval, has thoroughly aroused public opinion while the refusal of the Governor, Attorney-General, the Speaker of the House and a majority of the Legislature to aid the Mayor has affected only collaterally what the latter has undertaken.

That Mayor Curley can accomplish much by a conference with trustees of the Elevated road is expressed by Mr. Whipple, who referring to the El trustees adds, "they have always shown an earnest desire to reduce the fare to a minimum consistent with carrying out the requirements of the act."

Mr. Whipple declares it is easy to understand why the opinion of the Attorney-General is favorably accepted by persons who have bribed Legislatures in the past and by those who intend to do it again, but not so easy to understand why members of the Legislature and journalists should be so enthusiastic and why the Mayor is being lectured for what he terms, "no greater offence than a straightforward effort to correct a scandalous wrong."

Mr. Whipple states that the press in its comments on the Attorney-General's opinion has ignored the real criticism of the public control act, namely the necessity of the trustees to charging a 10 cent fare to enable them to put the exhausted property in good operating condition, a sum variously estimated at from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

TRAVELER - MAY - 1922

MAYOR WANTS CITY HALL OIL-HEATED

Sends Order For $10,000 For Plant to Council

Persuaded that City Hall and the Annex can be heated a great deal more cheaply and efficaciously by oil than by coal, Mayor Curley submitted to this afternoon's City Council meeting an order for a $10,000 appropriation from the reserve fund with which the oil-burning plant will be installed, if the order passes.

The Mayor stated that engineers reckon the city's annual heating bill under the oil system for both buildings would be $14,176, as against the $23,656 it now costs to heat both buildings with coal. The Petroleum Heat and Power Company will do the installation work, if the order passes, the Mayor said.

Mr Curley also sent to the Council an order for appropriation of $10,000, with which to buy two motor ambulances for the Carney Hospital, South Boston, which has had to get along with the much slower horse-drawn vehicles.

GLOBE - MAY - 1922

MAYOR RAISES PAY OF MANY CITY EMPLOYES

Dr Cronon Given Increase of $1150 a Year

Kyle and Dr Bailey Receive $500 Raise—27 Get $100 More

Salary increases ranging from 50 cents a day in the case of laborers to $1150 a year in the case of Dr Patrick J. Cronon, chief veterinarian of the street cleaning and oiling service, were granted yesterday by Mayor Curley to many of the city's employes. Dr Cronon's salary is increased from $1850 to $3000 a year. This large increase is due to the fact that the office of assistant veterinarian has been abolished and that Dr Cronon will devote his full time to the work.

Increases of $100 each were granted to 27 employes of the Health Department, while a $500 raise was given to Dr Frederick J. Bailey, medical inspector. In the various branches of the Public Works Department no less than 58 employes had their pay increased, a few of them receiving advances of $100, while Patrick J. Kyle, who is promoted from foreman to general foreman, receives an increase from $2000 to $2500 a year.

TELEGRAM - MAY-22-1922

CURLEY ASSAILS AMERICAN SAYS EDITOR RESPONISBLE FOR 10-CENT FARE IN HUB

TELEGRAM

Continued on Page

TELEGRAM - MAY-22-1922

(1)

Editor MacFarland, In 1918, Took Entire Credit for Iniquitous Steal

THE "L" IS ON THE RUN

The Elevated gang is ready to surrender. The State Street plungers and their allies are fleeing. B. Loring Young, who battled the five-cent fare a week ago, is advocating it today and Grenville S. MacFarland, father of the 10-cent fare, is now screaming and declaring that his own child is a robber and a thief.

Grenville S. MacFarland with his editorials in the Boston American campaigned for the 10-cent fare; he wrote the bill which ended in the Elevated steal; only two weeks ago he delivered an address before the municipal officials attempting to prove that a five-cent fare was an impossiblity, and now he is the champion of the five-cent fare and Loring Young is battling beside him. They have been converted over night.

The Boston American has defended the 10-cent fare; it explained why the people should be satisfied with it and why they could secure no reduction; now the Boston American is circulating a petition and conducting mass meetings against the 10-cent fare. The Boston American has been converted over night.

During March and April in 1918 MacFarland, in the Boston American, printed petitions for readers to sign urging the legislature to pass the iniquitous public control bill.

Today, four years later, MacFarland and the American are circulating petitions to get rid of their own child. The bill MacFarland and the American forced upon the people by false promises and puerile propaganda has proved the most terrible blow ever aimed at the poor man. It has enriched State Street brokers; it made stock market plungers out of legislators; it covered the State House with shame, and it robbed the workingmen and workingwomen who have been compelled to pay a 10-cent fare.

What MacFarland and the American invented as a "blessing" for the people proved to be the greatest curse in the history of popular legislation.

Today with bands and orators MacFarland and the American try to disown their own child, but they cannot. It bears their mark upon its putrid corpse.

MacFarland and the American and the State House gang and the State Street gang have changed front, not because their ideas and ideals have changed, but because they know that The Telegram intends to get at the bottom of the Elevated steal and to send to jail the brokers and propagandists, the legislators and the leeches, who broke the law.

They know that The Telegram will place the Elevated steal before the grand jury and that the rotten facts will be made public.

In a hysteria of fear the men and the corporations which fathered the Elevated bill are now attempting to get rid of it, but they can not wash their hands.

A week ago when Loring Young arose in the house and assailed the mayor of Boston, because the mayor demanded a five-cent fare, State Street cheered. The brokers were in a frenzy of joy and Grenville MacFarland thought Young's address was a powerful declamation.

Now State Street and the brokers and MacFarland and Young have changed.

Why?

Because they found that the people had decided that any man or any corporation opposing the five-cent fare was a menace to the liberty of the people. Also, because the American's circulation has gone to smash.

But Grenville MacFarland can not deny his child. He can not drop the foundling upon any other person's doorstep. On the day the pernicious "L" act was passed, creating the 10-cent fare, Gov. Samuel W. McCall sent this letter to MacFarland:

"My Dear Mr. MacFarland—I send you herewith one of the quills with which I have just signed the bill for public operation of the Elevated Railway, in token of your earnest, early and effective advocacy of the bill.—Samuel W. McCall."

On the day the bill was passed, MacFarland, in the American, said: "It is a constructive act of which the legislature and Massachusetts may well be proud."

This was on May 22, 1918, four years ago this very day.

Again MacFarland in the American said:

"The bill will be one of the most constructive pieces of legislation which the Commonwealth has known since the Civil War."

TELEGRAM - MAY - 1922

TELEGRAM TO JAIL LOOTERS

MacFarland, In 1918, Took Entire "Credit" for Iniquitous 'L' Steal

Mayor James M. Curley, speaking today at a five-cent fare mass meeting on the Common conducted by the Boston American, bitterly assailed the American as instigator of the plan to burden the Boston public with the 10-cent fare now in effect.

The mass meeting was conducted by the American in an effort to stimulate its rapidly diminishing circulation.

CLASSED WITH LOOTERS

In his address the mayor classed the American with those State st. looters and corrupt legislators who gambled in Elevated stock in 1918, and succeeded in foisting the public control act of 1918 on the car-riding public. It was this bill that brought about the 10-cent fare.

"I am not here to further the interests of the American," the mayor said. "I am here to advocate a five-cent fare on the Boston Elevated, which I believe is possible and immediately necessary to the welfare of the people.

"The Boston American, through its editor, Grenville S. MacFarland; together with State st. looters and unscrupulous legislators who gambled in Elevated stock, is responsible for the bill which victimized the people with a 10-cent fare."

The crowd which gathered to hear the mayor's remarks was "packed" with a large number of employes of the Boston American and their friends. These were assigned by the editors of the American late in the forenoon when it became apparent that the meeting would not succeed in drawing a crowd. They adopted that method to manufacture their own crowd.

The "L" Is On the Run

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Had Petitions for Bill

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CIRCULATION GOING

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Will the Mayor Turn?

(Reprinted from a publication circulated today at the Boston American's mass meeting for 5-cent carfare.)

Grenville S. MacFarland and the Boston American invented the "L" control bill which brought about the 10-cent fare. B. Loring Young was the champion of that bill when he attacked the Mayor of Boston in the Legislature last week. Today MacFarland and the American, the parents of the bill, have invited Young to join them in killing their own child and they have chosen Boston Common for the funeral. Moreover, they have asked the Mayor of Boston, insulted and shamefully abused by Young, to speak today from the same platform as Young. If Mayor Curley joins hands with Young today after Young's disgraceful attack upon him, he does not deserve the support of the citizens who hate State street and the Elevated looters and all their works and pomps. The Mayor should never permit Loring Young to get within a mile of him.

GLOBE - MAY-1922

MAYOR CURLEY FILES HIS 5-CENT FARE BILL

Problematical What Fate of Measure Will Be, Even If Legislature Admits It

Mayor Curley's bill for a unit 5-cent fare on all street railway lines in Boston was filed at 1 o'clock this afternoon by Representative John W. McCormack. Just what its fate will be is problematical. Prorogation of the Legislature is expected shortly, possibly Saturday of this week, and it may be that action will be deferred. The House Committee on Rules, however, must pass on the question of admitting it for consideration.

There is a report that, even should it be admitted, it may get no further. This report is based on the contention that on May 2 the House rejected a bill reported by the Committee on Street Railways authorizing cities and towns to contribute toward the cost of street railway service in their respective municipalities.

That bill and the one offered today are said to be so much alike that any member of the Legislature could raise the point of order that the subject had been previously considered at this session. If the point were sustained the Mayor's bill could receive consideration only while unanmmous consent of the House members was given. That the Mayor would be opposed by one or more legislators is not improbable.

The rejected bill, which is said to resemble the Mayor's bill, was House 138 and was based on recommendations of the Public Utilities Commission. It was debated by the House May 2 and during the discussion Chairman Richards of the Street Railway Committee said "it allowed every city and town to determine whether it is willing to be taxed in order to have five-cent fares."

The Mayor's bill would cause a five-cent fare to be effective on the lines of the Elevated and of the Eastern Massachusetts operated in Boston.

It also provides that the deficit shall be made up by assessing cities and towns through which the roads operate and that cities and towns served by the Elevated shall vote on the question of accepting a provision for taxation to make up the deficit.

Mayor Curley's Bill

The Mayor's petition to the Legislature and the bill accompanying it are as follows:

"To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled:

"The undersigned, Mayor of the city of Boston, respectfully petitions for legislation to provide for a unit five-cent fare on all street railway lines in Boston and for a five-cent fare on all the lines operated by the Boston Elevated Railway Company and for the making up of any deficit in operating by the levying of taxes upon the cities and towns in which said lines are located.

"James M. Curley, Mayor.

"An act: To amend chapter 159 of the Special Acts of 1918 and to provide for a five-cent fare.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

"Section 1—Section 2 of chapter 159 of the special acts of 1918 is hereby amended by striking out in the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th lines the following: 'They shall have the right to regulate and fix fares, including the issue, granting and withdrawal of transfers, and the imposition of charges therefor,' and substituting in place thereof the following: 'They shall establish a fare of five cents for a single continuous passage in the same general direction upon the roads owned, leased or operated by said company, and shall regulate the issue, granting and withdrawal of transfers and the imposition of charges therefor, so that said section as amended shall read as follows:

Duties of Trustees

"Section 2—Said board of trustees, hereinafter called the trustees, shall manage and operate the Boston Elevated Railway Company, hereinafter call the company, and the properties owned, leased or operated by it, for a period of 10 years, commencing on the first day of the month next after their appointment and qualification, and, subject to the provisions of this act, shall take and have possession of said properties in behalf of the Commonwealth during the period of public operation, and, for the purposes of this act shall, except as is otherwise provided in this act, have and may exercise all the rights and powers of said company and its directors, and, upon behalf of said company shall receive and disburse its income and funds. They shall have the right to appoint and remove in their discretion the president, treasurer and clerk of the corporation and all officers of the company other than the board of directors. They shall establish a fare of five cents for a single continuous passage in the same general direction upon the roads owned, leased or operated by said company, and shall regulate the issue, granting and withdrawal of transfers and the imposition of charges therefor, and shall determine the character and extent of the service and facilities to be furnished, and in these respects their authority shall be exclusive and shall not be subject to the approval, control or direction of any other State board or commission.

How these politicians change.

When asked why he changed from a 10-cent fare through the Boston American to a 5-cent fare, MacFarland said:

"Well, I think my friend in State street knows just what I am doing."

MacFarland is the closest friend in this State to Robert Winsor, the banker, head of the firm of Kidder, Peabody Company, which firm practically controls the Boston Elevated.

Mayor Curley in his opening campaign against the American in Symphony Hall before election said: "The Boston American is slipping; slipping; slipping, right into the garbage pail."

AMERICAN - MAY-22-1922 AM

MacFARLAND 'LOVES' CURLEY

(Reprinted from a publication circulated today at the Boston American's mass meeting for 5-cent carfare.)

With a big-broad smile on his face, Grenville S. MacFarland, editor of the Boston American, who with his paper brought 10 cent fares to the city of Boston and suburbs, said today:

"I have won Curley over. How I smashed him during the campaign! What I said was not fit to serve the citizens. I called attention to his administration, which I claim was disgraceful. My paper, the American, has made him see the light.

AMERICAN - MAY-1922

POST NO BILLS

BOSTON COMMON is proverbially open to mass meetings of all sorts and conditions held in every legitimate cause. If spellbinders wish to speak there on the delightful theme of "The Magic Carpet," or "How to ride anywhere in Greater Boston for a nickel; we should worry about the deficit"—the Common is open to them.

The public was not aware, however, that the Parkman band stand was available for bill posting. Yesterday every column of that otherwise comely piece of architecture was plastered over with propaganda for the five cent fare illusion.

Upon whose authority was this done? And if by any one's authority, who gave that person the right to permit such abuse of public property?

If posters on the band stand pillars, why not great sign boards on the grass of the Common? Why not banners on the various statues? By renting the many excellent sites for advertising the city of Boston could more easily meet its share of the deficit from the proposed nickel fares.

Possibly one of Mr. Curley's early projects for selling or leasing portions of the Common for building purposes could now be carried out. All sorts of schemes will be needed, in the event of the five-cent fare dream coming true. Who knows but what the notices on the Parkman memorial are designed to test out what public sentiment stand for?

TELEGRAM - MAY - 22 - 1922

TELEGRAM

WILL THE MAYOR TURN?

Grenville S. MacFarland and the Boston American invented the "L" control bill which brought about the 10-cent fare. B. Loring Young was the champion of that bill when he attacked the mayor of Boston in the legislature last week. Today, MacFarland and the American, the parents of the bill, have invited Young to join them in killing their own child and they have chosen Boston Common for the funeral. Moreover, they have asked the mayor of Boston, insulted and shamefully abused by Young, to speak today from the same platform as Young. If Mayor Curley joins hands with Young today after Young's disgraceful attack upon him, he does not deserve the support of the citizens who hate State Street and the Elevated looters and all their works and pomps. The mayor should never permit Loring Young to get within a mile of him.

AMERICAN - MAY - 23 - 1922.

AT WORK ON 5-CENT FARE PROBLEM



GREATER BOSTON MAYORS AND LEGISLATORS AT CITY HALL

Scene in Mayor Curley's office just after the meeting had decided upon drafting a bill for the submission of the five cent question to the votes of the people. Seated, left to right: John A. Sullivan, Joseph Lundey, Sherman L. Whipple, James T. Jackson, Mayor James M. Curley, Mayor Bernard W. Quinn of Cambridge. Standing, left to right: Joseph P. Lyons, John McCormick, Abraham Webber, Samuel Powers, Winthrop Coffin, E. Mark Sullivan, Edward Dana, W. H. Barnam.

POST - MAY - 1922

THE TREE SUPPLANTS THE KEY



AMERICAN - MAY - 1922

CITY HALL TO HAVE OIL HEAT IN ITS ANNEX

Mayor Curley has sent an order to the City Council providing an appropriation of $10,000 from the reserve fund for the installation of oil burning equipment in place of coal for City Hall annex, the work to be done by the Petroleum Heat & Power Co.

It is figured that the new equipment will effect a saving of $9400 a year for the city, the estimated cost of operation being $14,176.58 in contrast with a yearly outlay of $23,656.10 in connection with the coal equipment.

The mayor also sent to the council an order providing an appropriation of $10,000 for two motor ambulances for Carney hospital on the National st. station, the appropriation also to cover the expense of improving the building.

POST - MAY - 1922

$10,000 FOR TWO NEW AMBULANCES

The City Council yesterday passed the Mayor's order for $10,000 for the purchase of two automobile ambulances for the Carney Hospital, the appropriation also to cover the cost of remodelling quarters for the new vehicles which will replace the horse-drawn ambulances which have been in use at the South Boston hospital for years.

GLOBE-MAY-1922

BOSTON ASKED TO OBSERVE "DISABLED VETERANS'" WEEK

Mayor Curley Issues Proclamation in Response to Request of President For Action in Behalf Of Ex-Service Men During Week of May 28

Proclamation by the Mayor of Boston.
To the Citizens of Boston:

The President of the United States has asked the people of America to make the week beginning May 28, 1922, a Disabled Veterans' Week, during which meetings and conferences may be held devoted to an appreciation of the service and sacrifice of these pathetic victims of the Great Struggle, and the formulation of plans for their present and future care.

Thousands of men who went to serve the country are sleeping today under the grass and stars in the fields of France and Flanders; the bones of hundreds are bleeching in the ocean deeps; and a great army of veterans disabled by shot and shell and shattered by disease and gas are scattered throughout the republic, living in helplessness and pain, in many cases neglected and forgotten, waiting that final tattoo that will release them from suffering and ingratitude.

In the heroic hour when they went forth to serve they were acclaimed with applause and emotion; Government, people and press united in fervent declarations that their service and sacrifice should never be forgotten; and that the care and protection of them and their dependents should be the first duty and obligation of the Republic.

The tremendous struggle is over; the emotions of those stirring days are done; the national enthusiasm has waned; America has gone cold; but the human wrecks of war are here; we hesitate to redeem our promises and pay the price of victory; and rightly the veteran asks us, "Have you forgotten?"

In compliance with the request of the honored Chief Magistrate of the United States, I call on the citizens of Boston, ever generous, never ungrateful, always patriotic, to rally to these helpless wards of a victorious Nation, to the end that our promises may be redeemed, our duty done, our honor sustained. That the war might be carried to a success we gave until it hurt. The cry today of the disabled veterans is as imperative as the call of the bond then. Honor and duty unite to urge us to make the slender remainder of the veteran's days of anguish and dependence as free as sympathy and aid can make them from the cares and difficulties his physical disabilities thrust upon him.

In Flanders' fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly—
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

. . . . . .

To you with failing hands to throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders' fields.

James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston.

WORKING TO GET FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION HERE

Manager Frank S. Davis of the Maritime Association, Boston Chamber of Commerce, conferred yesterday with Gov Cox and Mayor Curley over the possibility of the Foreign Trade Council convention being held at Boston in 1923. As a result of this conference the Governor and Mayor extended official invitations to James M. Farrell, chairman of the Foreign Trade Council, who is also president of the United States Steamship Corporation, to visit Boston.

It will not be decided where the yearly convention will be held until Autumn. Meantime a committee headed by Mr Farrell and O. K. Davis, secretary of the Foreign Trade Council, will visit the places under consideration and on their report the directors will decide upon the convention city.

The governing board of the Maritime Association has decided to work vigorously to secure the 1923 convention for Boston.

An outpouring of car riders from every part of the Elevated system filled the spacious room to protest against the present 10-cent fare, and urge the five-cent fare bill.

The House rules committee expected the hearing would last well into the evening as every person who wishes to speak will be given an opportunity.

"L" Counsel Present

Elevated trustees were presented by counsel.

The trustees will make no protest against the measure, it was stated, for the reason that they regard the matter as none of their business. The legislature, they admit, has full authority to change the terms of the old lease under the conditions of the mayor's bill, which provides for acceptance of the changes by the Elevated directors.

Thus, with Elevated owners and the legislature being the parties concerned in the measure, they assert that the trustees have nothing to do but acquiesce in whatever may be done. It would be an impertinence on the part of the trustees to interfere in any way with the mayor's measure, one man high in the Elevated organization asserted today.

POST-MAY-1922

MAYOR'S LOAN ORDER SCORED

Purchase of Beth Israel Property Under Fire

Reconsideration of Mayor Curley's $70,000 loan order for the purchase of property on Baldwin place, North End, where the Mayor plans to create a rest area and playground for the people of this congested district, brought forth much criticism from Councillors Brickley and Moriarty in the City Council yesterday.

Charging that this property is being "unloaded" on the city, Councillor Moriarty declared "the banks are howling for settlement of their $33,000 mortgage on the Beth Israel property and this is the reason for the present anxiety to unload this $56,000 white elephant on the city."

President Brickley stated that if many of the dilapidated buildings and houses in the district were torn down there would be no need of purchasing such land for a breathing space or recreation centre.

Former Councilman Walter L. Collins, appearing for Beth Israel Congregation interests and Miss Elizabeth C. Herlihy, secretary of the city planning board, both emphasized the need of the appropriation both as a humane measure and as a good bargain for the city since the price to be paid is only $56,000, the assessed valuation of the property.

Again Moriarty attacked the order, declaring the property is being disposed because of the congregation moving away. "First came the Yankee, then the Irish, then the Jews and now the Italians are pushing out the Jews," he declared.

After much discussion the council voted to postpone action until the next meeting.

TELEGRAM-MAY-1922

CITIZENS DEMAND 'L' CUT

TELEGRAM

Great Crowd at Hearing Supports Curley's Bill for 5-Cent Fares

Hundreds of Elevated patrons today filled to capacity the auditorium, the largest committee room at the State House, when the public hearing on Mayor Curley's five-cent fare bill opened.

RULES COMMITTEE SITS

The rules committee of the House sat to hear reasons for and against, if any of the latter, why the bill should not be admitted at this session of the Legislature.

Five members of the committee are residents of Boston and come in the five-cent fare zone.

ADVERTISER - MAY-23-1922.

"L" PATRONS TO DECIDE FIVE CENT FARE ISSUE

Bill Goes to Legislature Following Boston American's Great Meeting

As the first result of the Boston American's mass meeting yesterday on the Common, where 10,000 persons demanded a five-cent car fare on the elevated lines, a bill will be introduced in the Legislature today to restore to Greater Boston the universally demanded nickel fare.

By the terms of the nickel fare bill, the people of the cities and towns covered by the Boston Elevated will be given the right to decide whether with a 5-cent fare there is a deficiency in operating the lines, the municipalities will meet this deficit by a general tax. The bill will be filed by Rep. John W. McCormack of Dorchester.

It was following the Boston American's mass meeting that the new bill was drafted. Mayor Curley, principal speaker at the meeting, met in City Hall the Elevated trustees and Mayors and selectmen of communities through which the road runs. Still later the Mayor conferred with Sherman L. Whipple, Boston attorney, Corp. Counsel E. Mark Sullivan and John A. Sullivan.

The bill devised calls for submission of the general tax scheme to the voters at the next State election. Mayor Curley is confident the Legislature will pass the bill and that the voters will approve it. This also means that the mayor will abandon the proposal to have the courts rule on the opinion of Atty. Gen. Allen who said that nothing could be done to invalidate the the 1918 Elevated Bill.

Under the plan, car riders would pay only 5 cents for rides on the L, and from the proceeds the company would have to pay its public taxes. If the amount taken in at 5 cents was insufficient to meet the Elevated's taxes and operating expenses, the difference would be made up by the towns served.

A feature of the bill is that all cities and towns would share equally in any deficit and the deficit would be determined by the officials of the company in conjunction with the auditors of cities and towns obligated under the plan.

The enthusiasm which marked the mass meeting was indicative of the public's desire for a return of the nickel fare. At the same time the Legislature was denounced for refusing to publish evidence in the investigation of the Elevated scandal and it was demanded that lobbyists who engineered passage of the bill be "put behind the bars."

AMERICAN - MAY-23-1922

COUNCIL AGAIN BLOCKS NORTH END PARK

The City Council has again turned down Mayor Curley's order asking for $70,000 to purchase the property of the Congregation Beth Israel Synagogue, Baldwin place, North End, for a playground. The price asked is $56,000, the assessed value.

President Brickley and Councillor James T. Moriarty were both in opposition to the passage of the order on the grounds that it did not seem appropriate to spend money on a playground in that part of the city which will not remain a residential section, as many of the people are moving into suburban Boston.

Miss Elizabeth Herlihy, secretary of the City Planning Board, and former City Councillor Walter L. Collins both spoke in favor of the project, pointing out to the Council the need of a playground in this congested district. Both Mayor Peters and Mayor Curley favored it, they said. Action was then postponed.

The council passed the order, after many weeks of delay transferring land in the vicinity of Marine Park to the State. Mayor Curley plans to have the Dollar Lumber Company of San Francisco accept a large track of land adjoining the Strandway for a lumber base. The council held out a long time fearing that obnoxious business might gain a foothold and spoil the beautiful stretch of land and waterfront in that section.

Mayor Curley's order asking that the city sell a tract of land in West Roxbury, near the Dedham line to the Boston Elevated for a loop for cars was passed, as was one for the sale of the wooden buildings at the corner of River and Winthrop streets, Hyde Park and the release of city land on Snow Hill and Sheafe streets, North End. The price to be paid on all properties not to be less than $2,500.

The Mayor's order asking that $10,000 be appropriated for the installation of a fuel oil burning equipment for City Hall annex and a like amount for the reconstruction and installation of two motor ambulances at the Carney hospital were passed without comment.

GLOBE - MAY - 1922

MAYOR CURLEY TO PUT BOSTON INTO STREET WATERING BUSINESS

Incidentally Bumps a Lomasney Supporter—Car Sprinklers and Truck Tanks

Metaphorically speaking, Mayor Curley killed two more birds with one stone today—in arranging to get the city's streets watered through the coming Summer at a much cheaper rate than in past years and at the same time in eliminating Bernard E. Grant, big scale contractor, said to be allied with the Lomasney forces, from a chance of getting any of this type of contracting plums.

Mr Curley was manifestly pleased with himself at this coup, in explaining it to reporters this noon. The strategy of it consists mainly in his putting the city into the street-watering business on its own account and, in main thoroughfares supporting trolley tracks, letting the contract out to the American Car Sprinkler Company for operation of three of those familiar flushers that operate on the trolley basis.

GLOBE - MAY - 1922

NOTABLE DISTINCTION FOR DAVID J. BRICKLEY

Mayor Curley at yesterday's session of the City Council presented President David J. Brickley with the button insignia of the Army and Navy League of Valor and a certificate of the League in which only veterans awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and Congressional Medal of Honor are entitled to membership.

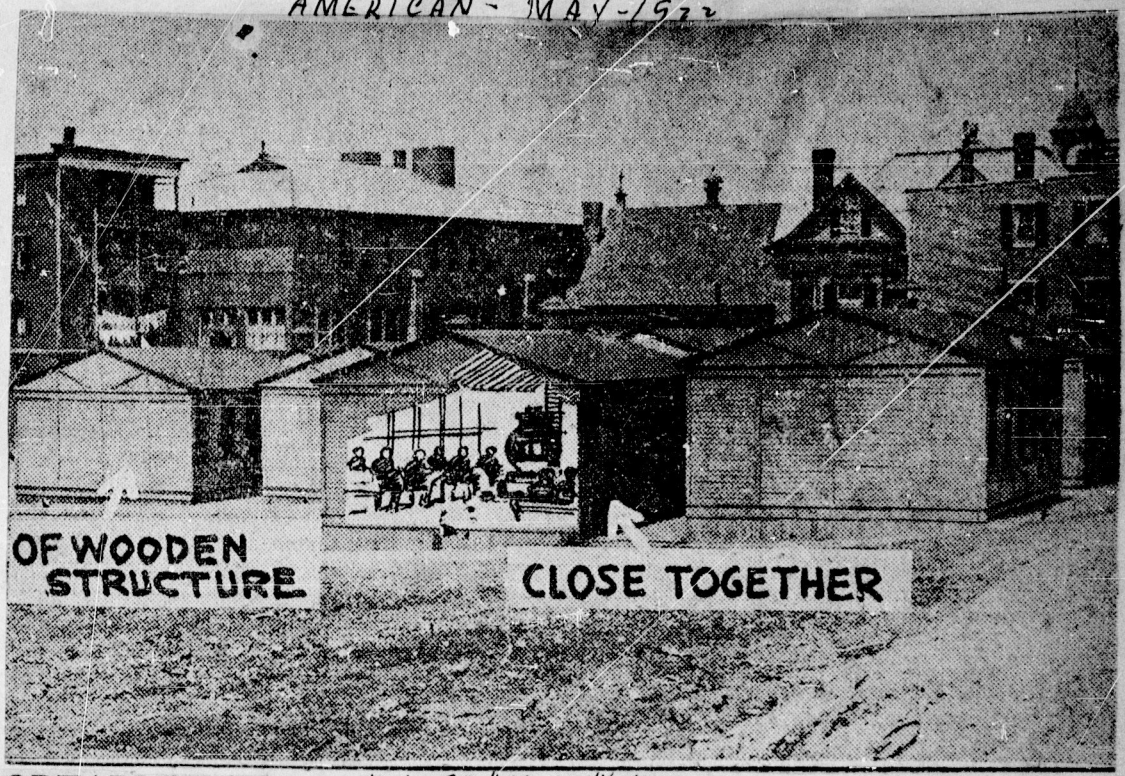
President Brickley was awarded the D. S. C. while a lieutenant in the 101st Infantry for heroism in action at Verdun Oct. 23, 1918 while in command of a machine gun company.

GLOBE - MAY - 1922

CONTRACT FOR WORK AT PLAYGROUND AWARDED

Mayor Curley today awarded to the J. C. Coleman Contracting Company the job of grading the Christopher Gibson Playground, Dorchester, and installing there a set of concrete bleachers and putting the baseball diamond, at $22,500. He also closed with the W. A. Snow Iron Works Company a contract to provide wire fences about the Franklin Field tennis courts, at $21,020. These concerns were low bidders on both jobs

AMERICAN - MAY - 1922



SAYS PORTABLE SCHOOLS MUST GO

Mayor Curley plans to abolish portable schools as rapidly as the finances of the city will permit. "When as many as 11 portables are grouped in one yard, as in the Lewis school yard, Roxbury, they constitute a fire menace," he says, "for they encircle the major building, and the children would be bewildered in case of fire."

Conditions in the high schools are crowded, he said, as indicated by the need already for a six-room addition to the new Latin school, when the new main building itself is not completed, and he has suggested to Manager Phelan, of the White fund, that the 100,069 square feet of land near the school controlled by him be leased to the schoolhouse commission for five years, at normal cost, to prevent its falling into the hands of speculators.

TELEGRAM - MAY - 1922

Through the efforts of The Telegram, a five-cent fare for the people of Greater Boston looms in the immediate future.

At no time since the fight was started has the prospect of victory been so bright.

While the campaign in some respects has not been conducted along lines altogether satisfactory, the main consideration is a five-cent fare—and that objective is close at hand.

Furthermore, every legislator who has been engaged in crooked practices in his efforts to rob the people of Boston through a 10-cent fare will be jailed.

And every mercenary legislator who attempts to block the people's efforts for relief will be consigned to political oblivion. It is inevitable. It is a certainty.

MONITOR - MAY - 1922

PUBLIC HEARING ON 5-CENT FARE

General Court Considers Mr. Curley's Measure

What is probably the last phase of Mayor James M. Curley's campaign for a 5-cent fare on the Boston Elevated during the present session of the general court, was opened this afternoon when the Committee on Rules of the Massachusetts House of Representatives gave public hearing to Mr. Curley's bill for a 5-cent fare.

The hearing room was well filled with representatives of the city, members of the Legislature, representatives of the Boston Elevated and persons interested as car-riders in the latest drive of the Mayor to fulfill his campaign promises.

The hearing is on the Mayor's bill filed by Rep. John W. McCormack of Boston. The measure provides that the trustees of the Boston Elevated shall institute a five-cent fare and that any deficit that might occur would be made up by revenue from general taxation levied on the cities and towns concerned and served by the system. The acceptance of the bill would be subject to referendum on the several communities which would be affected by the reduction.

In asking that the measure be admitted to the General Court at this time, the committee also considers the suspension of the rules requiring the petitions be filed before the middle of January, and requiring that legislation affecting public service corporations and their corporate powers shall be published at least three weeks before hearing.

GLOBE - MAY - 1922

MAYOR TO HAVE CITY DO SPRINKLING WORK

Will Hire Three Trolley Car Flushers

Plans to Buy Three Motor Tanks—Oiled Streets Won't Be Watered

Mayor Curley announced yesterday that he has planned a change in the system of watering the streets. The new arrangement calls for the elimination of Bernard E. Grant of Brookline, one of the big contractors, and said to be allied with the Lomasney forces, who has done this work for the city since the days of the late Mayor George A. Hibbard.

Last year, Grant's bill to the city for operating motor truck flushers was $38,000, and there was an expenditure of $40,000 more to a dozen or so contractors for watering streets by using horse-drawn vehicles.

Mayor Curley plans to have three trolley car flushers of the American Car Sprinkler Company, operate on the main thoroughfares, where car tracks are laid. For use on the streets without tracks, the Mayor plans to purchase three motor trucks of the tank type. He figures that these will cost $29,000 for the three, and there will be an additional $6000 for the operation and repair of the three tanks.

The car sprinkler company will operate the car flushers for six months of the year at $5000 a month, making a total of $30,000 for the trolley flushers for the season. The city has long maintained the use of one of these flushers in the Summer.

Mayor Curley announces that the nonasphaltic streets, coated with road oil, will not be watered.

TRAVELER - MAY - 1922

EXPOSES COST OF 5-CENT FARE

Speaker Young Shows How Taxes Must Jump if Curley Prevails

'EDITOR' FITZGERALD DISCUSSES HIMSELF

By THOMAS CARENS

Speaker Benjamin Loring Young of the House yesterday made public some interesting figures, which show just how much the cities and towns of Greater Boston will be called upon to pay in order that James M. Curley may not have to fulfill too literally his campaign pledge to "get the five-cent fare back or resign."

At Thursday's hearing before the rules committee, Young and Representative Henry L. Shattuck drew from Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan an admission that the deficit to be assessed on the cities and towns under the Curley plan would not be less than $10,000,000 in the first year. The best opinion is that the deficit will be nearer $15,000,000, but Young is willing to accept Sullivan's figures for the purposes of comparison.

Would Lower Boston's Share

The 1919 deficit, which created such a storm of protest, was assessed on the cities and towns in proportion to the number of passengers carried in each municipality. This was the fairer method, it was reasoned at that time, because some of the cities, such as Chelsea, Malden, Everett, Arlington and Watertown, were served by the Bay State lines as well as the Elevated. The Curley deficit would be assessed on the basis of population, which would not only lower Boston's share from 70 to approximately 61 per cent. of the total, but would impose an almost unbearable burden on the non-manufacturing communities, where residential property would have to pay the extra tax.

Speaker Young yesterday sent to the mayors of Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Medford, Somerville, Cambridge and Newton, and to the selectmen of Arlington, Belmont, Watertown and Brookline, an invitation to appear next Thursday morning, when the rules committee will again take up Curley's bill. Accompanying the invitation was a table showing how the estimated deficit of $10,000,000 would be levied, on the basis of population, and the increase in the tax rate of each community which it would represent. These figures are:

	Share of deficit	Increase in tax rate
Boston	$6,121,380	$3.48
Chelsea	356,605	7.81
Everett	309,782	6.01
Malden	401,613	7.81
Medford	250,533	5.82
Arlington	122,265	4.43
Somerville	713,226	7.43
Cambridge	893,622	5.17
Belmont	66,350	3.60
Watertown	135,618	4.11
Newton	354,034	3.48
Brookline	275,018	2.32

When these figures sink in on the various city and town officials and on the Greater Boston members of the Legislature, the latter will not find it difficult to make up their minds on the Curley bill.

Political Significance in Devlin Transfer

Within a few hours after James H. Devlin had resigned his position as secretary to the police commissioner of Boston yesterday he had been appointed an assistant attorney-general by Atty.-Gen. J. Weston Allen. The politicians who were mildly surprised when informed that Commissioner Wilson had finally decided to dispense with Devlin's services, were amazed when they learned that Atty.-Gen. Allen had at once made an opening for the deposed secretary, and began to read into the transfer some political significance.

For some mysterious reason Devlin has not been popular with certain politicians about town. Commissioners O'Meara and Curtis, in turn, were under serious pressure to remove him, but both insisted on retaining him, and because of his knowledge of the duties of the office he became known as the commissioner's "right arm." Neither Commissioner Wilson nor Devlin himself would comment last night on his retirement from the police department, but stories of political influence were in the air.

Allen undoubtedly selected Devlin for his ability as a lawyer, but he must have known that the selection would give rise to comment. It is generally accepted, for instance, that Allen will oppose Gov. Cox for the Republican nomination for Governor. It is also known that Commissioner Wilson was Cox's personal selection for the vacancy caused by the death of Commissioner Curtis. Naturally there is some speculation.

"Editor" Fitzgerald Discusses Candidacy

In the current issue of the Boston Republic, Editor John F. Fitzgerald writes with some feeling and with an abundance of figures a discussion of Candidate John F. Fitzgerald's attempt to obtain the Democratic nomination for Governor. The discussion is undoubtedly prompted by the prodigal manner in which Mayor James M. Curley has recently been "hooking" the nomination which Fitzgerald seeks, and the attempts by Curley and his minions to belittle Fitzgerald.

Delving into history, Editor Fitzgerald points out that in 1912, when the Democratic party engaged in a knock-down, drag-out fight for places on the delegation to the Baltimore national convention, John F. Fitzgerald, then mayor of Boston, was first in a field of 16 candidates, leading such party celebrities as David I. Walsh, John W. Coughlin, George Fred Williams, James H. Vahey and others. In 1916 Fitzgerald, no longer in the mayor's chair, ran for the Senate against Lodge. Although there were many stories that Curley, then mayor, would knife his predecessor in Boston, Fitzgerald carried the city by 21,000, while Wilson, as the presidential candidate, received only 19,000 plurality, and Fred Mansfield, candidate for Governor, was only 18,000 to the good leaving the city.

Editor Fitzgerald undoubtedly wishes to remind Mayor Curley that before he again offers the Democratic nomination to Gen. Edwards, or Samuel W. McCall, or some other life-long Republican, he should consider Fitzgerald's strength in a Democratic primary. Incidentally, the politicians are wondering why Curley, if he has the gubernatorial nomination so much at his disposal that he can offer it to anyone, does not gladden the heart of his faithful follower, Sherman Whipple, by presenting without any strings the senatorial nomination.

AMERICAN - MAY - 1922

THE MAYOR and his legal satellites went up the hill—and down again. They showed a tremendous zeal in the cause of freeing the poor working people of Boston and vicinity from a portion of their car-fare burden; and an equal indifference to letting that burden fall wherever it might happen to fall upon the shoulders of the taxpayers.

Had the mayor and his legal cabinet counted the probable cost of the proposed five-cent fare bill to the taxpayers? They had not. That would have been practical. The mayor doesn't care to emphasize the practical side of this fare question.

Attorney John A. Sullivan hinted that the state may properly relieve poor persons. In other words, he would have car riders classed with paupers, unable to pay for what they get.

When will our demagogues learn that they cannot fool all the people, or even a majority of them, all the time? The public wants the Elevated operated at the minimum expense consistent with good service. The public wants nickel fares or the nearest thing to nickel fares it can have as a result of the utmost efficiency in operation. But the vast majority of car riders, we doubt not, are honest enough with themselves and their fellow-citizens to wish to pay for their rides directly, and not in installments or taxes, part of which will come out of the pockets of those too poor even to ride at a nickel a trip!

The mayor compared the city's need of transportation with its need of water. Interrogation drew from him the admission that the city makes a profit from the sale of water. Until the city decides to furnish water, an absolutely universal necessity, at or below cost, it will be as well to let the car riding portion of the public pay the cost of transportation. No more equitable, no more economical method of distributing the cost has yet been proposed, nor will or can be.

MONITOR - MAY - 1922

MAYOR PROPOSES NEW STATUS FOR ARNOLD ABORETUM

MONITOR

Private Gifts Aid Gardens Which Mr. Curley Would Enlarge by Public Funds

The possibility of perpetuating the Arnold Arboretum which is now maintained by private subscriptions amounting to $60,000 a year and the possibility of establishing in connection with the Arboretum a rose garden, similar to the famous Rose Garden of France, through private benevolence, were discussed informally by Mayor Curley today.

The Arboretum is at present controlled by Prof. Charles S. Sargent of Harvard University who secures the $60,000 from individuals of wealth in the State who love trees and flowers, Mayor Curley learned in a recent conference with him.

The city of Boston, according to Mayor Curley, could well expend a larger portion of the $250,000 accruing every year from the George F. Parkman fund in the development of the Arboretum, which, the Mayor says, is becoming more beautiful and more popular all of the time. The Mayor today instructed James B. Shea, chairman of the Park Commission, to prepare to expend this year in the Arboretum about $6000 in repairing roadways and footwalks throughout the Arboretum.

Rose Gardens Proposed

In connection with the establishment of a rose garden the mayor said that such an ambitious enterprise would cost about $300,000 and that he hoped this sum would be forthcoming from citizens of Massachusetts who could not do betier than found such an addition to the Arboretum.

To illustrate how more and more the people of Boston and vicinity are visiting this famous reservation which has been developed through the personal labors of Professor Sargent, Mayor Curley said that he had been informed by Professor Sargent that in lilac time in two weeks a count had been made roughly of visitors and it showed that more than 70,000 people had come there to view the fragrant blooms.

The Mayor said that he is planning to make a thorough inspection of the Arboretum in company with Professor Sargent on Saturday, June 3.

The Mayor said that Professor Sargent had told of securing for the Arboretum seeds from the veritable cedars of Lebanon and planting them there and how the seedlings had sprouted and grown until the long-mooted question as to whether these famous trees would grow elsewhere than in Lebanon had been solved affirmatively, at least, so far as the Arnold Arboretum is concerned.

Present Curious Status

Mayor Curley said that such an education enterprise and one tending to widen the vison for beauty of the people in general should receive greater attention from the City of Boston than it ever had in the past. He indicated that he intends to make a special study of the famous beauty spot of Boston and see to it that money and care be not lacking to bring about its continued development in accordance with the desires and plans of Professor Sargent.

The Arnold Aboretum is the result of a bequest of $100,000 by James Arnold, a merchant of New Bedford, in 1868, "to be devoted to the advancement of agriculture or horticulture." In 1872 the legacy was turned over to the President and Fellows of Harvard College to develop and maintain an arboretum on the farm in West Roxbury given to the university by Benjamin Bussey, and the university has since maintained the Arboretum.

In 1882 a contract was made between the University and the City of Boston, under which the city agreed to add certain adjoining lands to the Arboretum, to construct and maintain under the direction of its Park Commission a system of carriage drives and walks, to police the grounds and to assume all taxes that might be levied on the property during the 1000 years for which the contract was made.

By this contract, the University agreed to open the Arboretum to the public from sunrise to sunset on every day of the year, reserving entire control of all the collections and of the grounds, with the exception of the drives and walks. Work on the roads was begun by the city in 1885.

TRAVELER - MAY - 1922

'EL' FARE WILL BE LOWERED, SAYS JACKSON

But 5-Cent Figure Is Impossible, Chairman of Trustees Asserts

R1

CANNOT FIX NEW RATE TILL JUNE 30

The trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, mayors and selectmen of the cities and towns served by the lines, and other interested persons met with Mayor Curley and his advisers yesterday afternoon at a conference held in the aldermanic chambers at City Hall to discuss the possibility and means of obtaining a five-cent fare throughout the transportation system.

Declaring that the subways are highways and should not be leased, that the government is charging a public service for a corporation excise tax, and that costs of labor and materials may be expected to be lower, Chairman Jackson of the board of trustees of the elevated declared that if these reductions are carried out it will be possible in the near future to make a substantially lower fare than 10 cents, but not to lower it to the five-cent level.

Mayor Curley's Views

Mayor Curley, in opening the discussion, said: "The present session of the Legislature will be terminated shortly, probably within a few weeks. Apparently the public are of the opinion that something should be done to relieve the burden of the present 10-cent fare. I am prepared to go as far as anyone can reasonably go to secure this relief and at the same time maintain the standard of service, which is better today than in 1918.

"It is a question if the time has not arrived for the initiation of a program to bring about the 5-cent fare. Transportation today is in the same category with city sewers, city water and city streets. Therefore the burden of the expense should be on the whole community, rather than on those who pay excessively for the privilege of hanging on a strap.

"It would not be exaggerating to say that 5000 automobiles pass through the streets of Boston each day. The people who use them are dependent upon the rapid transit lines only occasionally, but the success of their businesses is dependant upon them. Therefore the question arises if they shouldn't stand part of the expense."

Chairman Jackson Speaks

The mayor then called upon Chairman Jackson to speak for the trustees of the road. "We are administrative officers, it should be borne in mind," said Mr. Jackson, "and thus, while it is our duty to give requested information, and perhaps opinions, we do not feel that we should make recommendations to the Legislature. We agree that relief should be afforded and that has been our aim, within the limitations of the statute.

"Subway rentals have caused the chief discussion. Subways are properly highways. The first subway was supported by real estate owners and the car-rider without consultation was driven from the streets. Ever since the public control act was passed the service has been a public service rendered by state officials and the public should not be forced to rent the subways any more than to rent the use of streets. The amount of this rental is equal to half a cent on every fare.

"We are contesting the attempt of the government to charge a corporation excise tax. Why should the state, engaged in this public service, charge to the car-rider this corporation tax? It amounted to $177,000 last year and this year would be $320,000.

R2

Reserve Fund All Spent

"The reserve fund for depreciation has received much criticism. It does look sometimes as though it were holding back some of the receipts. However, it is essential to keep the road up to a certain standard of efficiency and this fund is being spent as fast as it is received. But the property has not been built up to a point where it has materially increased the property values or capital values."

GLOBE - MAY - 11 - 2

NEW PLAYGROUND ORDER HELD UP

Moriarty Calls Beth Israel Site "White Elephant"

Says Banks Seek Settlement of Their $33,000 Mortgage

Mayor Pins on Brickley Another Decoration

Assertion that "the banks are howling for settlement of their $33,000 mortgage on the Beth Israel Congregation property in Baldwin pl (North End) and this is the reason for the present anxiety to unload this $56,000 white elephant on the city" was made by Councilor James T. Moriarty in the Council's consideration yesterday afternoon of Mayor Curley's $70,000 loan order, intended for purchase of buildings and site and establishment there of a children's playground.

Pres David J. Brickley joined Councilor Moriarty, and they succeeded in putting action over until they get some information from the Assessing Department as to the $56,000 assessed valuation of the parcel, and from the Park Commission as to the advisability of locating a playground at that particular place.

Attorney Walter L. Collins, ex-Councilor, appeared for the Beth Israel Congregation, and Miss Elizabeth C. Herlihy, the City Planning Board secretary, outlined what the board believes are the necessities in this section, and also expressed the opinion that the selling figure named is advantageous to the city. Attorney Collins said the section bids fair to remain for long a residential quarter and spoke of the need of public breathing spaces and playgrounds in the vicinity.

Blames Officials for Congestion

Councilor Moriarty criticised the city Building and Health Departments as largely responsible for the notorious congestion in these slums. "Many of the present buildings ought to be condemned as unfit for human habitation, and torn down; then there would be enough breathing space,' he said.

"Instead of strict regulation by these departments we see greedy landlords being permitted to erect dwellings and other buildings on land that was originally meant for back yards. So now there aren't any breathing spaces left.

"And that's the answer in the present case. The banks which have the mortgage want their dough and they want it quick! Moreover, I believe that, if the city goes into this, it will cost us not $56,000, but $100,000, as these projects nearly always do. Remember that they gouged us on the Morton-st widening, not far from Baldwin pl. It is a shame the city had to pay $200,000 for this! The present offer isn't meant to help the tenement kids; somebody wants to get some easy money."

After twice blocking acceptance of the State's offer of a swap of land with the city at Marine Park, South Boston, the Council accepted the offer yesterday by a 5 to 2 vote, Councilors Moriarty and Ford (both South Boston members) voting against it. In an address to the Council a fortnight ago favoring the transfer, Mayor Curley spoke of the prospective plan for location of an immense lumber yard on the shore of Pleasure Bay and backing upon Marine Park, one of the city's greatest public parks.

To Heat City Hall Annex With Oil

Final assent was given Mayor Curley's order to sell to the Elevated for $2500 a plot of old Parental School land owned by the city at Spring st, West Roxbury, for building a loop.

The Passionist Missionary Society was voted permission to use for burial purposes a plot of 25,000 square feet, numbered 159 Washington st, Brighton.

Unanimous passage was given Mayor Curley's order for $10,000 from reserve funds to instal an oil-heating system in City Hall Annex instead of the present coal-heating system. A large saving will be made, it was urged.

Mayor Curley visited the Council chamber to pin upon the lapel of its president, Capt David J. Brickley, the pin of the Army and Navy League of Valor, for distinguished service in the World War.

In the little ceremony Mr Curley read the citation of Gen P. C. March, chief of staff, given Capt Brickley by Congressional direction with the Distinguished Service Cross:

"For extraordinary heroism in action, near Verdun, France, October, 1918. Stubbornly resisting three strong enemy counter attacks, Lieut Brickley, without aid, went forward, and by effective machine-gun fire drove the enemy from and captured a strong pill box which had been raising havoc in our ranks."

Patrick J. Kyle of Charlestown, the organization's National commander, then handed Capt Brickley the framed certificate of honor accompanying the pin. The recipient was given a round of applause.

POST - MAY - 1922

NICKEL FARE BILL IS FILED

House May Suspend Rules to Admit It

Mayor Curley's petition for a five-cent fare on the Boston Elevated, the deficit in cost of operation to be assessed upon the cities and towns served by the road, will be heard on the question of its admission by the House committe on rules Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The bill was filed in the House yesterday by Representative John W. McCormack of Dorchester and referred to the committee on rules on the question of suspension of the rules to admit it thus late in the session. To secure the admission of a bill at this time requires a four-fifths vote of the House, but a recommendation of the rules committee in favor of suspension would undoubtedly mean that the House would agree to its consideration before prorogation.

It was evident from the informal discussion of the proposition among the members of the lower branch yesterday that the bill will be fought hard by some of the members of the House, who will try to block its admission. Republican leaders in some instances admit, however, that it would be a gross political blunder on their part to refuse to consider the measure which the Mayor has presented.

TRANSCRIPT - MAY - 1922

Street Railway Fares and Taxes

Mayor Curley's method of securing a five-cent fare on the lines of the Boston Elevated system is first to fix the fare and then let the cities and towns reached by the railroad make up a deficit through the general tax levy. That is the scheme which the mayor would have submitted to the people of these communities at the State election next November. With it goes the intimation that the people who pay the car fares would not be called upon to contribute to the increase in taxes. About 300,000 people ride through the streets of Boston daily in automobiles, says the mayor, adding, "yet it would be impossible, in my opinion, for many of these people to earn enough to own an automobile if it were not for the fact that we have street railway service." While there is here no direct statement to that effect, there is clearly basis for the inference that the people who ride in automobiles would pay the bills incurred in order that other people might ride in street cars at a five-cent fare.

But, of course, it would not work out that way. A tax assessed by municipalities to make up deficits in the operation of the street railway system would fall on all classes in the community. It would be reflected in the tax bill of the man struggling to lift the mortgage on his home. Landlords would find in it reason for further increase in rents. Unscrupulous landlords would seize upon it as excuse for extortionate increases. It would figure in the overhead expenses of the grocer and the provision dealer. Like other taxes, it would be passed along to the plain people. The people who ride in the cars would pay their full share of it.

And it is altogether probable that deficits would increase in size. Car riders who failed to grasp the fact that they were helping to meet these deficits would have no incentive to resist demands for unwarranted extensions of the street railway system and for costly enlargement of service. With politicians preaching the doctrine that somebody else is paying for that which large numbers of people enjoy it is likely that there would be constantly growing demand from their dupes for more of a good thing at the expense of others. To some extent, the resistance of the people who understood might prevent the carrying out of these demands, but to some extent they would be made effective, and the tax burdens of the people would be proportionally increased.

The attempt to force the street railway fare to five cents and "pass the buck" to the taxpayers comes at a time when, because of the sound and prudent management of the public trustees, the lowering of the fare is in prospect, although it cannot, for the time being, go to the five-cent level. Chairman Jackson of the trustees, at yesterday's hearing, suggested that the Elevated might properly be allowed by the municipalities to pay back in installments the money advanced to meet deficits. With the savings that have been made and further savings to be effected in the cost of operation, Mr. Jackson sees the prospect of the early establishment of a fare substantially less than ten cents.

AMERICAN - MAY - 1922

THE situation is critical if we are to get a reduction in car fare this year. The Legislature is about to adjourn, and we can do nothing without the Legislature. All power to grant a considerable reduction in car fare lies with the Legislature. The Mayor is quite helpless and always was quite helpless as we have frequently pointed out to the people of Boston.

Now, if we are to get a five-cent fare or an important reduction in car fare, we must act quickly and intelligently. A false step will mean the loss of at least a year in achieving this very desirable result. The Mayor has tried one way which we pointed out would never produce results. That was to attack the Public Control Bill. The increase of car fare was not the result of the Public Control Bill. It would have come no matter whether the Public Control Bill had been passed or had not been passed. It was a question of the high cost of living in everything. The railroads have increased their rates much more than the street railways and so has every other agency.

The Mayor has abandoned that plan because he found that it was not feasible, just as we said he would find it unfeasible. He has now adopted the plan of having a bill submitted to the Legislature providing for a five-cent fare, the deficit in the cost of operation of the street railway which would follow a five-cent fare to be paid out of taxes.

There seems to be ground for the belief that the stockholders of the old Elevated would have to consent to this method of reducing the fare, and upon this assumption the Mayor's bill provides for the stockholders' consent.

That, in our judgment, is a fatal defect in the bill, for we do not believe that the stockholders ever would consent to the bill. The reasons are numerous. But the length of this editorial does not permit us to discuss them. We shall at a later date go into the different phases of such a proposal.

The Advertiser will support the Mayor's bill, but it does not consider the Mayor's bill adequate to the situation. The only real, permanent solution is public ownership. Let us take the road, pay for it what a jury finds it is worth, or buy the stock of the road on the market, whichever would be the cheaper way for the public. Thus we would end the separation of the title from the possession of the street railway and the consequent confusion of the public mind which makes the people the easy victim, of political demagogues who know no more than the people themselves about these situations.

GLOBE - MAY - 1922

MAYOR CURLEY'S PROPOSED 5-CENT FARE REFERENDUM

The bill drafted by Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan, to be introduced in the Legislature today, for a 5-cent fare, proposes by amendments to the present laws to direct that the trustees of the Boston Elevated "shall establish a fare of 5 cents for a single continuous passage in the same general direction upon the roads owned, leased or operated by said company," and provides for regulation of transfers and charges therefor.

The bill provides that the company shall receive from the Commonwealth a sum which together with the fares shall meet the cost of the service. Jan 1, 1923, is set as the date for application of the 5-cent fare. Provision is made for assessing any deficit in the cities and towns served, in proportion to population according to the latest census.

The bill orders a referendum at the State election in Arlington, Belmont, Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Medford, Newton, Somerville and Watertown, on the question of acceptance of the act including the making up of any deficit by taxation on those cities and towns.

MAYOR ADDRESSES CROWD OF 5000 ON FIVE-CENT FARE

Mayor James M. Curley spoke from the Parkman Bandstand yesterday to about 5000 people. He spoke vigorously on the 5-cent fare question, urging the imprisonment of "crooked lobbyists and the Representatives who stand by them."

"In 1915 I did what I could to bring about justice for the poor strap-hanger," said Mayor Curley, "and later certain people wanted for Mayor a man to be depended upon to look out for their interests. They got that man. When I was licked in the fight some four years ago what did the public get? A big 10-cent fare.

"Why should the workingman with a large family bear all the responsibilities? I say let the man with the high-priced cars, with not a chick or a child, help to carry the burden.

"All crooked lobbyists who have been employed by moneyed interests should be placed behind the bars and the present Representatives who listen to them should get the same treatment."

TRAVELER - MAY - 1922

GRANT LOSES CONTRACT FOR STREET WATERING

Curley Takes Job Away from Friend of Lomasney

Bernard E. Grant, who has had millions of dollars of contracts with the city, in several administrations, appears to be "in bad" with the present administration, and is getting no more contracts. Mayor Curley does not admit that the reason is that Mr. Grant is friendly with Martin M. Lomasney, but says that the city will save $40,000 this year and $70,000 in subsequent years by banishing Mr. Grant's horse-drawn water carts from the streets. Mr. Grant's paving contracts, chief sources of revenue, the mayor is not discussing, just yet.

The mayor's figures as to what was spent last year are: for flushing $58,000, and for sprinkling $40,000. Contracts have now been awarded to the American Street-Car Sprinkling Company for sprinkling by three cars, on an eight-hour day basis, rainy days to be excluded, to cost, approximately, $25,000, or $30,000 for six months; and the flushing is to be done by three steel tank motor flushers, bought for a total of $29,000, the cost of upkeep being estimated at $6000.

TRAVELER - MAY - 27 - 1922

A PROUD DAY FOR MOTHER :: :: :: By Collier



GLOBE - MAY - 1922

MAYOR AND MRS CURLEY TO BE GUESTS AT N Y DINNER

Mayor and Mrs Curley are to be of a large group of Boston people at the complimentary dinner to be tendered E. C. Fogg, formerly manager of the Copley Plaza, tomorrow night at the Plaza in New York city, which he is to manage henceforth. Mrs Curley will go to New York on the 1 o'clock express tomorrow afternoon, but the Mayor feels he must be present at the Legislative hearing tomorrow afternoon on the five-cent fare bill, so cannot go until 5 o'clock.

Mr and Mrs Curley will remain at the Pennsylvania in New York on Friday as the guests of Mr Statler, the Mayor said, and will return to town on Saturday.

The Mayor today appointed William J. Shea to a $1900 clerkship in the Schoolhouse Department, J. Edward Johnson as Institutions Department parole agent at $1600, Herbert V. Sexton as Employment Bureau procurement agent at $1500.

TRANSCRIPT - MAY - 1922

Grading and Concrete Bleachers at Christopher Gibson Playground Will Cost $22,500

These are days of many contracts at City Hall. Today, the mayor announced his approval of several in the Park and Public Works Department, the total amount being $34,654.74, and the largest being that of grading and building concrete bleachers at the Christopher Gibson playground, which went to J. C. Coleman & Sons Company for $22,500. This playground is one of the largest and most popular in the city, and the work has been necessary for a long time.

Tennis enthusiasts who use the courts at Franklin Field will be interested to know that a wire fence will be built around the courts, at a cost of $2100. A similar fence will be constructed at the Cottage street playground, East Boston. J. C. Coleman & Sons Company will also build a cement tank at the elephant house, Franklin Park, to house the baby hippopotamus.

AMERICAN - MAY - 1922

LEGION POST TO GET COLORS FROM CURLEY

Presentation of colors to Metropolitan Firemen Post No. 94, American Legion, will be made by Mayor James M. Curley next Saturday afternoon immediately after the review of the Fifth Infantry on Boston Common. The ceremony will take place at the reviewing stand. The colors are the gift of the Auxiliary of the post.

TRAVELER - MAY - 1922

Gen. Edwards Refuses Requestby Curley to Run for Governor

Gives as His Reason Life-Long Friendship for Senior Senator From Bay State

TELEGRAM - MAY - 1922

Not Interested in Politics, Says Edwards

Maj.-Gen. Edwards was asked today in regard to the news from Washington that he had been offered Democratic support for Governor by Mayor Curley, and had declined. He said:

"I am a servant of the people, and, as such, am not interested at all in politics or political discussion."

Mayor Curley was in New York today and could not be interviewed in the matter.

THE MAYOR'S STATEMENT

Mayor Curley said today: "The conference was a great step forward in the solution of the five-cent fare problem. The meeting was an eminent success and we are nearer to the five-cent fare now than we have been since we started the drive to get a just and fair rate for strap hanging in the Boston Elevated cars."

MONITOR - MAY - 1922

CURLEY FARE BILL HEARING IS LIVELY

Mayor States Case for Measure as Prelude to Argument on Proposal's Merits

Members of the Committee on Rules of the Massachusetts House of Representatives had somewhat the better of the argument yesterday afternoon during the hearing given the Mayor of Boston, James M. Curley, on his petition for institution of a 5-cent car far on the Boston Elevated lines and the raising of any deficit resulting by assessment on cities and towns served by the system.

The hearing was adjourned to the State House auditorium when it became apparent that the attendance would overtax any ordinary committee room.

Just before the committee members arrived a wheel on which were rolled many petitions said to bear 150,000 signatures gathered in 2½ days was brought in and deposited in front of the chairman's seat.

When Speaker B. Loring Young and his committee arrived he called for a detail to remove the exhibit and gave notice that the hearing would await its removal.

Mayor States His Case

Mayor Curley opened the case for his petition by reading a prepared address. The Mayor's discourse had two main themes. It stated and restated the benefits which would accrue to persons of limited means, estimating a yearly saving of $85 to the average family. His second main argument was that the transit system should stand on the same basis as the education, water supply, public lighting and sewerage systems.

Mr. Curley's address went forward smoothly and his championship of the interests of the workingman aroused frequent applause. When questions were propounded by the committee, however, matters did not run as smoothly. Representative Henry L. Shattuck of Boston had been busily dividing his attention between the address and a pad and pencil. Later he asked the Mayor whether he had figured out how much af a deficit would occur. Mr. Curley said that he had not and Mr. Shattuck then asserted that it would total about $13,000,000 and would add $5.77 to the tax rate on each $1000 of valuation.

Finally, Mr. Curley turned the case over to counsel for the city. They attacked the Public Control Act and the Board of Trustees established under that act.

Arguments Answered

Speaker Young, Mr. Shattuck and other members of the committee met these arguments with citations from the report of the trustees, which document appeared not to have been studied closely by the 5-cent fare proponents.

In sum, the arguments for the 5-cent fare were: That the present fare is unnecessarily excessive; that the people are restoring a bankrupt company to first-rate condition, to be handed back to its former owners; that downtown business would be benefited; that transportation is a public necessity and that its cost should generally be met; and that public control breeds indifference to the financial phases of the situation by those in charge.

Evidently the surrounding cities and towns which would be affected by the bill did not expect favorable action by the committee. A poll of the audience uncovered only one city or town counsel in opposition or support of the measure, Elmer Spear, city solicitor of Everett, being recorded against the bill. Since there were other opponents of the bill in the audience, however, the committee adjourned the meeting until next week.

TELEGRAM - MAY - 26 - 1922



MRS. JAMES M. CURLEY AND HER INFANT SON
Caught in the Act of Enjoying a Radio Concert in Their Own Home

Radio has brought one less worry for mother.

She needn't rack her brains to find something new to interest the baby.

Instead, radio concerts caught by the receiving set at home supplies a diversified program for the family. The grown-ups find the set as much a toy as baby does.

In the home of James M. Curley, mayor of Boston, is one of these sets. Since he had it installed, Mayor Curley finds he has had no more requests for new toys from his little son. Radio is the reason.

Even Mrs. Curley likes to operate the set and enjoy it with her son, whereas before she had trouble keeping him interested in his play-things so he would not bother her.

TRAVELER - MAY - 26 - 1922

Mayor Planned to Team YD Man Up With Sherman Whipple, Senatorial Aspirant; Pledged Support

MAY 26 1922 TRAVELER

By W. G. GAVIN
(Traveler Washington Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, May 26—Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commanding the 1st corps area with headquarters at the army base, South Boston, has been personally asked by Mayor James M. Curley, the Democratic Boston executive, to run for the office of Governor of Massachusetts on the same Democratic ticket, with Sherman L. Whipple, the Boston attorney, as candidate for the United States Senate against Senator Lodge.

With this request Mayor Curley offered the unqualified support of the Curley personal machine and all the support that Curley figured he could swing throughout the state.

STANDS BY LODGE

Gen. Edwards has declined this remarkable offer. He thanked Mayor Curley for the opportunity—and those who know the tremendous personal popularity of the "Daddy of the Yankee Division" in the Bay state will realize what a promising candidate he would make—but he told Mayor Curley that he could not consider such a candidacy on account of his life-long and close friendship for Senator Lodge.

Such is the gist of a story obtained here today from sources in position to know the facts in the case, a story that does credit to the keen political acumen of Mayor Curley and his ability as a picker.

Anyone familiar with the army angle of Bay state and Boston politics will see the starting strength of an Edwards state ticket for the Bay state Democracy and for Mayor Curley.

Gen. Edwards is beloved by the people of Massachusetts. He coould count on a heavy soldier vote and an even heavier vote of the soldiers' fathers and mothers because there are more of them.

His notable war record as commanding officer of the heroic Yankee Division has been emphasized again and again. His demotion to the rank of brigadier-general was denounced by his friends and the entire Yankee Division as grave injustice and his belated restoration to rank of major-general was regarded merely as tardy justice.

NOMINALLY A REPUBLICAN

While Gen. Edwards is nominally a Republican, he is an army man, and not a politician in any sense of the word, and has not been identified with the Republican party enough to interfere with his drawing heavy Democratic support, especially with the weight of the Curley machine behind him and the carrying power of the Whipple senatorial candidacy to help.

Senator Lodge is aware of the offer Mayor Curley made to Gen. Edwards; also of the latter's declination. Senator Lodge has no comment to make. The declination speaks for itself.

The friendship between Gen. Edwards and the senior senator from Massachusetts is adequate grounds for the refusal of Gen. Edwards to accept the Curley offer. Mayor Curley himself is able to realize that.

LODGE AIDED PROMOTION

When Secretary of War Weeks recommended the promotion of Gen. Edwards to major-general, which was as soon as possible after the Harding administration was operating, Senator Lodge joined with Secretary Weeks in fighting down any opposition to this promotion.

But the Curley offer, as urged upon Gen. Edwards by the persuasive Boston mayor, was a tempting one. Comment has been heard here that Curley was practically offering Gen. Edwards the Bay State governorship on a platter.

When the mayor was closeted with Gen. Edwards, as the story is told, he laid down his offer with characteristic emphasis. He said he would like Gen. Edwards to run for Governor on the Democratic Whipple senatorial ticket. He expressed belief that Gen. Edwards would not only sweep the state for himself as Governor, but would also help send Whipple to Washington. He offered all he had in political support. (In the last city campaign that was plenty.) He pictured the opportunity as one of a political lifetime. As a matter of fact, Mayor Curley hardly needed to emphasize to Gen. Edwards that the Edwards personal vote would be a big one. Even the most modest warrior could not fail to interpret rightly the many testimonials of Gen. Edwards's personal popularity.

TALKED BLUNTLY

Gen. Edwards thanked the mayor. He said something to the effect that this was 'one of the greatest tributes of my life."

Then, as the tale is told, Gen. Edwards told Mayor Curley, in blunt soldier fashion, that he was sorry, but he couldn't think of it. He would not consider any move that might embarrass his friend, Senator Lodge. He felt the honor deeply and all that, but personal friendship—such as his for Lodge—was more than political office.

Further comment here today on the Curley manoeuvre was that it was nicely timed to appeal to Gen. Edwards because the latter's active service comes to an end about the first of next year and he would, if elected, step from his high military rank into high civic place and continue to enjoy an active station among the affairs of his fellow-men.

TRAVELER - MAY - 26 - 1922

PLEADING FOR THE POOR STRAP-HANGER :: By Collier



TRAVELER - MAY - 1922

MAYOR AROUSED AT PARK VANDALISM

Vandalism in the parks has reached such an extent that Mayor Curley wrote a letter to Chairman David D. Scannell of the school committee, today, requesting that the committee consider a course of lectures to the school children regarding public property. He says it is costing the city an increasingly large amount to repair the damage to trees, shrubs, turf and newly seeded ground, and to pick up and remove newspapers and rubbish.

It is becoming almost impossible to keep the Common and some otf the other parks clear of discarded newspapers and other litter, and more and more difficult to keep the children, and some adults, off newly seeded ground. The mayor thinks it might be possible to incorporate the lecture course with talks on bird life, and, if only public opinion could be aroused and the younger generation taught to respect public property, expensive and ugly fencing would be rendered unnecessary and beauty would replace ugliness.

GET LEAVE WITH PAY WHILE ON CAMP DUTY

Mayor Curley yesterday sent out a circular letter to the heads of all departments directing them to grant leave of absence, without loss of pay, to all employes who are members of the army reserve corps, the naval reserve force, the national guard, or the United States Citizens' Training Camp, to attend the annual tour of duty or service school.

POST - JUNE - 1922



DIGNITARIES AT THE MEMORIAL MILITARY MASS AT FENWAY PARK They took part in the impressive open-air services held yesterday for the nation's dead. Among those in th photo are, left to right: Cardinal O'Connell, who presided: President Allen of the Senate, the Rev. Mgr. Josep F. McGlinchey, Major Edward J. Sampson, of the Governor's staff; Chaplain Daniel J. Lynch, Mayor Curl and Major-General Clarence R. Edwards.

TRAVELER-MAY-1922

Mayor Off to N. Y. to Attend Fogg Banquet

Mayor Curley left Boston last night on the Merchants Limited for New York City where he was scheduled to appear at the dinner to Edward C. Fogg at the Plaza Hotel. Mr. Fogg, the newly appointed manager of the Plaza, was formerly managing director of the Copley-Plaza here.

Mrs. Curley, who is also a friend of Mr. Fogg, left early yesterday for New York. The Mayor, having an engagement at the State House yesterday on the proposed five-cent car fare bill, was unable to accompany her, but left on the next train.

The Mayor and Mrs. Curley will remain in New York until Saturday evening. They will arrive here Sunday

AMERICAN - MAY - 26 - 1922

MAY 26 1922



MAYOR CELEBRATES "POPPY DAY." This charming damsel, Thelma Lanigan, was the first person to greet Mayor Curley when he arrived at the City Hall yesterday. He then officially opened the Disabled Veterans' "Poppy Day" celebration by buying a bud from his fair visitor. (Staff photo)

TRAVELER - MAY - 1922

City Asked to Help Care For the Arboretum

Extensive improvements in the Arnold Arboretum through the Parkman Fund which may eventually include a rose garden, similar to that which has attracted much attention in the Tuileries Gardens in Paris, has been discussed between Professor Charles S. Sargent and Mayor Curley, the latter admitted yesterday.

The Mayor, at a conference with Professor Sargent, who is director of the Arnold Arboretum, representing Harvard University, early this week expressed much surprise on learning that 70,000 people during the past two weeks visited the Arboretum to view the lilac display.

The Mayor will introduce at the next council meeting a $6000 appropriation to aid in caring for the Arboretum.

POST - MAY - 26 - 1922 -

TO THE RESCUE



TRAVELER - MAY - 1922

PASSING OF LODGE

THE New York [illegible] precedes the defeat of Senator Lodge and discounts the occupancy of his seat in the upper House by Sherman Whipple, more familiarly known to J. M. Curley as "Sherm." The World, in its horoscope, alludes to Sam McCall as the Samson who pulls down the gate of the G. O. P. temple.

Lodge's crime paramount, thinks the World, was his hamstringing of Wilson, and it felicitates the Bay state over the prospective incumbency of Whipple. The Traveler, fearful lest the band-wagon proceed without it, hastens to acknowledge the World's bye-election in forecast and ventures to frame for Mr. Whipple a platform which will make his election a mere matter of formal ratification of the World's choice:

(A) Five-cent fares from Falmouth street to New Hampshire, with stop-over privileges (Instalment plan: five cents down and the rest in taxes).

(B) Substitution of the Boston Yellowgram for the Congressional Record.

(C) Standardized legal fees, with minimum of $250,000.

(D) Abolition of all civil service boards.

(E) Recognition of the Republic of India.

(F) Substitution of the owl for the Great American Eagle, on the nation's seal.

Readers having suggestions for additional planks that would tend to make the election unanimous will please hurry them to the editor. This is no time for procrastination.

POST - JUNE - 1922

HELPING THE 5-CENT FARE ACROSS



GLOBE - JUNE - 1922

MAYOR WANTS BRANCHES OF LIBRARY IN NEW SCHOOLS

Some of the city's 26 wards are still without a community reading room or library branch. Mayor Curley would have such establishments fitted into new school buildings that are to be constructed within the next few years, and so has taken the matter up with the School Committee and the library trustees.

The arrangement would mean a large saving in each instance where it was found practicable, the Mayor claims.

The library trustees have informed the Mayor that this department now delivers many volumes daily to children in schools located in wards that have no branch library. Librarian Charles F. D. Belden told the Mayor he will take up with the trustees at their next meeting the question of extending the delivery system so that adults can benefit by it, also the Mayor's other suggestion.

TRAVELER - JUNE - 1922

LEGISLATURE QUITS UNTIL WEDNESDAY

Both branches of the Legislature today held routine sessions and adjourned over the holiday. They will come in on Wednesday. As the hearing on Mayor Curley's five-cent fare bill is scheduled for Thursday, and as many other important matters are pending for action, it was regarded as unlikely that the Legislature can finally adjourn before the week of June 4.

AMERICAN - JUNE - 1922

CURLEY IS "L" PROBE WITNESS

Mayor Before Special Grand Jury 15 Minutes; Score of Others Called

A special Suffolk County Grand Jury, directed by District Attorney Thomas C. O'Brien, today began an investigation of the circumstances attending the passage of the Elevated Control Act by the 1918-1919 Legislature.

Mayor James M. Curley, armed with formidable looking papers, was the first witness, and was before the jury fifteen minutes. More than a score of other witnesses were called.

District Attorney O'Brien's action in calling the special session so soon was something of a surprise.

There was general speculation as to the attitude of the District Attorney in causing the probe of the passage of the Public Control Act.

The Legislature a few weeks ago, after hearing much evidence, reported that the claim that the bill was carried by corruption and that legislators betrayed their trust had not been substantiated.

Joseph C. Pelletier, while district attorney, is understood to have looked into the charges and held them groundless.

Mr. O'Brien has gone over all the available papers in the case, and the fact that he has ordered a Grand Jury investigation may mean either that he thinks there is some truth in the corruption charges or that he wishes to once and for all disprove those charges.

When Mayor Curley came out of the Grand Jury room he told reporters he assumed he had been called because of public statements that he thought the people had been victimized. The hearing was then adjourned until tomorrow morning.

TELEGRAM - JUNE - 1922

FRIENDS URGE CURLEY TO RUN FOR GOVERNOR

Pols Say Now Is Time for Mayor to Seek State Office

Convinced that Mayor James M. Curley can win the Democratic gubernatorial nomination with ease, hundreds of Democratic voters, representing all sections of the state, are urging him to announce his candidacy. There is a concerted move among the recognized leaders in the party to have the mayor enter the fight.

Boston's vote in the primary will dominate and the party leaders believe there is no question but that the mayor would receive an overwhelming endorsement from the people.

The Democrats who are appealing to the mayor to enter the fight are well acquainted with his record since his inauguration, and they insist that his campaign against the Elevated and his efforts to secure home rule in Boston have won thousands of supporters throughout the state.

"You are the strongest candidate the party can offer at the election," is the statement made in many of the letters.

ADVERTISER - JUNE - 1922

McKENNA NAMED AS SUPERIOR PROBATIONER

Henry C. McKenna of 36 Hancock st., a World War veteran and commissioner of soldiers' relief at $5000 a year, has been appointed by Chief Justice Hall to be chief probation officer of the Superior court at $4500, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Edwin Mulready of Rockland.

McKenna, ever since the election of Mayor Curley, has been slated according to rumor, for removal from his post as relief commissioner. He tendered his resignation today to take effect early in June, and the resignation was accepted. Mayor Curley announced that he had a successor to McKenna in mind, but that announcement would be deferred for the present.

MONITOR - JUNE - 1922

GRAND JURY STARTS "EL" INVESTIGATION

Mayor Curley First Witness Heard Relative to Public Control Act Passed in 1918

Investigation of the way in which the Boston Elevated Control Act was passed in 1918 putting the road into the control of a board of trustees who are now charging a 10-cent fare began today by the special Suffolk County grand jury.

Mayor James M. Curley was the only witness, and spent but 15 minutes before the grand jury. His only comment on leaving the courthouse was that he supposed he had been summoned to testify because of his statements in speeches that the "public had been robbed." Tomorrow the grand jury will hear other witnesses.

Mr. O'Brien Is Ready

"Right now," said Thomas C. O'Brien, Suffolk district attorney, when asked by reporters soon after the special grand jury convened when the Boston Elevated inquiry would be taken up. Mr. O'Brien accompanied his answer by grasping a bundle of papers and books and starting for the grand jury room. He stopped long enough to say, in answer to further questions, that he could name only one witness who could be heard, Mayor Curley.

It was originally intended by Mr. O'Brien and his aids not to begin the Boston Elevated investigation until after "some other matters" had been taken up by the special grand jury. After a conference in which Assistant District Attorney Fielding advised immediate action, as the grand jury would not be so busy in June as in the following months, the district attorney decided to begin today.

Will Call Legislators

Several members of the General Court, past and present, it is said, will be asked to tell what they know about the passage of the act. The grand jury investigation appears to have been undertaken by Mr. O'Brien on his own initiative. Mayor Curley, in campaign speeches preceding his election and in subsequent announcements, has asserted that the Boston Elevated Control Act was obtained by illegal means and that to obtain the 5-cent fare which he promised as a candidate, the act should be shown to be void, because of the means by which it was obtained.

Tomorrow there will be a hearing at the State House, before the joint committee on rules of the General Court, of the resolve introduced by Representative John W. McCormack at Mayor Curley's request, for an investigation of the passage of the Boston Elevated Control Act.

TELEGRAM - JUNE - 1922

Telegram's Offer to Pay For Audit of 'L' Deals

The Boston Telegram wishes to thank the district attorney for calling to the attention of the grand jury the Elevated scandal of 1918-1919, which was first brought to public attention by The Telegram last year in its fight for a five-cent fare.

It was The Telegram which brought about the legislative inquiry at the State House a year ago, and it was The Telegram which asked the district attorney to present to the grand jury the evidence brought out at that hearing.

This much the district attorney has started to do. It is not for The Telegram to tell the district attorney or the grand jury how to conduct the investigation in detail; but The Telegram believes that to get to the bottom of the matter, there should be an audit of the books in "State Street," to show to what extent legislators considering Elevated measures gambled in Elevated stock.

If the district attorney has not the money to spend for such an audit, The Boston Telegram herewith offers to pay for the services of competent, certified accountants.

The Telegram suggests that Mayor Curley be asked to pay for an audit, this because of his activity in behalf of a five-cent fare and because he has backed The Telegram in its Elevated fight. But if the mayor is not able to provide the money necessary for such an audit, we ask you, Mr. District Attorney, to call upon The Telegram for the full amount.

The case of the Elevated scandal should not rest upon the report of the legislative committee alone. It was not a disinterested report.

The Telegram believes that no stone should be left unturned to uncover the whole deal, and believes above all, that expenditure of money for an audit should not stand in the way of a thorough understanding of the situation by the district attorney and the grand jury of Suffolk county.

TRAVELER - JUNE - 1922

Colored Citizens Plan Reception to Mayor

Colored citizens of Boston have planned a reception in honor of Mayor Curley and the two men of their race he has appointed to places in the city's official family, Joshua H. Jones, Jr., and Lucius S. Hicks. The reception will be held in Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics' building, Thursday evening, June 1.

According to those in charge of the affair, Dr. and Mrs. W. O. Taylor, 136 St. Botolph street, the hall will be filled to overflowing for the event, since this will be the first occasion on which the citizens can show to the Mayor the appreciation they feel for choosing two members of their race for places in the city's official family.

Following the reception there will be addresses, after which there will be dancing. Music will be furnished by the Second Battalion Band. Among the other specially invited guests are President David J. Brickley of the City Council, Frederick W. Enwright, E. Mark Sullivan and Bishop J. H. Jones of Ohio, father of one of the appointees.

MONITOR - JUNE - 1922

$500,000 IS NEEDED FOR POLICE STATION

Mayor Curley said today that he intends to submit to the City Council next Monday an appropriation order for $500,000 for the erection of the building which is to house police station 2 at Milk and Sears streets. The cost of the site and the architects' fees for plans have amounted, according to the Mayor, to about $300,000, thereby bringing the total cost of the new station 2 for police up to $800,000.

Mayor Curley said the new station would be 10 stories in height and contain among modern provisions an up-to-date rifle range for police practice. He said quarters are to be provided for the traffic and motor cycle squads and the station when completed will be as fine as the best existing police station in the United States.

Asked what the city proposes to do with the site purchased at Hawley Street and Arch Street Place, Mayor Curley said he proposed to consult Major Casey of the city printing department in reference to removing the city printing plant from its leased quarters in Atlantic Avenue to the buildings standing on the site at first intended for the police station.

The Mayor said that the city was leasing the present quarters year by year now and the rent had been raised 50 per cent this year. He believes the Hawley Street building could be made to house the city printing plant very comfortably and acceptably.

GLOBE - JUNE - 1922

CURLEY ASKS COX TO HELP GET NEW BRIDGE

Wants Memorial in Place of Harvard Structure

Hopes Legislation Can Be Rushed Through This Season

Mayor Curley favors immediate action looking toward a new span across the Charles River in place of the present outworn and unsafe Harvard Bridge. Special enabling legislation must precede direct action, and Mr Curley yesterday addressed a letter to Gov Cox, with some apologies, urging him to call at once an assembly of representatives of all interested parties, so as to develop the line of the needed legislation, which the Mayor hopes can be rushed through the Legislature before prorogation.

The Mayor frankly says he prefers that type of structure recommended in the last city administration by a special municipal committee on a proposed memorial to Boston and Cambridge soldiers, sailors and Marine heroes, and of which Mayor Peters himself was chairman. The estimated cost of this bridge is $5,000,000 and the plan calls for an island in the Charles, made out of dredgings.

Mayor Curley conferred about the matter with Mayor Quinn of Cambridge, with Public Works Commissioner J. A. Rourke and Division Engineer John E. Carty of the City Bridge Service before writing the Governor.

In his letter the Mayor proposed that the Boston and Cambridge City Governments, the Elevated trustees, the city Transit Department, the Metropolitan District Commission, the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars be represented in the suggested conference.

ADVERTISER - JUNE-1-1922



MAYOR VAMP-PROOF. Antinea, who claims to be the reborn spirit of an Egyptian queen, failed to vamp Mayor Curley into granting her a permit to stage her startling "sex lure" lecture on Boston Common when she visited City Hall Yesterday.

GLOBE - JUNE-1-1922

JOHN H. PARKER JOINS CITY ART COMMISSION

JUN 1922 GLOBE

Appointed by Mayor to Succeed W. V. Kellen

The appointment of John Harleston Parker, well-known Boston architect, as a member of the Municipal Art Commission, to succeed William V. Kellen, recently resigned, was announced yesterday by Mayor Curley.



JOHN HARLESTON PARKER.

Mr Parker, whose home is at 173 Commonwealth av, is a member of the firm of Parker, Thomas & Rice.

Mr Parker was graduated from Harvard with the class of 1893, and after studying for two years at the Institute of Technology, taking a special degree in architecture, he went abroad, studying in Italy and Paris for several years. In 1901 he returned to Boston.

TRANSCRIPT - JUNE-1-1922

REFUSE $5000 POSITION

TRANSCRIPT

General John H. Dunn and Dr. Frederick L. Bogan Do Not Want Soldiers' Relief Commissionership—Dunn May Be Fire Commissioner

JUN 1 - 1922

General John H. Dunn, chairman of the street commission and Dr. Frederick L. Bogan, member of the school committee, both of whom were active for James M. Curley during the campaign, have declined the position of soldiers' relief commissioner, the salary of which is $5000. The announcement was made by Mayor Curley today. The position is vacant through the appointment of Commissioner Henry C. McKenna as chief probation officer.

The soldiers' relief department is one of the most important in the city service. The work had grown to such an extent that probably $1,500,000 will have to be expended this year, whereas a few years ago the annual disbursement amounted to less than $300,000.

General Dunn, as chairman of the street commission, receives $4500 a year. He was a candidate for the fire commissionership at the beginning of the present administration, having served as acting commissioner several times in the past.

Mayor Curley, however, had Congressman Peter F. Tague in mind for the fire commissionership and upon his election offered him the position. The congressman did not desire to accept the position until the adjournment of Congress, so Joseph P. Manning remained as acting commissioner until he tendered his resignation, and since that time William J. Casey, superintendent of the printing plant, has served in that capacity.

It is understood that Congressman Tague has decided to run again for Congress in the tenth district, and therefore will not become fire commissioner. The story is that the mayor, though anxious to reward Mr. Tague for the work he did for him during the campaign, is also anxious to defeat Lomasney in the congressional fight, realizing that Mr. Tague has a better chance of doing that than anybody else.

Under these circumstances, General Dunn remains a candidate for fire commissioner, and is likely to receive the appointment.

POST - JUNE-1922

CURLEY HEARD AT EL PROBE

Is Witness Before Grand Jury Investigating Act of Public Control

Mayor Curley was a witness today at an investigation begun by the Suffolk county grand jury into the legislation that turned the Boston Elevated road over into control of the public trustees. The special session of the grand jury was called by Dist.-Atty. O'Brien. Many other witnesses have been summoned.

The mayor was in the grand jury room for 15 minutes. Following his appearance before it, the jury adjourned until tomorrow, when the probe will be continued. All indications today pointed to an extended investigation.

Mayor Curley, following his session in the jury room, said he believed he was called to testify because of his recent comments and statements in connection with the Elevated.

It is believed that some of the legislators who bought Elevated stock will be summoned to testify. The stock was bought just prior to the enactment of the public control act.

Former Dist.-Atty. Pelletier declared at one time to place before the grand jury the matter of the legislators buying El stock.

AMERICAN - JUNE - 1922



ENGLISH HIGH MEMORIAL TABLET DEDICATED. Mayor Curley is shown addressing English High school students at the exercises which followed the dedication of the memorial tablet to members of the school's alumni killed in the World War.

GLOBE - JUNE - 3 - 1922

SECRETARY UNDERSTUDIES MAYOR IN MEETING HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS

GLOBE JUN 3 1922

Pretty South Boston Residents Bear Petition With 7000 Names For Raft at Beach



Front Row, Left to Right—Alice Walsh, presenting petition; Mayor's secretary, K. R. Steinauer, and Esther Nicholson. Back Row—Ruth Langley, Mary Foley, Teresa Eifler and Grace Nicholson.

Six High School girls of South Boston, along with Owen Gallagher of that district, made a visit to the Mayor's office at City Hall at 10:30 this morning. In the absence of Mayor Curley the young women presented a petition to K. R. Steinauer, secretary to Mayor Curley, on which there were more than 7000 signatures. The petition is 30 feet long.

The petition requested Mayor Curley to have a raft equipped with spring boards placed at the Strandway Beach for use of bathers who frequent the waters of the Strandway during the Summer months.

The group of girls included Miss Alice Walsh, who presented the petition; Misses Esther Nicholson, Ruth Langley, Mary Foley, Teresa Eifler and Grace Nicholson.

AMERICAN - JUNE - 1 - 1922

Mayor Curley Offered $200 a Night to Deliver Lectures

JUN 1 1922 AMERICAN

Mayor Curley has an offer of a new job.

No it is not the Governorship —or at least not yet.

A well-known lecture bureau in New York has offered the Mayor a contract—$200 a night with all expenses for twenty-five assignments—to speak throughout the country before boards of trade and chambers of commerce on municipal affairs.

"Not a bad job after all," said the Mayor, "getting $200 a night boosting Boston, if I had the time. But I think that I will remain in the Hub and help develop and improve Boston for the next four years."

GLOBE - JUNE - 1922

Mayor's Memorial Day Proclamation

Mayor Curley in paying tribute to America's war veterans who died in the service of their country issued the following Memorial Day proclamation:

"Today has been set apart as one for keeping fresh in the memory of all good Americans the deeds of her gallant heroes under arms. As their comrades stand with bared heads and place the flowered tokens of friendship and love upon their resting places I ask that the entire citizenry of Boston join with them in tributes.

"Had they not offered all for the cause of liberty that word would have become obsolete. To our veterans America owed a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid. Let the solemn observances of Memorial Day serve to keep our obligations ever before us."

GLOBE - JUNE-1922

$500,000 FOR NEW STATION 2

Mayor Sends Loan Order to GLOBE City Council

Mayor Curley today forwarded to the City Council for action next Monday a $500,000 loan order (within the debt limit) for construction of the new Station 2, which is to stand on a site at Milk and Sears sts, purchased in the Peters administration from the National We Dock and Storage Corporaton at the end of a long wrangle between the Mayor and Council upon the issue of locating a station there.

Commissioned by Mayor Peters early last January, James Purdon, the architect, si putting the finishing touches on his plans now. They call for a 10-story brick-and-stone structure, with one story below the street level, where will be located the gun-range for perfection of police marksmanship with machine guns and pistols.

Mayor Curley spoke of this prospective structure as "the finest police station in America," and Mr Purdon modestly says that this may be so, inasmuch as there is nothing now standing like what it will be upon completion.

In it will be provided commodious quarters for Capt Hoppe and his traffic squad of 200 policemen, now getting on as best they can in inadequate quarters on the upper floor of Quincy Market. In the new building, too, will be better quarters for the policy property clerk and custodian of recovered stolen goods, which branch has long since outgrown its space at Police Headquarters.

Supt of Public Buildings Kneeland thinks construction bids will be advertised for about Aug 1, and that about three stories of the building can be erected this Fall, and that the building will be ready for occupancy perhaps a year hence.

The old Station 2 site in Court sq will undoubtedly be sold after the police vacate it. Mayor Curley said this afternoon that he has suggested to Maj William J. Casey, printing plant superintendent, that he look over the site the city owns at Arch st and Hawley pl, bought for a Station 2 site in tne first Curiley administration, and later abandoned by the Peters regime in favor of the Milk-st site.

The Mayor said the Congress-st printing plant is leased by the year, that the owners demand a 50 percent rental increase for the year beginning Aug 1. He would build a printing plant on Arch st rather than submit to any such "hold-up," he said.

POST - JUNE-1-1922

VETS SEEKING M'KENNA'S JOB

JUN - 1922 POST

Want Berth Vacated by New Probation Officer

JUN 1922

With the announcement of the appointment of Henry C. McKenna as chief probation officer of the Superior Court, veterans of the Spanish-American and World wars yesterday became active in an attempt to obtain the position formerly held by McKenna as soldiers' relief commissioner of the city at $5000 per year.

Prominent among the veterans who will bring much pressure to bear in order to obtain this position are Timothy W. Kelley, president of the Boston Council, Spanish War Veterans, and John J. Lydon of South Boston, formerly of the 101st Infantry.

Among a score of candidates who have been mentioned for the position are Captain Vincent C. Breen, D. S. C., and medal of honor veteran of the 101st Infantry; Clement H. Norton, superintendent of Commonwealth Pier; State Legion Adjutant Leo A. Spillane and John H. Higgins of the West End Post of the American Legion.

Mayor Curley yesterday stated he would announce his selection for the position June 12, when Mr. McKenna takes his new office.

POST - JUNE-1922

M'INNES GETS CITY POSITIO

Fight Promoter Made I spector of Plumbing

Following the appointment of Fra Seiberlich and James F. Egan as ele tion commissioners, both to receive $8 a year, Mayor Curley yesterday a nounced the appointment of Hect McInnes of 788 Broadway, South Bo ton, boxing referee and fight promot as plumbing inspector at $2000 a yea

P. Harry Jennings, labor leader, w selected to be a third assistant to t election commission at $2700, a positi similar to that given to Mrs. Christi Page and Mrs. Carrie Sheehan la week. This appointment leaves but o more vacancy in the department, th of chief assistant registrar, made v vant by the death of Michael J. O'Da This position, which carries a salary $2700 a year, must receive civil servi confirmation.

With the McInnes appointment th Mayor also named Frank Gunasso 7 Hill street to be a gas fitting in spector at $1600 per year.

Guy W. Currier of 8 Commonwealth avenue has been selected to fill the va cancy of library trustee caused by th death of Samuel Carr last Sunday. Mr Currier will serve without salary.

Seiberlich, who has been a figure in politics for years, was a member of the commission during the first Curley administration and will now replace Jacob Wasserman, whose resignation takes effect July 1.

POST - JUNE-1-1922

MAYOR ASKS $500,000 LOAN

JUN 1 1922 POST

Wants Police Station at Milk and Sears Sts.

Mayor Curley yesterday filed with the City Council for action at its meeting Monday, a loan order for $500,000 for the construction of the new City Hall avenue police station on the Milk and Sears street site, despite the opposition of hotel owners, proprietors of jewelers' shops and a group of bankers who have requested that the new station to replace the Station 2 be located on the present site.

Mayor Curley's opposition to the construction of the new station on the old site, City Hall avenue, is based on what he terms the need of larger quarters, which he says could never be obtained there.

AMERICAN-JUNE-1922

EVICTION NOTICE FOR CURLEY MAN

The second chapter in the effort to oust Patrick J. Doherty from his tenement at No. 52 Pleasant street, Charlestown, made by Mrs. John R. Murphy, wife of the erstwhile candidate for Mayor of Boston, was staged by Mrs. Murphy today, when the tenant, a worker and supporter of Mayor Curley during the mayoralty campaign, was served with a thirty-days' notice to vacate the premises.

As he did in the first instance when he received a fourteen-days' notice to quit, on May 27, Doherty went to Chairman Herbert E. Ellis of the Rent and Housing Board and told of the continued desire of Mrs. Murphy to be on distant terms with the political enemy of her husband.

Chairman Ellis advised Doherty to "sit tight" until about the middle of the month, when, if he hasn't obtained another tenement, the courts may be appealed to to come to his relief.

AMERICAN-JUNE-1922

CURLEY SEEKS READING ROOM IN EACH WARD

ADVERTISER

Wants Branch Libraries Established in Many Public Schools

Mayor Curley has written to the Rev. Alexander Mann, president of the public library trustees, in regard to establishing reading rooms in school buildings in every ward of the city.

The mayor said that branch libraries are an absolute necessity and by utilizing the public schools the expense of building would be entirely eliminated.

It was also pointed out that the school children use books from the library now, and that it is no more than fair that their parents also should have the opportunity of gaining an education by throwing open the school rooms for the use of a public reading room in every ward. It is the mayor's plan to have a school in every ward have a sort of community room for the general public.

POST - JUNE-2-1922

FIVE-CENT FARE DEAD

POST

JUN 2 1922

Legislative Committee Will Report Against the Elevated Fare Bill Filed by Mayor and Widely Endorsed

Needs Four-Fifths Vote to Override the Report

Much Opposition From the Suburban Towns

Increase in the General Tax Rate Is Resented

The House committee on rules will report in the House Monday against the admission of Mayor Curley's bill for a five-cent fare, with the deficit to be assessed in general taxation.

The committee has taken no action on the matter of admitting the bill to date, but a canvass yesterday afternoon showed sufficient votes against the bill to insure the filing of an adverse report, probably on Monday.

FOUR-FIFTHS VOTE NEEDED

Whatever way the rules committee reports on the question of admission, a four-fifths vote of both House and Senate are necessary to bring the bill before the Legislature for consideration at this session.

Yesterday's hearing before the committee saw representatives of every city and town served by the Elevated except Boston and Cambridge, strongly opposed to the bill, the general argument of the opponents being that it would add greatly to the tax on real estate in the various communities.

Questions Constitutionality

One of the most interesting points raised against the measure was that of Elmer E. Spear, city solicitor of Everett, who questioned the constitutionality of the proposed act on the ground that it is improper to use public money to pay dividends to stockholders of the Elevated.

Charles F. Rowley, speaking for the town of Brookline, characterized the Curley bill as "half-baked," and said it was presented, in his opinion without serious intent and solely for political purposes.

Others who spoke in opposition to the admission of the bill, basing their arguments almost entirely on the great burden that would be imposed upon real estate, were Paul M. White and G. A. Forsyth of Arlington, Harvey L. Boutwell of Malden, Representative Edward E. Willard of Chelsea, speaking for the Taxpayers and Rentpayers League of that city; Joseph W. Bartlett, city solicitor, and Thomas W. White of the finance committee of Newton; Phillip Nichols, representing the Boston and the Newton Chambers of Commerce; Charles H. Adams of Melrose, Claude L. Allen of Melrose and Professor E. E. Lincoln of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, all representing committees of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

DOLAN IS TURNED DOWN ONCE MORE

The civil service commission, for the second time, has turned down Mayor Curley's nomination of Thomas L. Dolan to the schoolhouse commission at a salary of $3500.

ADVERTISER - JUNE-1922

QUEEN ANTINEA TRIES VAINLY TO VAMP CURLEY

ADVERTISER

Even an Egyptian queen with 25 husbands finds difficulty in getting a permit to speak on "sex lure" in Boston.

This is the conclusion of the beauteous "Antinea," who yesterday, in her luxurious room at the Copley Plaza, stirred Boston with her claim to be the reborn spirit of the famous Egyptian queen who, through her "sex wizardry," held sway over men's hearts.

It's a delicate subject, the sinuous Antinea admits, after a long struggle yesterday to "vamp" such a permit from Mayor Curley for parking space for her "superiority complex" on Boston Common tomorrow afternoon.

If he still refuses the coveted pass today, the fair Nilist will hire Mechanics Hall for the purpose.

Antinea also wonders if her dulcet voice will stand the strain of the outdoor spaces. She is rigging up michrophones to carry the sound of her voice from the Parkman Bandstand to the people in the crowd. The lecture will begin at 2 o'clock she says if she gets the permit.

GLOBE - JUNE - 1 - 1922

Mayor Curley's 5-Cent Fare Bill Attacked

GLOBE E1

JUN 1 1922

OUTSIDE TOWNS AND CITIES OPPOSE IT

"Viciously Socialistic," Says Malden Solicitor

Declaring that Mayor Curley's proposition for a five-cent fare on the Boston Elevated was "viciously socialistic and communistic," and that the referendum to the people attached to the bill was "a joker," City Solicitor Boutwell of Malden led the opposition at the continued hearing on the Mayor's bill before the Rules Committee of the Massachusetts House of Representatives today. The hearing was held in the Gardner Auditorium at the State House, and was attended by about 75.

Representatives of cities and towns, other than Boston and Cambridge, registered their opposition, as did a corps of experts acting for the Boston Chamber of Commerce. They contended that the burden of meeting the deficit, which the bill would put upon the communities served, would be too great to be easily carried.

Philip Nichols of Newton pointed out that in his opinion the taxation features of the bill were so badly drawn that they would have to be redrafted if the Legislature decided to favor the plan.

Suggests Lynn Plan

Members of the committee asked the various speakers if they had any other possible solution to offer. They replied in the negative in nearly every case, although Ex-Mayor Walter Creamer of Lynn said he would like to see Boston try the Lynn plan by which rides are sold in the urban limits at the rate of 19 rides for $1. This, he contended, was practically a five-cent fare and could be operated as well in Boston as in Lynn.

Paul M. White, town counsel of Arlington, was the first speaker. He opposed the bill on the ground of the added tax burden which it would place upon the residenst of Arlington. The town is residential in character, he said, and the deficit would have to be borne by home owners.

It would mean an added tax upon the individual home owner of $30 a year, which would mean $15 to each tenant in the case of an average two-family house. This would mean, Mr White said, that the individual family would have to use up 300 extra car rides on the Elevated in one year to obtain service equivalent to the added outlay. Public control has worked well so far, he said, and the trustees should be allowed to continue.

C. H. Forsyth, representing the Arlington Board of Trade, took a similar view. In answer to a question, the speaker said he knew of no reason why the burden of operating the street cars should not be borne by the general public.

Brookline Opposes

Charles F. Rowley, a member of the Brookline Board of Selectmen, the next speaker, ridiculed the bill as unsound and characterized it as a political measure solely.

"It was rather presumptuous for Mr Whipple," he said, "to tell this committee at the previous hearing that the Mayor of Boston felt impelled as the representative of Metropolitan Boston, to introduce this bill. It seems to me that the Mayor has quite enough to do as it is, and certainly until he has requested the privilege of speaking for these cities and towns and his request has been granted.

"The only notice that I got was by a special delivery letter, received at 11 o'clock on a Saturday night, inviting me to attend a meeting in the Mayor's office the following Monday."

Taking up the proposed scheme of taxation in the bill, attorney Rowley termed the method as "absurd." "It is proposed to make Brookline pay for the transportation of the residents of Newton through our town," he said. "Our tax rate, which up to a few years ago was $12, has gone up to $17.90. This year it is expected to be $19.50 to $21.50. This bill would add about $2.30 to the rate.

"The petitioners for this bill have beguiled the public by circulating petitions for a five-cent fare, but the public is too intelligent to fall for any such thing. In Brookline, a man owning a piece of property worth, say $30,000, would have to pay $100 a year, which would be equivalent to 2000 extra fares.

"It is a very common misapprehension to suppose that the residents of Brookline come to Boston in motor cars. As a matter of fact, the Elevated cars are crowded to the doors with Brookline residents, and I have the honor sometimes while I am riding in town in a crowded street car to observe the Mayor of Boston riding by in his palatian limousine."

Praises Trustees

Attorney Rowley praised the work of the public trustees of the Elevated. "The chairman of the board, a most able man," he said, "is giving his time to the work for about one-tenth of the compensation received by the head of the road in the old days. I maintain that transportation over the Elevated for 10 cents is the cheapest thing that a man can buy for that sum. A man will 'holler' about paying 10 cents for a ride from Arlington into Boston, but he will think nothing of paying 10 cents for a shoe shine or a soda.

"This bill is a scheme to 'rob Peter to pay Paul.' Out of every five cents more than four cents goes to the man who operates the car. You can reduce the fares further, of course, if you cut the labor cost, but nobody wants to do that. I regard this as half-baked legislation introduced here in the closing hours of the session without really serious intention."

TRAVELER - JUNE - 1 - 1922

MANY SALARY RAISES ANNOUNCED BY MAYOR

JUN 1 1922 TRAVELER

Mayor Curley announced a number of promotions and salary increases, and new appointments yesterday.

The salary of Edward H. [illegible], supervisor of motor fire apparatus, is increased from $2300 to $2700; Philip Monahan, park department, promoted to foreman at $2000 from present position of $4.50 per day; Thomas O'Leary, public works department, clerk, salary increased from $1200 to $1400; William L. Carolan and Charles A. Glenn, appointed Zoo attendants, at $4 per day;

TRAVELER - JUNE - 1 - 1922

SUGGESTS READING ROOMS IN SCHOOLS

JUN 1922 E1

Mayor Appeals to the Public Library Trustees

TRAVELER JUN 1 1922

Mayor Curley has written two letters to the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, president of the public library trustees, urging that they confer with the school committee and plan to establish branches of the library, or at least reading rooms, in public school buildings, so extending the library service that every ward of the city will find a source of information and avenue to knowledge immediately at hand.

In his first letter, the mayor enclosed a petition from citizens of Mt. Hope for the establishment of a branch library in that district. He suggested that as the demand for branch libraries is increasing to a degree beyond the financial ability of the city to supply, school buildings should be used to a greater extent, in neighborhoods where there is no immediate connection with the library.

Dr. Mann replied that the trustees are now sending to practically every school supplies of books for the pupils, but he would lay the mayor's proposal before the trustees at the next meeting of the board.

Mayor Curley has now sent a second letter reiterating his opinion that a reading room ought to be established in every ward for the general public.

AMERICAN - JUNE - 1922

TUBERCULAR MEAT WENT AS SAUSAGE

Judge Thomas Dowd of the police court commended the city board of health and an ex-member, Officer George McCaffrey, recently assigned to regular duty as a patrolman by Mayor Curley, today in disposing of a health case. Judge Dowd found John J. Burke of Sherborn not guilty of selling two tubercular cows to Abraham Gurland of North street. Kurland, according to the evidence introduced by McCaffrey and Dr. Patrick Mullowney, deals in sausage meat, and he was charged with possession of tubercular meat.

Judge Dowd commended McCaffrey and Dr. Mullowney and stated that the state department of health was evidently not as zealous in protecting the public from unfit foods as the city department was.

MONITOR - JUNE - 1 - 1922

SUBURBS FIGHT FIVE-CENT FARE PLAN AS UNJUST

Taxpayers Declared Victims Under Proposal Advocated by Mayor Curley

Assailing the 5-cent fare petition of James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, as "dangerously socialistic and communistic," its referendum provision as "specious and unfair" and its taxation plan as "unsound and unjust," H. L. Boutwell, city solicitor of Malden, epitomized the arguments brought against the bill by many speakers appearing before the Committee on Rules of the Massachusetts House of Representatives today.

Practically all of the suburban communities were represented by officials of the local government or the legal representative of the community. The fundamental argument of all was directed against the added tax burden which would be levied on the cities and towns through the assessment of the deficit arising from a 5-cent fare upon the taxpayers of the communities.

Public Ownership Sought

The issue was further complicated by the receipt by the committee of two petitions filed by the New England Newspaper Publishing Company (Boston American). One petition provides for public ownership of the Boston Elevated through purchase by the State of outstanding shares at not more than $90 a share. The second petition would facilitate the reduction of fares by relief from state taxes, corporate franchise taxes, removal of snow costs, City of Boston subway rentals and Cambridge tunnel rentals. This measure provides that the saving resulting should be applied to no other purpose than the lowering of the fare. As chairman of the committee, B. Loring Young, Speaker of the House, announced that these petitions would be taken up at the completion of the consideration of the Curley bill.

Representative John W. McCormack of Boston, petitioner for the 5-cent fare bill and member of the Rules Committee, did the bulk of the questioning for the committee. He attempted to record the opinion of nearly every speaker on the question of levying the cost of transportation service on all through general taxation. The replies evoked were largely against the proposition.

The first speaker against the bill was Paul M. White, town counsel of Arlington. He recorded the town against the bill on the ground of the increase in the tax rate which would result. He said that Arlington is largely a residential community and that the burden would fall heavily on the small householder. His views were seconded by C. H. Forsyth, representing the Arlington Board of Trade.

Mayor's Authority Questioned

As Chairman of Selectmen of Brookline, Charles E. Rowley recorded the unanimous opposition of the board. He inquired by what right the Mayor of Boston had declared it his duty to represent the Metropolitan district in this matter without requesting authority to represent it from its component parts. He asserted that if the bill was brought in "after careful study," as the Mayor said it was, it naturally would be assumed that it was evolved through long co-operative study by the communities of the district. No such study was given, he said.

Mr. Rowley attacked the taxation phase of the bill, pointing out that the man paying taxes on a $30,000 property would be assessed an added $100, or 2000 nickel fares. He asserted that, "in contrast with what one pays for a shoe shine or soda water, transportation is the cheapest thing we have today." In response to questions from Mr. McCormack, Mr. Rowley declared that he believed that subways should be considered as underground highways and maintained, as such, by general taxation.

The Mayor and City Council of Malden were recorded in opposition by City Solicitor Boutwell on three counts. He asserted that "the fundamental principle involved in the bill is dangerously socialistic and communistic; the whole taxation proposition is unfair and unsound; the referendum plan is specious." He declared that the policy laid down four years ago was for service at cost and now a plan is advanced for service at one-half of cost.

Malden Has Paid Heavily

More than $300,000 was paid by Malden on account of the trolley system during the past 10 years, Mr. Boutwell said. An added dollar went on the tax rate as a result of the taking away of revenue to the city from the road by the 1918 act. Turning to the proposed tax plan under the bill, he said that the state and city tax on the basis of valuation, but this petition would levy by population, "which means that the poorest cities will pay the most." The bill is proposed, Mr. Boutwell declared, with the purpose of relieving Boston of all it can get away from and putting the burden on the suburbs.

Attacking the referendum provision, Mr. Boutwell pointed out that the city of Boston can marshal enough votes to defeat a combined adverse vote in the outlying communities. He asserted that the 5-cent fare is wanted, but wanted in a reasonable way.

Chelsea is in a somewhat different position, declared Edward E. Willard, State Representative from that district. There are two lines in from that city, the Eastern Massachusetts and the Boston Elevated. He inquired how the man who used the former line would stand if the proposed bill went through, and answered his question by asserting that the man who traveled on the Eastern Massachusetts would have to pay a 10-cent fare and contribute to give his fellow townsman a 5-cent far on the Elevated.

Extension to Rents Suggested

Thousands of people who come into the section from outside would be benefited at the expense of the taxpayers, Mr. Willard declared. He asserted that the proposition might be extended further, for example to rents which he declared to be fully as serious a problem.

He said that the citizens are beginning to realize that "the taxpayer is the goat, whatever happens, and that there is no very wild enthusiasm about this 5-cent fare proposition." Furthermore, he added, if the matter is dropped now, Mr. Curley will have gained all the political ends which he sought to attain in proposing the measure.

The position of the City of Newton was voiced by Joseph W. Bartlett, city solicitor; Thomas W. White, chairman of the finance committee of the City Council; and Phillip Nichols, member of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Bartlett opposed a proposition under which the taxpayers of Newton would be assessed $150,000 for the car riders of Boston. He also objected to the referendum provision.

Schools Would Be Penalized

Mr. White pointed out that Newton already has one tottering trolley system on its hands in the Middlesex and Boston Street Railway Company. He asserted that under the Curley bill the city would have to find new sources of revenue or cut wages in city departments and in the schools.

As a member of the taxation committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce as well as an official of the city of Newton, Mr. Nichols went at length into the taxation phase of the question. He pointed out that only 15 per cent of the citizens of Newton ever use the trolleys of the Boston Elevated. The majority travel on the steam railroads and a large proportion of the 15 per cent use the trolley system only occasionally.

It is now proposed to tax the householder from $25 to $50 for the benefit of these few. This tax would fall on real estate, which is the easiest form of levy to pass on and of the most immediate effect on the taxpayer.

Zone System Advocated

Prof. E. E. Lincoln of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, and a member of the committee on public utilities of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, suggested consideration of other means of reducing fares. "I think the zone system, which is in use in practically every large city in the world outside of the United States, might well be tried out," he said. He regarded the present bill as inexpedient and inequitable. "It is not up to the State to support a particular form of transportation," he said. "It is true that the State does and should provide highways for transportation, and perhaps that might well include the subways, but that does not mean that the State should provide the means of transportation."

Representative Brier asked the speaker if he thought it just that the car riders be required to pay to rebuild a bankrupt railroad. "It was necessary to provide adequate depreciation," was the reply. "The high depreciation now is due to the inability before to provide for rehabilitation under a 5-cent fare. As a matter of fact the depreciation charged off now is not as high as in many systems in the country."

Elmer E. Spear, city solicitor of Everett, questioned the constitutionality of the bill. He doubted that it is constitutional to use public money to pay dividends to the stockholders of the Elevated. Speaker Young expressed interest in the statement, and remarked that it was an entirely new angle.

GLOBE-JUNE-1922

WILL IMPROVE SULLIVAN-SQ PARK

Playing Facilities to Be Increased by the City

Commissioner James Shea and Deputy Commissioner William Lord of the Park and Recreation Department, visited the Sullivan-sq Playground, Charlesown, at 10:30 this morning, at the suggestion of George Mooney, secretary-treasurer of the Charlestown Athletic Association, and inspected the general conditions.

Among the improvements suggested by Mr Mooney, are the building of two more rows of seats for those desiring to watch ball games, repair of the handball courts, and placing a concrete surface in them, the erection of a higher wire backstop and the insallation of a four-bubble drinking fountain instead of the one now in use.

Commissioner Shea stated that the appropriation on hand for improvements at present amounted to approximately $840, but he believed that the changes were necessary so he instructed the deputy commissioner o start work at once and it may be finished in two weeks.

The new seats will be a wonderful improvement and will prevent spectators from crowding in on the field and interfering with the players. Women may also occupy the seats in the rear of the screened back stop and witness the game in safety.

The proposed improvements will be welcomed by thousuands in Charlestown. Mr Mooney, through whose efforts the changes are to be made is an old-time baseball player and has managed in recent years many of the strongest amateur teams in the State. He is also an enthusiastic soccer and football and handball fan.

POST-JUNE-4-1922

TO NAME WARD FOR VETS' JOB

JUN 4 1922 POST

Mayor's Secretary Likely to Succeed McKenna

While scores of veterans of the Spanish American and World wars are seeking the appointment of Soldiers' Relief Commissioner, to succeed Harry S. McKenna, who, last week, was appointed chief probation officer, it was definitely established yesterday that Mayor Curley will send the name of Michael F. Ward, his secretary, and a World war vet, to the civil service commission for this coveted position, which pays $5000 a year.

The refusal of Lieutenant-Colonel Fred L. Bogan and Brigadier-General John H. Dunn to accept the position has left a clear field for young Ward, who is not only regarded capable by his friends for the position, but is known to be the choice of the Mayor because of his loyalty and support to the latter during the last mayoralty campaign.

TRAVELER-JUNE-1922

EXPECT DEFEAT OF CURLEY 'EL' FARE SCHEME

Roll of Rules Committee Shows Vote Will Be Against It

Mayor Curley's eleventh-hour attempt to obtain a five-cent fare, by forcing the home-owners of the suburban districts to make up the deficit, was as dead as the proverbial door-nail in the Legislature last night, after representatives of the cities and towns affected had torn the mask of sham and hypocrisy from it and exposed it as a political bluff.

A poll of the House rules committee yesterday, after a morning hearing on the Curley bill, showed that the committee will vote against its admission almost unanimously. Representative John W. McCormack of South Boston may dissent, but is hardly likely to test the overwhelming sentiment against the measure by carrying his fight to the floor of the House.

ANOTHER EL RELIEF PLAN

Having practically disposed of the Curley bill, the committee is now giving its attention to substitute measures advanced yesterday by Grenville S. Macfarland, an attorney who played a prominent part in the passage of the 1918 public control act. He holds out no five-cent fare promise, but believes that some reduction can be made if the legislature looks with favor on his bills for the remission of state and franchise taxes and subway rentals, and for transferring the burden of snow removal from the Elevated to the cities and towns.

Whether Curley and his henchmen in the legislature will swallow the Macfarland bills remains to be seen. It is interesting to recall that when a bill affording similar relief for the car riders was advanced in 1921, the Boston Democrats, particularly those who are now frantically attempting to get "in right" with Curley, did all they could to defeat it.

The bill in question relieved the Elevated from payment of franchise taxes to the cities and towns through which it operated. It came in on the floor of the House at the height of the Elevated investigation and was marked for slaughter. The Boston Democrats led the fight and rallied enough Republicans around them to defeat the bill.

A PUBLIC NECESSITY

The next day Speaker Young took the floor to move reconsideration and pointed out that the bill would benefit the car-rider, as it would constitute an opening wedge for lower fares. At that time he advanced the theory that transportation is in some respects a public necessity, and that the car-rider should not be forced to assume all the burden. This is the same theory which Mayor Curley happened on a fortnight ago and revealed to the public as something of his own invention. In spite of Speaker Young's presentation of the subject at that time, the Boston Democrats tried to defeat reconsideration, but Young carried the Republicans with him and eventually the bill went through. It lapses with this year, however, and for that reason the Macfarland bills may be given serious consideration.

Cambridge and Boston were the only municipalities in the Boston Elevated district not represented at yesterday's hearing, and all the others were unanimously against the measure.

Selectman Charles F. Rowley of Brookline said that the Curley measure would force his town to pay a tax because residents of Newton rode through on their way to work. He also objected to the argument advanced by Curley's friends that everybody in Brookline rides to work in an automobile.

CURLEY IN LIMOUSINE

"The cars from our town are as crowded as anywhere else," said Rowley. "Very often as I ride in to town in a crowded trolley car in the morning I catch a glimpse of Boston's mayor riding down to his job in a palatial limousine."

City Solicitor Boutwell of Malden attacked the Curley bill from half a dozen angles. He pointed out that it gave no consideration to residents of his city who use the Boston & Maine, nearly as numerous as those patronizing the Elevated. He also objected to the referendum provision which would allow Boston to outvote and veto adverse votes from the other cities and towns.

Former Mayor Edward E. Willard of Chelsea made a few passing references to the Curley and Whipple solicitude for the "poor working man," asserting that most of the poor working men of his acquaintance lived near enough to their place of employment to walk to work, and that the Curley scheme would eventually make them pay taxes to benefit those who ride.

Prof. E. E. Lincoln of the Harvard graduate school also punctured some of the Whipple arguments, particularly that affecting the Elevated's depreciation fund. He said that almost every other street car company in the country provides a larger depreciation than do the Elevated trustees, in spite of Whipple's horror at the policy of "making the poor servant girls build up a bankrupt railroad." Prof. Lincoln said it was ridiculous to advance the theory that because the Elevated, under the old management, had not set aside a sizable depreciation fund that the trustees should continue the old ruinous policy.

AMERICAN-JUNE-1922

DEDICATE E. H. S. MEMORIAL BRONZE

The memorial bronze presented by the alumni to the English high school was dedicated this afternoon, with Judge A. K. Cohen, an alumnus of the school, presiding. The 1st regiment and the 3d regiment of the English high school cadets participated n the program, the drum corps furnishing music for the 1st regiment and the school military band for the 3d regiment.

A dedicatory poem was read by Charles Stone of the faculty. Gov. Cox and Mayor Curley were scheduled to speak.

On the bronze are symbols for the army and for the navy. Cyrus Dallin was the sculptor.

TELEGRAM - JUNE - 1 - 1922

FIVE-CENT 'L' PLAN SCORED

TELEGR

JUN 1 19

Mayor Attacked for Fight by "Highbrows Who Ride in Fords"

Opponents of Mayor Curley's bill providing for a five-cent fare on the Boston Elevated railway launched a vigorous attack on the bill and the mayor himself before the house committee on rules at the State House today.

Those opposed to the bill had their day on Beacon Hill today, the proponents having been heard at the beginning of the hearing last week.

Mayor Curley was scored and denounced by Brookline Goo Goos, who said that they "ride in Fords while Mayor Curley rides in a Pierce Arrow."

His five-cent fare plan was characterized as vicious by highbrows from other suburbs, who objected to the taxation element in the Curley bill.

The climax of the day was reached, however, when Charles F. Rawley of the Brookline selectmen characterized the public control act of 1918, now under investigation by the grand jury, as a "wonderful piece of legislation."

Shortly after this remark he precipitated another climax with words of praise for the Eelevated service in Boston and expressed the opinion that transportation was the cheapest commodity the public possesses.

He expressed more forcibly his opinion of Mayor Curley. He called him "presumptuous," and characterized his bill as "half-baked and ill-conceived."

Rawley spoke immediately following Paul M. White, town counsel of Arlington and C. H. Forsythe of the Arlington board of trade. Both of the Arlington representatives had opposed the bill on the grounds that it would tend to increase the tax rate.

Assails Curley

Rawley said:

"Mayor Curley has enough to look out for as representative of Boston without trying to represent the entire metropolitan district. Furthermore until he asked permission or has been requested by the other cities and towns in the district to represent them at this or any other hearing, it will be considered as in accord with his usual presumptiveness in trying to represent more than he can stagger under."

Selectman Rawley said that he was not informed of the meeting in the mayor's office called for the purpose of discussing the advisability of the bill until two days before it was called, whereas he should have had weeks of preparation.

He declared further that in Brookline the town "cannot afford" to hire town counsel and that Brookline officials have to ride in Fords which are paid for by themselves.

"But Mayor Curley rides in a Pierce-Arrow," he declaimed, "and it is very evident to me where the suggestion for a lower fare comes from."

High Praise for "L"

Here, Selectman Rawley launched into a flood of praise for the public control act and the present administration of the Elevated road. He said he had complete confidence that he present plan would work out well.

He concluded by vigorously urging "that this half-baked bill, ill-conceived without thought, introduced in the closing hours of the Legislature, be thrown out of the committee."

Others who spoke in opposition to the bill were City Solicitor A. C. Boutwell of Malden, Rep. Edward F. Willard of Chelsea, City Solicitor A. W. Bartlett of Newton, Mayor Webster of Somerville, Thomas H. White and Philip Nichols of Newton.

POST - JUNE - 1 - 1922

MAYOR BEFORE GRAND JURY

JUN 1 1922

Asked About Statement Concerning Control Act

Mayor Curley was a witness before the Suffolk County grand jury yesterday in connection with the new probe into the passage of the act which authorized public control of the Boston Elevated for a period of 10 years. When he came out he said he could not state what had been asked him but remarked he supposed he had been summoned because of statements made by him during the mayoralty campaign.

District Attorney O'Brien is in personal charge of the investigation.

Mr. Curley was before the grand jury for about 15 minutes. Shortly afterwards the grand jury adjourned for the day to resume their deliberations again this morning.

AMERICAN - JUNE - 3 - 1922

ANNIVERSARY OF ANCIENTS CELEBRATED

AMERICAN



Capt. G. Hudson.

Following their tradition, members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery began the celebration of their 284th anniversary with a reveille sounded by rolling drums and shrill fifes today at Copley Square.

Captain Geo. Hudson of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company greeted the reveille corps, headed by Drum Major Clarence H. Knowlton, who has sounded reveille for the Ancients for forty-seven consecutive years, and breakfasted with his fellow officers at the Copley-Plaza.

Surrounded by members of the company who had journeyed from all parts of New England, Captain Hudson early in the afternoon decorated the grave of Robert Keayne, in the Kings Chapel burial ground. Keayne was the first captain of the Ancients.



C. H. Knowlton.

Following a brilliant parade which started on State street at the threshold of the Commonwealth's historic State House, the company swung into Washington Street to School Street and thence up to Beacon Hill, where, according to a custom as old as the company itself, they were joined by Governor Cox and marched to the Old South Church, where impressive services were held.

ADVERTISER - JUNE - 4 - 1922

ANCIENTS ARE 284 YEARS OLD

JUN 4 1922 ADVERTISER

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston tomorrow will celebrate its 284th anniversary with a parade, banquet and drumhead election on Boston Common.

Services will be held in the Old South Church, but, unlike other years, reveille at sunrise will be omitted.

Mayor Curley will participate in the exercises. No Mayor has done so for a number of years.

TRAVELER - JUNE-7-1922

He accepted his victory with a sense of its solemn responsibilities. He entered upon his new duties with characteristic modesty and that modesty despite the laudation, the appeals to his power, the dignity and the observance of forms which surround and beset all Presidents, has never been affected for a moment.

"This is only saying in another way that he has never misinterpreted his relations to the universe—a qualification of such vast importance to the intelligent and useful conduct of life, especially in places of the gravest responsibility that it is too often overlooked, and a misunderstanding of a man's relation to the universe is apt to be injurious to others and often fatal to himself.

"I think the most earnest desire of the President's heart is to do all in his power to make not only those about him happy, but to make all the millions whom he never sees more contended and more prosperous. The thought is never absent from his mind. He is by nature very sympathetic.

"The first subject to which he addressed himself when he had been hardly a week in office was to reorganize the veterans' bureau so that the long delays might cease, that the letters of the soldiers might be promptly answered, their claims quickly settled, their pay and insurance to which they were entitled rapidly paid, and most especially that the sick and wounded might have every alleviation possible to their condition.

NO TRUMPETS

"He brought all these things to pass and the work he did has gone by without sounding the trumpets of publicity, almost unnoticed except by those so highly deserving who were directly benefited. It was very characteristic and only one instance of his efforts in this direction.

"He has another very great quality, as it seems to me; he always thinks of his country first. To that everything else is subordinate. That a man in high office should think of his country first, not of his party, never of himself in the crowding labors of the chief executive, may seem to you a matter of course. I wish it were, but believe me it is not universal, and for a President or any other public officer of grave responsibilities to think always first of the public good without any admixture of selfish purpose, is a really great quality. You may very naturally consider that I am speaking of very simple virtues and no one knows better than I that there are many more admirable traits to President Harding, many other fields of his activity on which I have not touched.

"But when you can say of any man, as I venture to assert without qualification of President Harding, that he is modest and tolerant, as well as highly intelligent, trained to public affairs and widely experienced in them, that he is always ready to consult and learn, that he understands his relations to the universe, the hall-mark of perfect sanity, that he is deeply sympathetic with his fellowmen, and that in dealing with public questions he always thinks of his country first; we may rest assured that in the hands of a man so qualified and of such a nature the republic will take no detriment and that the honor of our country will always be preserved.

"Simple virtues, yes, but fundamental, for on such virtues rest our freedom and our civilization. They need no adornment by rhetoric. The bare statement of them is enough. They can stand alone without adventitious assistance. The empty words of sonorous panegyric are easily found and uttered. They would not be valued by the President. He would be the last to assert his own infallibility. He knows well that all men who make anything make mistakes and that those who believe themselves exempt from error those happy few who never make mistakes, are equally free from making anything else.

GIVES ALL HE HAS

"It is enough for him to give all that he has—all his best efforts and hardest work to the execution of his great task with the entire confidence that the American people will understand and help him; an ambition very modest in its scope perhaps but possibly more serviceable to his country than some that soar higher upon Icarian wings, only to be lost in starry space or fall headlong back to earth.

"Although I cannot here with propriety discuss any of the President's policies which might have the aspect of party politics, there is one subject which ought not have, and did not have, any party complexion, one in which the President was deeply concerned and which will, I believe, stand forth conspicuously in the history of our time.

"The President's sympathy for his fellowmen, his longing so far as he may to better their condition naturally and properly goes out first to his own people, but it is not confined either to individuals or to his own country. He is able to sympathize with humanity in the mass, to feel for its suffering and share its hopes. Never putting his own beloved country anywhere but in the first place in all his aspirations and projects he is never unmindful of the needs, the trials and misfortunes of a world twisted and distorted by the long-drawn miseries of the world war and he made it his duty to do what he could, all that seemed possible to help the world, by calling the conference on the limitation of armaments in Washington in order to lighten if possible the burdens of the nation and promote the peace of the world.

"He sought for the support of all Americans. He placed among the delegates who represented the United States the distinguished leader of the Democratic party, in the Senate. He made no party appeal, but none the less, this act which called that conference into being was his act and the world policy upon which it at least made a beginning was his. The honor which crowns such an act will be freely accorded to him by the people who choose him for their chief magistrate."

At the close, Senator Lodge recalled the contributions made by Massachusetts to the progress of the country and the world, culminating in the part it played towards the winning of the world war.

The parade was reviewed in front of City Hall by Mayor Curley, who joined the honorary staff and marched over the remainder of the route. At the State House the entire parade was drawn up to attention as Gov. Cox and members of his staff entered the line. The procession then proceeded to the New Old South Church.

Among those who took part in the church exercises were the Rev. E. A. Horton, the Rev. Dr. C. L. Noyes, Maj. H. D. Comerais, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Ryder, the Rev. R. Perry Bush and the Rev. Dr. W. H. van Allen, who preached the sermon.

The company reformed in Copley square and marched to the parade ground on the Common, where Gov. Cox inspected the command. After the drumhead election the Governor formally commissioned the new officers

POST - JUNE-4-1922

MAYOR PLANS CITY CLEANUP

JUN 4 1922

Orders Removal of Condemned Buildings

Dilapidated buildings in certain parts of the city, condemned by Board of Health inspectors last week as "eyesores" to the various districts and in most cases unsanitary, will have to go, Mayor Curley announced yesterday following a lengthy conference with Health Commissioner Mahoney. Removal of such buildings will be started immediately.

The Mayor's decision yesterday is the first step in a campaign to rid the city of such structures that are not only a fire menace but because of their unsanitary conditions are a detriment to the health of residents living nearby.

The houses located in the vicinity of Albany and Hampden streets and Fellows place, Roxbury, were subjected to a thorough investigation last week by health inspectors in charge of Deputy Health Commissioner Thomas Jordan, who received the co-operation of Building Commissioner John Mahoney in the first step of the Mayor's "clean-up" campaign.

TELEGRAM - JUNE-5-1922

CURLEY FIRST MAYOR TO ACT WITH ANCIENTS

Mayor Curley today marched from the Common to the new Old South church with the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, being the first mayor of the city so to participate in the annual gathering of the organization.

The ode for the day's exercises was written by Joseph Smith, one of the directing secretaries of the commercial and industrial bureau, this being the first time also that a mayor's secretary has written such an ode.

Capt. Richmond Grant Stoehr of Winthrop was elected commander of the Ancient and Honorables at the drumhead election on the Common today. His election followed the annual parade of the organization through the principal streets when birthday anniversary with traditional the Ancients celebrated their 284th ceremonies and exercises.

The parade followed a visit to the burial ground of St. Paul's Church, where the grave of Capt. Robert Keayne, first commander of the company, was decorated.

POST - JUNE 6 - 1922

WILL FILE FARE ZONE BILL TODAY

JUN 6 1922

Substitute Measure Has Backing of Mayor

Nickel Rides Provided Within Certain Areas

Deficit in Operation Cost to Be Borne by Public

A bill to establish a system of fare zones on the lines of the Boston Elevated Railway, with a five-cent fare within each zone, will be filed in the Legislature, probably today, with the backing of Mayor Curley of Boston.

While the Mayor stands by his demand for a five-cent fare, with the deficit in the cost of operation to be assessed upon the general public, it is clear that the measure will be rejected by the House committee on rules, and the zone bill will be put up as a substitute measure for the consideration of the Senate and House before prorogation of the present session.

PROVIDES FOR ZONES

The bill will provide for zones running from Park street in the centre of the city to points at Harvard square, Lechmere square, Sullivan square, East Boston, South Boston, Dorchester, Forest Hills, Brighton and Allston. The fare within these zones would be 5 cents and 5 cents would be charged for rides on the Elevated lines outside of each zone.

Any deficit in the cost of operation under this system of fares would be assessed upon the general public in taxation, and the acceptance of the act would be put up to the voters of the cities and towns served by the Elevated on a referendum.

While the bill will probably be filed by a member of the House from outside the city of Boston, it has been drawn by the Mayor's street railway advisers and will be backed by them when the straight 5-cent fare bill is turned down.

The rules committee will probably report on that measure today, and there is no question that the disposition of the committee is to throw out the whole proposition as urged by the Mayor. Sherman L. Whipple, Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan and John A. Sullivan.

It is doubtful, judging by the sentiment among the members of the Legislature, if the new proposition for a zone system will meet with any greater chance of success at this session.

Will Kill Nickel Fare Bill

The present plan of the Legislative leaders is to refuse to admit the straight five-cent fare bill. A report against it by the rules committee will undoubtedly be accepted in the House, where a four-fifths vote is necessary to secure the admission of a measure thus late in the session.

Following the acceptance of the rules report, it is proposed to bring in from the ways and means committee of the lower branch an offer for the appointment of a recess committee or commission to study the whole question of fares on the Elevated and report, either to the next regular session or to a special session of the Senate and House to be called some time in November or early in December.

Admit Mayor Has Scored

This plan of a recess committee and a special session of the legislature was followed in 1919, when the Cambridge subway was taken over by the State and other legislation affecting the street railway situation was enacted.

While legislative leaders charge that the Mayor is playing politics in putting forward the five-cent fare bill, and will make the same charge against the proposal for a zone system, they admit privately that from a political point of view the Mayor has scored and they will make every effort to block his securing any political capital for the Democratic party candidates in the coming election by putting through, if possible, the plan for the special commission to report some way by which the present fare problem may be alleviated.

TRAVELER - JUNE 7 - 1922

LODGE AND COX BRING CHEERS FROM ANCIENTS

Senator, Speaking at Dinner, Tells of Harding's Work for Country

GOVERNOR URGES FIGHT FOR ROADS

Senator Lodge was easily the chief figure at the 284th annual dinner of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in the Copley-Plaza last night, and his response there to the toast of "The President of the United States," struck the keynote of the gathering, as shown by the applause with which nearly 700 members of the organization underlined his successive allusions to Mr. Harding's modesty, his tolerance, his desire to make other people happy, and his contrast with "some who soar higher on Icarian wings only to be lost in starry space or fall headlong back to earth."

On rising the senator was cheered for several minutes, and the demonstration was renewed at the close of his address. A hardly less enthusiastic reception was given to Gov. Cox, the applause being especially marked when he turned from the inspiring lessons of Massachusetts and her past to urge the strong fight that would be needed to keep in her hands the control of the New England railroads.

CURLEY SPEAKS

Mayor Curley followed with an account of the new city administration's aims, claiming as he approached the topic that he had long enjoyed the good-will and friendship of a majority of the members of that company.

"You bet you have," cried one of his auditors. Later the Rev. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity church, responded to the toast of "The Church Militant," Maj-Gen. Edwards spoke for "The American Soldier, Regular and Citizen." Rear-Admiral Wolcy responded for "The Navy," and Capt. Richmond G. Stoehr for "The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company."

After the address of welcome by Capt. George H. Hudson, the retiring commander, Maj. Henry D. Cormerais, the adjutant, read a number of letters and telegrams, including greetings from President Harding and Secretary John W. Weeks. The President described the company as one exerting an influence for the highest citizenship and offered his best wishes for its continued success. During the after-dinner proceedings the Ives band furnished music.

Senator Lodge began his response to the toast of "The President of the United States" by comparing the office of the presidency with the flag itself. "That great office," he said, "is the visible symbol and embodiment of the past and the future of the greatness and the power of the United States. To that office every American gives the same honor and the same respect which he gives to the flag. By the constitution and the law, through the processes of politics and of parties the holder of this office comes to his high place, but when once inaugurated he is the President of all the people clothed with an authority and with powers larger than those of modern kings in time of peace and almost dictatorial in time of war.

"I cannot, however, nor would you wish me to, I am sure, confine myself to a tribute to the office and say nothing of the man who now occupies it and who has worthily taken his place in the long and distinguished succession which began with George Washington, was continued at the crisis of the nation's fate by Lincoln and illustrated in these later days by Theodore Roosevelt.

LAUDS HARDING

"President Harding came to his great office with a majority of the popular vote far greater proportionately than was ever given to any of his predecessors in any genuinely contested election.

Continued to Page

TELEGRAM - JUNE - 1922

BOSTON TO HAVE FIREWORKS ON JULY FOURTH

First Display Since War Is Planned; Many Events On Program

For the first time since the war Boston will have a mammoth display of fireworks on the Fourth of July. The display will serve as the grand finale of the official observance of the holiday, which is planned by the Public Celebration association.

The holiday program will be under the supervision of Director of Public Celebration J. Philip O'Connell, representing Mayor Curley.

The features will include a flag raising and patriotic exercises on Boston Common in the morning; reading of the Declaration of Independence at the Old State House, and the annual oration exercises at Faneuil hall. There will be local events in charge of the district committees on 20 or more neighborhood play grounds throughout the city, primarily for the patriotic inspiration of the children of those sections.

Boston Common will be a center of interest throughout the day. The mayor will raise the national and municipal flags in the morning. The annual athletic carnival will be held immediately following.

A Children's festival is planned for the Common in the afternoon. An evening community demonstration will assemble the usual thousands of people around the frog pond.

MONITOR - JUNE - 1922

MAYORS WILL ASK RIGHT TO BUILD HARVARD BRIDGE

MON[illegible]

Cost of $4,000,000 to Be Divided Between Cities—Space for Memorial Proposed

As the result of a conference this morning between Mayor Curley of Boston and Mayor Quinn of Cambridge, at Mayor Curley's office, a bill will be drafted for passage by the General Court to authorize the construction of a new Harvard bridge, at the Massachusetts Avenue crossing of the Charles River basin.

The bill will authorize a bridge to cost approximately $4,000,000 as tentatively planned, to be 90 to 100 feet wide, to take care of increasing traffic. As in the construction of the original Harvard Bridge each city will pay for the approach to the bridge, on its own side, and the cost of the structure will be divided equally between Boston and Cambridge.

Room for Memorial

Provision will be made for adding in the middle of the bridge a memorial to soldiers of the World War, but the bridge will be constructed first because of the slowness of raising a fund, by subscription, for the memorial, according to Mayor Curley. It is assumed, the Mayor said, that such a memorial will cost about $1,000,000.

Mayor Curley expressed himself, after the conference, as in favor of the building of a memorial. The people of Boston, he said, he believed were disgusted with the policy of naming streets and squares for obscure soldiers of the war to the exclusion of citizens who had done much for their country. He felt sure, he said, that the memorial would be built and that the subscriptions for it would be forthcoming in time.

This morning's conference was attended by the city solicitors and city engineers of Boston and Cambridge, and the decision for the bill was the result of a general agreement.

Governor Asks Repair

Repair of the Harvard bridge rather than the building of a new structure was proposed by Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, in a letter sent to Mayor Curley yesterday. The Governor said he believed there was no need of a new bridge as the one now in existence could be put into a condition that would be satisfactory for several years to come. Loose flooring and noise incident thereto gives the impression, the Governor said, that the bridge is much more out of repair than it actually is.

Governor Cox based his recommendation on a report by the State Department of Public Works, made after an investigation by the bridge engineer for the department. He said in the letter that the State could not contribute to the building of bridges between large communities, but if Boston and Cambridge should agree upon the necessity and desirability of replacing the Harvard bridge it would not be difficult to frame legislation to allow them to do so.

It is inferable that Mayor Curley and Mayor Quinn are of the opinion that the money necessary for the proposed new construction can be found and that they are of the opinion that a new bridge is preferable to the repairs proposed by the Governor. The Harvard Bridge is the main thoroughfare across the Charles basin between Boston and Cambridge, carrying an immense traffic.

POST - JUNE - 1922

COX OPPOSES NEW BRIDGE

Favors Repairs to $5,000,000 Expenditure

Acting on the advice of State Commissioner of Public Works John N. Cole, Governor Cox in a letter to Mayor Curley late yesterday expressed his opinion that repairs to Harvard bridge might eliminate the present danger of the bridge, also the construction of a new bridge, which with the Memorial building in the centre as recommended by Mayor Curley, would cost $5,000,000.

In response to a part of the communication from the Governor "that if repairs to the present bridge did not meet the approval of the Mayor, legislation might be obtained under suspension of rules," Mayor Curley will meet Mayor Quinn of Cambridge at City Hall this morning to draft a bill which will be immediately filed in the legislature for the purpose of obtaining a new bridge over the Charles River.

Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan, Colonel Thomas F. Sullivan, Chairman of the Transit department and officials of the two cities will draft a bill which will be immediately presented to the legislature by Representative McCormack of Roxbury.

TRAVELER - JUNE - 1922

MAY ACT ON EL FARE BILL TODAY

TRAVELER

Homesick Hope for Early Settlement of Curley and Lomasney Measures

ADMIT ORDER GIVING CHILDREN HALF RATE

By THOMAS CARENS

Bad feeling developed yesterday between the two branches of the Legislature, as a result of the Senate's desire to clean-up affairs by tomorrow night and go home, and the apparent unwillingness of the House leaders to speed matters up.

A number of senators, particularly those from communities distant from Boston, believed that prorogation could have been reached on May 27 had there been proper co-operation between the two branches, and this group was further disgruntled last night when it learned that the House rules committee, after a meeting late in the afternoon, had taken no action on the various street railway bills which constitute the principal obstacle to adjournment.

Hope for the homesick is held out by the announcement that the rules committee will meet again this morning and may act on the Curley five-cent fare bill and the Lomasney order for an investigation of Mayor Curley's first term activities. The Senate is not tremendously interested in either measure, and indications are that even if they get through the House they will be smothered in the upper branch. Naturally the senators resent being held in Boston by matters which they deem unimportant.

The dissatisfied senators are putting most of the blame on Speaker Young. They assert that when the week of May 22 opened a little efficiency could have cleaned up the calendars by the Friday night following. These plans were disarranged, however, when Speaker Young held up the hearing on the Curley bill until Thursday afternoon of that week. Most of the senators are of the opinion that Mayor Curley and Sherman L. Whipple failed so dismally to make out a case for the measure that the House rules committee would have been justified in voting against it the minute the hearing ended.

GLOBE - JUNE 7 - 1922

MAYORS AGREE UPON NEW HARVARD BRIDGE

JUN 7 1922 GLOBE

Boston and Cambridge to Build $4,000,000 Structure, With Island in Basin, Provided Legislature Permits Cities to Borrow

"L" Would Pay $500,000

Curley and Quinn In Conference

Will Ask Action This Session

Hope Public Will Chip in For War Memorial

The doom of the existing decrepit structure across the Charles River known as Harvard Bridge, its replacement by a handsome, reinforced concrete bridge between Boston and Cambridge which will also serve as a memorial to the heroes of the World War, and the building of an island in the center of the Charles River Basin at least 10 acres in area, on which a war memorial could be erected, were decided upon yesterday at a conference in City Hall, called by Mayor Curley of Boston and Mayor Quinn of Cambridge, and in which counsel H. W. Barnum for the Boston Elevated also participated.

The plan involves asking the present Legislature to empower the cities of Boston and Cambridge to borrow $1,750,000 each outside the debt limit. The total cost is placed at $4,000,000 and the Boston Elevated is expected to contribute the remaining $500,000.

Campanile Left Out of Plan

The plan does not include erection on the island in the Basin of the campanile with bell chimes and an auditorium, which it was formerly proposed would form a suitable war memorial, but the hope is that the $1,000,000 necessary for this part of the original scheme will be donated by some wealthy person, or else that the necessary fund can be raised by general popular subscription.

Throughout the conference, which was attended by representatives of various departments of both cities, it was evident that opinion among those present was unanimous that the existing Harvard Bridge must be replaced, while the heartiest approval was accorded to the scheme, already reported on favorably by Mayor Peters' committee, for a memorial bridge and the construction of an island.

Mayor Curley and Mayor Quinn agreed to confer immediately with the heads of their respective Public Works Departments with regard to building a temporary bridge from a point near Charlesgate West—the upper end of the Esplanade—to the Cambridge side. The two Mayors feel that they can safely proceed that far in anticipation of the action by the Legislature, before prorogation this week.

Would Build Island by Dredging

The island to be constructed in the center of the basin would be between 800 and 1000 feet wide, approximately a little less than half the complete span of the river at this point. It is planned to construct the island of material dredged from the river bottom, which, it is said, would make the cost extremely low, while the existence of such an island, it is said, would inevitably lessen the cost of the bridge, since it would form a section of solid ground for part of the way.

After some discussion of the $2,000,000 "makeshift bridge" recommended by the State engineers as suitable for present needs, Mayor Curley declared that a bridge should be built which would prove an enduring monument for the future. The construction of such a bridge, and its use as a war memorial would check the present tendency to rename streets and squares on all sides for such heroes, a practice which creates endless confusion.

The erection of bronze tablets to such heroes on the bridge itself—or in the auditorium which might be built at popular expense on the island—would adequately solve the problem of honoring those who made the supreme sacrifice in the war, the Mayor declared.

In addition to the two Mayors and the representative of the Elevated, those who attended yesterday's conference included Chairman Thomas F. Sullivan of the Boston Transit Commission, Commissioner Joseph A. Rourke of the Boston Public Works Department, John E. Carty, Boston's division engineer in charge of bridges and ferries; Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan of Boston, John A. Sullivan, special attorney for the city administration; Guy C. Emerson, engineer for the Finance Commission; City Solicitor Peter Nelligan of Cambridge, City Engineer Lewis M. Hastings and City Auditor Charles M. Thurston of that city.

AMERICAN - JUNE - 1922

Legislature Should Act Now on 5-Cent Fare

To Close Session Without Dealing With Fare Problem Would Be to Shirk a Great Duty

The most pressing demand made upon the Legislature this year is to restore the 5-cent fare.

In the brief space of forty-eight hours 160,000 people signed the petition distributed by the Boston American. The size of that demand has no parallel here. We doubt if such proportions ever were reached in any city in this country. We can state this with authority because our readers know we have always been active in the past to ascertain the will and sentiment of the public.

There may be honest differences of opinion in the community as to how the reduction can best be obtained, but there is not one shred of doubt that the sentiment that something ought to be done, and ought to be done at this session of the Legislature, is very nearly unanimous.

The petition was addressed to Governor Cox, President Allen of the Senate, Speaker Young of the House and to the members of the Senate and House because the remedy lies in their hands alone. Nothing that the Mayor of Boston or the officials of the adjoining cities and towns or the public trustees of the road can do will result in reducing the fares to the point demanded by the public. The situation can be adjusted alone by the officials at the State House. They could do it within forty-eight hours.

There is a disposition on the part of members to close their session and to return to their homes. To abandon this work, in the face of this popular demand for action, would be an unnecessary and unfortunate shirking of their duty.

The public servant bears the same relationship to public sentiment as the clerk to the merchant. They are sent to the State House to do the work which the people themselves would do if they had the time and convenience to assemble publicly to transact the public business. What the people would do in this situation, if it were convenient for them to assemble, and what they want the legislators to do is very evident.

We feel that we are in a satisfactory position to give the members this advice without seeming to become a public scold. It is true their work is arduous. The heat of the Summer is here. They are not overpaid for their attendance. They will remember that in times past we, almost alone, have advocated a remuneration for them that would fully compensate them. The fact is plain that when they offered themselves for election to the Senate and House they agreed with the people to remain at their task, no matter how arduous it might prove until it was completed. In other words, they made a contract which they can ill afford to break.

There can be no great difficulty in designing and enacting legislation which will reduce the fares. Governor Cox has stated in the news columns of this paper that no one would be more glad than he to see fares reduced at this session and that he has been at work to ascertain the actual condition of the road. President Allen of the Senate has said that he has a solution in mind. Speaker Young has already stated to the House a program of legislation which, he said, would reduce the fare to 8 cents by August 1.

TELEGRAM - JUNE - 1922

CURLEY READY WITH ZONE BILL TO CUT FARES

Mayor James M. Curley, facing the prospects of defeat of his straight five-cent fare bill, today prepared for filing in the Legislature a new bill as the next step in his determined fight for lower fare on the Elevated.

TAXES FOR DEFICIT

The new bill provides for a five-cent fare through the operation of a zone system. The fare to be charged under its provisions will be five cents within each of the zones. Like his first bill, the new one provides for the making up of any deficits by means of popular taxation.

The mayor's new five-cent bill probably will be filed by some representative outside of Boston proper, but it was drawn by him and his advisers in the five-cent fare fight, Atty. Sherman Whipple, Corporation Council E. Mark Sullivan and John A. Sullivan.

It is evident that the members of the legislative committee [illegible] look upon the five-cent fare bill with disfavor. It is felt certain by those "on the inside" that they will report the bill adversely and that the House will accept their report.

The new bill provides for a number of zones running from Park st., in the center of the city, to other points in Boston proper. The fare within each zone would be five cents, and the fare outside of each zone also would be five cents.

Mayor Curley has placed a concrete proposal before the House. Mr. Phinney has presented some suggestions that would relieve the situation in Hyde Park. Mr. Driscoll has an interesting proposal to reduce fares for children in the Summer months. The Street Railways Committee has already devoted some work which, it expects, will unify the lines in the Metropolitan District.

We have filed bills which we believe express the will of 160,000 people who signed the petition. Certainly the sum total of these efforts present at least one solution to the Legislature.

One of the bills filed by the Boston American provides for complete public ownership and the immediate restoration of the 5-cent fare. Public ownership would save the car riders in excess of $1,000,000 in the financing of the system alone. The public can always "buy" money at a better rate than any private organization. With the public in complete control of the system, they then could undertake all the interesting improvements which have everywhere made our publicly owned and operated lines the best in the country.

TRANSCRIPT - JUNE-7-1922

FIVE-CENT FARE IS DEAD

Curley's Bill Reported Adversely by Committee

Other Elevated Measures Also Are Rejected

These Include Public Ownership Proposal

JUN 7 1922

Also Plans for "L" Financial Relief

TRANSCRIPT

Action Followed Hearing on the Bills

It Had the Aspect of a Political Rally

Chief Proponents Were Fitzgerald and Foss

After more than three feverish weeks of political agitation over the question of a five-cent fare on the Boston Elevated, which brought with it numerous counter proposals, such as public ownership, zone fares and the lifting of various financial burdens from the road, in order to permit a reduction in fares, the House Rules Committee today put an end to the matter and cleared its docket of the various petitions before it by reporting against their admission during the closing hours of the 1922 session of the General Court.

The committee reported shortly before noon against the admission of the petition of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston for a five-cent fare, with the deficit in operating expenses to be met from general taxation, assessed upon the municipalities served, and against two petitions of Grenville S. MacFarland—the first providing for public ownership of the Boston Elevated, and the second for relieving the road of its subway rentals, excise taxes and other financial burdens, in order to permit a reduction in fares. The committee's report in each instance, followed strict party lines, for the three Democratic members, Representatives Harrington of Fall River, Sawyer of Ware and McCormack of Boston, were recorded as dissenters.

The action of the committee leaves no room for doubt as to the certain death of all Elevated legislation for this session, as a four-fifths vote of the House is necessary in order to admit a petition, and with the rules committee showing a majority against, there is no doubt that admission will be refused.

Hearings Like Political Rallies

The action of the committee today followed immediately upon hearings on the two MacFarland petitions—hearings which had every appearance of political rallies, as former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor, and former Governor Eugene N. Foss, also a candidate if he finds public sentiment drifting in his direction, held the centre of the stage.

The hearing for the proponents was conducted by John T. Lambert, owing to the illness of Mr. MacFarland. He said the petitions could not have been introduced earlier, as the Legislature was awaiting an opinion from the attorney general as to the question of abrogating the Elevated Public Control act of 1918. After describing the two bills he called upon former Governor Foss as the first speaker.

Mr. Foss said he is in favor of public ownership of public utilities and that he has advocated the public ownership of street railways for several years. He said he stumped the State several years ago, when seeking the Democratic nomination for governor, on the issue of public ownership of street railways, in the hope that interurban roads, then being abandoned, could be saved.

He said street railways are as much a necessity as the school, sewer and water departments and should be maintained by general taxation. Because of the poor street railway transportation facilities at his Hyde Park factory, he said the B. F. Sturtevant company has maintained a special train on the New Haven for seventeen years. Successful transportation is vital to industry, he said.

Ten-Cent Carfare Outrage, Says Foss

"It is an outrage that the fare is ten cents on the Elevated," he said, "with New York and other places maintaining a five-cent fare. Detroit has taken over the street railway lines and operated the cars at a five-cent fare and at the same time employed union labor.

"San Francisco has had public ownership for seven years and the lines have been operated successfully and are giving better service than under private ownership and are making money. Public ownership has got to come all over the country and the car rider should not be taxed for the entire cost any more than a taxpayer without children should be called upon to pay a school tax."

Continuing, former Governor Foss said the street railways should be used for purposes other than transporting passengers. Recently Detroit started removing the garbage and ashes of the city by cars at night, and in this district the cars could be used for such purposes and to bring in the truck of the market gardeners. The work of the public trustees has been well done, he stated, and has been done economically, which shows what can be done under public operation. He advocated also the public ownership of the railroad terminals for the benefit of the port development and a Greater Boston.

In reply to a question by Representative John W. McCormack, Mr. Foss said that during the war the deficit in the railroads which were operated on Government control was borne by general taxation, which showed a precedent.

Fitzgerald Has a Remedy

Former Mayor Fitzgerald then said in part:

"Something should be done by the present Legislature to reduce fares before the present session ends. Some means should be devised to tax the tremendously increased profits that have accrued to owners of real estate in the metropolitan district since the first subway was built some years ago. In the down-town district of Boston, which may be easily reached by subway travel, the real estate has increased more than $300,000,000. Most of this property is in the hands of trustees and is governed by the dead hand.

"The tenants of the property not only pay a big rental but they pay for taxes, insurance and cost of improvements which of course is passed out to the consuming public. The owners of this property, who contribute little or nothing to the increased value, spend their time away from the life of the city, but the people are working for them twenty-four hours a day.

"I attempted to secure legislation, when I was mayor, calling for a tax on the unearned income, but because of the opposition of the Finance Commission, I got nowhere. It seems to me that present conditions warrant another attempt and it should be successful. It is done in Germany and other European centres, where a tax of from five to thirty per cent is made upon profits. In the one district in the central part of Boston in the case of forty-eight pieces of property there has been an increase of from ten to more than twenty millions of dollars within the past fifteen years, while the buildings, old and dilapidated, and a disgrace to the city, have been reduced in valuation. If the Legislature will provide a law, by which the owners of these properties can pay a proper transfer tax, the question of the five-cent fare will be almost solved.

"It certainly would be manifestly unfair to tax equally property on Main street, Charlestown, and Washington street in the South End and Roxbury, which has been almost ruined by the Elevated road and property in the downtown section of the city, which has increased tremendously from the construction of the subways. Therefore it seems to me if the Legislature can get to work on this proposition by the first of August we can have the fare reduced to eight cents and provision made for special five-cent tickets for the workingmen morning and night and for children under twelve years of age at all hours.

Several others desired to speak in favor of the bills, but because of the time limit were unable to and the following were recorded in favor: John C. Gordon, George Gilbody of the Boston city council, Owen A. Gallagher, Orrin F. Hill and Representatives Paul Hines of South Boston and Francis X. Coyne of Dorchester.

Real Estate Men Opposed

Speaker Young then asked how many were opposed and the representatives of several cities served by the Elevated arose. also representatives of the real estate exchanges.

Elbridge R. Anderson, counsel for the Boston Real Estate Exchange, was the first speaker in opposition and said the public ownership bills involve an expenditure of over $37,000,000 and legislation involving such a vast sum should not be rushed through at this late date.

In reply to questions, he said he did not believe in the public ownership of a bankrupt road, but did believe the road should be reorganized under private ownership. He said he did not believe the Elevated was bankrupt at any time. He also said that in his opinion the car riders have not rehabilitated the road, but rehabilitation has been brought about by the invested capital.

Walter H. Creamer, former mayor of Lynn, and vice president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, opposed the principle of public ownership. "Politically-owned and operated public utilities of any kind are less efficiently managed than those operated by private enterprise with the incentive for profit," he said. "Of course, there are certain utilities, which must be owned and operated by the Government from the viewpoint of the public safety, but this is not one. You would have a large number of employees using political power to attempt to terrorize those people who were holding public office, through their vote. Real estate is already so heavily burdened that it makes it hard for this section to compete with manufacturers in sections of the country less heavily burdened."

The speaker had a tilt with Representative John W. MacCormack of South Boston, when the latter asked Mr. Creamer if he thought the Elevated was efficient

Continued on page

TRANSCRIPT - JUNE-2-1922

operated under the old private management. "Do you think it was good judgment for the private managers of the Elevated to wait from 1910 to 1916 before they asked for relief?"

"Well, we are always inclined to hope for the best," said Mr. Creamer.

Representative MacCormack then read a list of cities in England and Scotland, where street railways are operated under public ownership and in which, he said, the fare is from two to four cents. Mr. Creamer replied that labor conditions are not the same over there, and that two to four cents over there is equivalent to seven or eight cents here.

The following speakers went on record against admission of the bill, on the ground that the time for consideration is too short: Mayor John M. Webster of Somerville; City Solicitor Spear of Everett; Selectman John A. Collins of Watertown and C. H. Higgins of Arlington; Philip Nichols of the Newton Chamber of Commerce, W. Chester Gray of the taxation committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, F. W. Merrick, president of the United Improvement Association, and Charles F. Buffum of Somerville.

During the remarks of City Solicitor Spear of Everett, Speaker Young of the committee asked: "You would not think it strange if this committee had the opinion that it was most extraordinary that these public men should manifest this great interest in the five-cent fare proposition now when they said not a word about it in December or January or February." Mr. Spear replied, "Certainly not."

"I thought you would agree with me," said Mr. Young, and the crowd laughed.

Before the close of the hearing Council William J. Walsh of Boston went on record in favor of the bill.

Speaker Young then announced that the committee would go into executive session.

CURLEY FILES BRIDGE BILL

Legislators Do Not Believe Measure Will Be Admitted at Present Session

Mayor James M. Curley filed his bill providing for the erection of a new Harvard Bridge with the clerk of the House shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon. The censensus of opinion among the legislators was that the bill would not be admitted at this late date.

The measure provides that the cities of Boston and Cambridge jointly may borrow $4,000,000 for the construction of the bridge. Mayor Curley was interviewed as he left the office of Speaker Young, and said that he had talked with Governor Cox and President Allen of the Senate "The Governor and the President of the Senate are favorably inclined toward it," said the mayor. "On the question of the campanile and the auditorium, they did not express an opinion. These features and the island in the center are permissive, anyway."

The mayor was asked what was the result of his conference with Speaker Young, and said, "Speaker Young recognizes that the time for consideration is short, but he said that if the necessity is such as to justify it, he has no objection, provided it is approved by the committee on Rules."

Mayor Curley said that Speaker Young had not set a date for the hearing, but expressed the opinion that the Rules committee would give the bill immediate consideration.

GLOBE - JUNE - 8 - 1922

MAYOR CURLEY FILES BILL FOR NEW BRIDGE OVER CHARLES RIVER

GLOBE

Mayor Curley filed the bill for erection of a Memorial Bridge across the Charles River, to replace the present Harvard Bridge, with the clerk of the State House of Representatives this afternoon.

The bill provides that the cities of Boston and Cambridge jointly may borrow $4,000,000 for construction of the proposed structure.

As he left the office of Speaker Young, the Mayor said, in reply to questions put to him:

"The Governor and the Presiden of the Senate are favorably inclined toward the bill. On the question of the campanile and auditorium, they did not express an opinion. These features and the proposed island are permissive, anyway.

"Speaker Young recognizes that the time for consideration is short, but he said, if the necessity is such as to justify it, he has no objection to the bill, providing it is approved by the Rules Committee."

The Speaker has as yet set no date for a hearing, but he has expressed the opinion that the Rules Committee will give the bill immediate consideration.

TELEGRAM - JUNE-8 -1922

JUN 8 1922

TELEGRAM

THE FIVE-CENT FARE

The five-cent fare legislation has been killed by the legislature. Few expected any other action considering the quality of the legislators and the fact that the Boston American attempted to use the five-cent fare as a lever to prop itself up. The American put the curse on the five-cent fare, but other years and other legislators are coming.

In considering the wretched business of yesterday it might be pertinent to remark the grave injusice done to Essex S. Abbott of Haverhill, who was listed by the American as one of those who killed the five-cent fare, and whose photograph was published by that paper. He has not been in the legislature for a year and he is now engaged as an assistant United States district attorney. Just why the American should accuse him of voting against the five-cent fare bills is a puzzle.

Those who know Mr. Abbott realize that since he quit Beacon Hill the Republicans in the House have been without a leader.

TRAVELER - JUNE - 1922

MOTHER'S REST PLAN BLOCKED

Order Voted Down for North End Purchase

After much discussion during which Councillor Watson charged that the order was about to be passed on a "technicality or cunning trick," the City Council yesterday voted against Mayor Curley's request for a $70,000 loan order for the purchase of the building and property of Congregation Beth Israel on Baldwin place, North End.

It was the Mayor's plan to purchase the property and create a mother's rest camp and playground on the site which is situated in one of the most congested districts of the city. Former City Councillor Walter Collins, as counsel for the present owners, had previously appeared before the council together with members of the Planning Board, all who testified as to the merits of the Mayor's plan.

However, the report that the present owners were willing to sell principally because members of the church had moved away from the North End and the property was now a "white elephant" caused the delay for action on the order and resulted in Councillors Brickley, Moriarty, Donaghue, Watson and Walsh voting against its adoption yesterday.

GLOBE - JUNE - 1922

DECIDE ON ENLARGEMENT OF CHRISTOPHER GIBSON PLAYSTEAD

Dorchester Ground to Have Greater Area, Concrete Bleachers and a New Locker

GLOBE

Plans for improvement of the Christopher Gibson playground, just beyond Fields Corner in Dorchester, in a way to meet the wishes of practically all who use it and those who live nearby were decided upon in a conference that Mayor Curley had this noon with Commissioners James B. Shea, Charles A. Coolidge and Myron P. Lewis of the Park Commission.

The revised plans call for discontinuance as a public thoroughfare of that section of Geneva av which cuts through the existing sections of the playstead. This change will yield about 3000 additional square feet, and will afford a commanding location for the concrete bleachers for the accommodation of the thousands who nightly enjoy the baseball contests between Twilight League players.

There is a standing appropraition of $50,000 fr the building f these bleachers and for the grading of both sections of the playground. Originally the decision had been to build the bleachers at the northerly end of the playground, behind the row of apartment houses there. Owners of and tenants in these dwellings made spirited protest at a public hearing, against such a location, and it is on this account the change will be made.

The Mayor pointed out to the commissiners that the section of Geneva av running between the ball field and the children's triangular playgrund to the south of it, is very little used for traffic. What there is could easily make a detour through other highways, and the bleachers could be placed on what is new Geneva av with room to spare on either side for, perhaps, a tennis court.

An agreement was made to broaden Park st from its present 40-foot width to 60 feet.

The inadequate and worn-out wooden locker and shower building, which has stood on the northerly playground plot 20 years, and over which there has been much complaint, will be replaced by a new brick and stone structure, for which the City Council will be asked for an appropriation, and will stand in a corner of the children's triangular lot, with accommodations much more satisfactory to all.

The Mayor said he is preparing to bring about soon a series of conferences between the staffs of physical instructors of the School and Park Departments, with a view to an extended use of all the city's 36 public playgrounds. He declared that the Western cities arrange push-ball contests and outdoor games of various types for adults, and he wants to see the same practice followed in Boston.

GLOBE - JUNE - 1922

MAYOR TURNS DOWN PLAN TO MAKE TREMONT ONE-WAY STREET

GLOBE

Drastic Action Needed on Boston's Traffic Problem —Will Name Big Committee to Help Solve It

Mayor Curley today put the quietus on the proposal to make Tremont st a one-way thoroughfare for southbound traffic with the statement that, after consultation with leading Tremont-st merchants who opposed the idea, he would never approve any Street Commission order that might put it into effect.

The Mayor said he did not believe this suggestion to restrict traffic in that thoroughfare one-way, between Scollay sq and Boylston st, would greatly help in relief of congestion in contiguous thoroughfares.

Mr Curley did state that he is undertaking even now to settle Boston's traffic problems in a large way by naming a committee of perhaps 150 citizens representative of absolutely every interest in the community, to study and deal with the matter with some degree of finality.

"Tremont st, a splendid highway as it is from Dover st south, offers great possibilities as one of these thorougfares. It is straight, north and south, and only needs to be widened in some of its sections.

"With such a widened thoroughfare as a nucleus, we ought to be able to swing a street across-town somewhere about Hollis st, continuing it to somewhere about Postoffice sq."

AMERICAN - JUNE - 1922

FIVE-CENT FARE PLEAS VOTED DOWN

House Rules Committee Rejects Curley's Proposal

MINORITY DISSENT Real Estate Men and Outside Towns Fought Plan

Supporters of the 5-cent fare received a severe blow today when the rules committee of the House voted against petitions submitted by Mayor Curley and Granville S. McFarland. Representatives Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, John W. McCormick of Boston and Edward F. Harrington of Fall River, the Democrats on the committee, dissented.

Mayor Curley's petition called for a 5-cent fare on the lines of the Boston Elevated Company with an assessment for the deficiency in operating expenses to be placed on the communities served by the Elevated. McFarland's first petition called for public ownership of the Elevated company and the other petition sought relief for the Elevated against burdens now borne by that company such as subway rentals and removal of snow from between the car tracks. It was proposed to have the state assume these expenses.

The action of the rules committee today followed the hearing on McFarland's petitions. John T. Lambert, representing McFarland, and ex-Gov. Eugene N. Foss appeared in favor of the petitions. Representatives of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange and the Boston Real Estate Exchange and officials from Arlington, Somerville and Everett appeared in opposition.

TRANSCRIPT - JUNE - 1922

For Bridge and Memorial

Boston and Cambridge are in agreement with reference to the project to construct an island in the Charles River Basin and to connect it with the shore on each side by means of bridges, these structures and the island providing a new avenue across the river on the site of the present Harvard Bridge. It is the hope of the supporters of the project that the island will ultimately be the setting for a memorial to the sons and daughters of Massachusetts who have answered the call of their country in days of war. The memorial would be built in accordance with the plan recommended by the commission appointed by Mayor Peters. That body favored the erection of a campanile with its carillon and, in addition, the construction of a memorial building and open-air auditorium.

As to the necessity of replacing the present Harvard Bridge there ought to be no dispute. Nor should there be controversy over the proposition that the new bridge be made broad enough and strong enough to meet the demands of increasing traffic for many years to come. The present structure, erected more than thirty years ago, has long been inadequate as a means of communication between the two cities. Under increasing weight of traffic it is approaching a point where it will become an actual menace to those who travel over it. To attempt to strengthen the structure in order to give it a new and uncertain lease of life, or to build in its place a bridge that would soon be outgrown in its turn, would be short-sighted policy. There should be a new bridge suited to the needs of the present and the future, and it should be erected at once.

POST - JUNE-1-1922.

Mayor Enthusiastic at Professor Sargent's Idea for Rose Garden

JUN 7 1922 POST



MAYOR CURLEY VISITS THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM

In company with Professor Charles S. Sargent of Harvard, the Mayor visited the famous beauty spot yesterday and made a tour of inspection. From left to right, those in the photo are: H. E. Chamberlin, Professor Sargent and Mayor Curley.

ADVERTISER - JUNE - 1922



MAYORS CONVENE ON HARVARD BRIDGE REPLACEMENT. Left to right, (front) City Engineer Peter Mulligan of Cambridge, Mayor Curley, Mayor Quinn, City Auditor Louis Hastey of Cambridge; (rear) William Carty, Louis Hastings, John A., Thomas F. and E. Mark Sullivan, John P. Scully, Cambridge well-known contra ctor and Guy Emerson, as they conferred yesterday.

TELEGRAM - JUNE - 1922 -

Mayor Ready to Close Harvard Bridge If Unsafe

Mayor Curley's reply to the Legislature, which has refused to consider at this time his bill which would enable the construction of a memorial bridge to succeed the dangerous Harvard bridge is that he will not hesitate to order the latter structure closed at any time it is declared unsafe for public travel.

In the meantime he will call upon the contractor who built the Harvard bridge to live up to a guarantee that expires in 12 months.

"I greatly regret that the Legislature," says Mayor Curley, "has seen fit to refuse the joint request of the mayors of Boston and Cambridge to borrow $4,000,000 necessary for the construction of a bridge to replace the Harvard bridge.

"The flooring of the present bridge was laid about two and a half years ago and a guarantee of the contractor, the Rowe Construction Co., will expire in 12 months. I have instructed the public works department to order the contractor to live up to the provisions of the guarantee at once and in the event of his failure for the public works department to do the work and charge the costs to the contractor.

Try to Keep It Safe

"The city will, in so far as possible, endeavor to keep the bridge in a safe condition until the legislature convenes next year and authorizes the necessary money for the construction of a new bridge. I personally, however, do not propose that the public works department shall be held responsible for injury that may result either to pedestrians or vehicles traveling over the bridge because of the condition of the bridge.

"The increased traffic that will result as a consequence of the new bridge that it is proposed to be constructed at Cottage Farms will undoubtedly prove a serious problem for the present Harvard Bridge in the way of diverted traffic which probably will increase the load for the Harvard bridge 50 per cent, and in the event that the public works department at any time reporting that the Harvard bridge is unsafe for public travel I shall not hesitate to order it closed."

TRAVELER - JUNE - 1922

VOTES 161-48 NOT TO SUSPEND RULES FOR IT

Six Republicans Counted with Democratic Minority

LIVELY DEBATE PRECEDES ACTION

By THOMAS CARENS

James M. Curley's scheme to give Boston a five-cent carfare at the expense of the suburban cities and towns went to its death in the House of Representatives yesterday with appropriate ceremonies.

By the unanimity with which they opposed suspension of the rules to admit the measure, the Republicans accepted the challenge to make Curley's idea on street railway transportation an issue in the coming campaign, and the Democrats were equally unanimous in framing the issue, although some of them had to do several back somersaults to side with their colleagues.

MORE THAN 3 TO 1 AGAINST

The vote on suspending the rule was 48 to 161, or more than three to one against. Only six Republicans, Potter of North Adams and Cox, Conlon, Sullivan, Sutherland and Shulman of Boston, voted on Curley's side, while one Democrat, Mitchell of Springfield, voted with the majority.

By approximately the same margin, the House then consigned to the waste basket Grenville S. Macfarland's two bills, one for public ownership of the Elevated system, and the other for a reduction in carfare by relieving the Elevated of franchise and corporation taxes and the burden of snow removal. The vote on the last-named bill, however, was not strictly on its merits, as many Republicans, including Speaker Young, approve it in principle; but they felt that hasty action o nsuch an important measure would not be fair to the public affected by it.

The action of the Democrats on this particular bill was a confirmation of the theory that they have been inspired by political considerations, rather than love of the dear people, by their five-cent fare activities. The Macfarland bill would have relieved the Elevated from paying $1,500,000 in subway rentals to the city of Boston this year. Mayor Curley had emphatically opposed any such legislation, but the Democrats, fearing that their votes might be misconstrued, fell over themselves voting for it. Another provision in the same bill would remit excise and franchise taxes in 1923. A similar bill went through the 1921 Legislature, after Speaker Young had taken the floor in its favor, but on the roll-call every Democrat voted in opposition. One of the Republican leaders was about to offer this significant roll-call in debate yesterday when his time expired.

Street railway affairs monopolized attention on Beacon Hill yesterday. In the morning the House rules committee gave its hearing on the Macfarland bills, but it was a hearing in name only and a political rally in fact. Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, candidate for Governor, former Gov. Eugene N. Foss, who is being urged by himself and a few others to take a "fourth piece of pie," and a dozen or more smaller political fry spoke before the committee, and told of their affection for the poor car riders.

EVERYBODY HAD HEARING

The committee listened respectfully, gave everybody a chance, and then in executive session voted adversely on all the bills, the three Democrats, Harrington of Fall River, Sawyer of Ware and McCormack of South Boston, dissenting. The report was promptly brought into the House and placed in the calendar for the afternoon session.

Under the rules, rebate on each bill was limited to 15 minutes, and the House by almost unanimous vote refused to suspend the rule to allow longer debate. The principal argument for admission of the Curley bill was advanced by Representative McCormack, who based his appeal on the demand of the people for lower fares. Representative Hull of Leominster, in reply, said that the people would get lower fares sooner if the politicians would let the situation take care of itself.

Representatives Coyne and Sullivan of Boston eulogized Curley, and voiced their confidence in him. Coyne's remark that Curley had been honest in his campaign pledges brought a reply from Representative Burke of Roxbury, a Democrat, but enthusiastically anti-Curley, which resembled a snort of disgust.

"The gentleman from Dorchester knows as well as I do that Curley was kidding the people of Boston," said Burke. "In 1916 Curley came before this Legislature and spoke for higher fares. He said the car rider ought to pay for what he got. He didn't have much to say in 1918, for the people had had something to say about him, and he was riding around in a Ford. Now that he's eating regularly again and riding in a limousine, he proceeds to kid the public."

Burke's remarks evoked laughter from the House, and this was echoed a few minutes later when Burke, on roll-call, voted with the Curley satellites. The Roxbury man holds the record for speaking one way and voting another.

The voice vote against suspension was overwhelming, but McCormack got the roll-call, which showed the 48 to 161 vote.

TRAVELER - JUNE - 1922

REJECTS BILL FOR $4,000,000 HARVARD SPAN

House Rules Committee Refers Matter to Next Session

LEGISLATURE MAY PROROGUE TONIGHT

It took the House rules committee only a few minutes yesterday to refer to the next annual session of the legislature the bill introduced by Mayors Curley of Boston and Quinn of Cambridge for a magnificent new structure to replace the present Harvard bridge.

Mayor Curley appeared at the State House with the bill shortly after noon yesterday, and after conferring with Gov. Cox, Speaker Young and President Allen of the Senate, announced to newspapermen that the Governor and the Senate leader were favorable to the bill, and that Speaker Young had also spoken encouragingly.

NEARLY UNANIMOUS

The mayor's optimism was somewhat premature, however, for within a very few minutes after the rules committee met Speaker Young announced that the committeemen were almost unanimously against admitting the bill. Representative McCormack of South Boston, as usual, dissented.

"The officials of Boston and Cambridge knew last January that repairs were needed on the bridge," said Speaker Young. "If they had any serious desire to obtain legislation of this nature they could have introduced such a bill months ago. The Legislature is getting ready to prorogue, and it should not be called upon to pass on a measure involving $4,000,000 without reflection."

Disposal of the Harvard bridge matter paves the way for prorogation of the Legislature either tonight or tomorrow. Republican leaders tried to arrange an evening session of the House last night, but sentiment was against it, and the House adjourned at 5:30 o'clock to meet at 10:30 this morning. Three sessions, morning, afternoon and evening, will be held today, and it is not improbable that all the business can be completed in that time.

There were indications yesterday that the House will oppose an all-night session tonight. Representative George P. Webster of Boxford was roundly cheered yesterday when he attacked the all-night custom, declaring that it has generally produced disgraceful scenes. At last year's all night closing session there was plenty of intoxicating liquor in evidence at the State House after midnight, and Representative Webster was expressing a hope that these scenes would not be repeated.

The hour of prorogation is more or less dependent on Gov. Cox's attitude toward a number of bills now before him. One of these is the Boston pension bill. Last year he sent the same measure back to the House on the closing night, urging that policemen be exempted from its provisions.

The House at that time declined to make the change, and the bill died. A number of Republicans in the House said yesterday that if the Governor again sends back the bill the House will pass it over his veto, but the Senate will undoubtedly sustain him. Gov Cox may decide to ignore the bill and let it become law without his signature.

There is also speculation as to the Governor's action on a number of highway bills, which were put through the two branches by the finest exhibition of log-rolling seen at the State House in years. The ways and means committees of the two branches opposed these measures, but the majority was able to overturn the committee reports.

The first business before the House this morning is the conference committee on the bill for a new commission on correction, known as the "county bill," for it is all that remains of the fight between the Republican leaders and the "county rings." Representative Kenniston of Boston, chairman of the conference committee, started to explain the committee's findings yesterday, but on motion of Representative Hays of Brighton the matter was put over.

The Senate will open today's session by debating the "Synagogue" bill, which aims to remove the John Singer Sargent painting from the Boston Public Library. Yesterday Senator Monk of Watertown introduced an order asking the supreme court's opinion on the constitutionality of the measure. The order went to Senate rules, which will report this morning. Proponents of the bill will oppose substitution of the order, which would delay the bill until next January at least.

FACES LONG DEBATE

The Senate also faces long debate on the bill increasing the membership of the industrial accident board from six to seven, one of whom shall be a woman. Senator Tarbell of Brookfield objected to immediate consideration of the bill yesterday, and announced that he would oppose it today. He objects to it on the grounds of economy and alleges that it is a scheme to save Gov. Cox from making a political mistake and to save the job of Commissioner John H. Cogswell.

There are further possibilities of debate in the lower branch on two measures on which the House rules committee has taken no action—the Lomasney order and the Webster resolve for an investigation of Harvard University's attitude toward the Jews.

These may be taken up by the committee this morning.

TRAVELER - JUNE - 1922

HARVARD BRIDGE MAY BE CLOSED

Mayor Curley Says Condition of Structure Likely to Cause Move

Mayor Curley said today that as the result of the failure of the Legislature to permit the cities of Boston and Cambridge to build the $4,000,000 war memeriol braidge, he may have to close the Harvard bridge altogether because of its condition, thus obliging long detours and resulting in great loss of time and additional congestion of traffic.

"I greatly regret that the Legislature has seen fit to refuse the joint request of the mayors of Boston and Cambridge for authority to borrow the funds necessary to replace the Harvard bridge," said the mayor. "The flooring of the present structure was laid 2½ years ago and the guarantee of the contractor will expire in 12 months. I have instructed the public works department to order the contractor to live up to the provisions of the guarantee at once, and in event of failure the department will do the work and charge the cost to the contractor.

"The city will endeavor to keep the bridge in safe condition until the Legislature convenes next year and authorizes the money for construction.

WAIVES RESPONSIBILITY

"I, personally, however, do not propose that the public works department shall be held responsible for injury that may result to pedestrians or vehicles because of the condition of the bridge.

"The increased traffic that will result while the Cottage Farm bridge is being replaced with a new structure will undoubtedly create a serious problem for the present Harvard bridge, and in the event of the public works department at any time reporting it to be unsafe I shall not hesitate to order it closed."

The mayor concluded with the declaration that repairing the present Harvard bridge constitutes an engineering problem which puzzles experts. The bridge was repaired by the Rowe Construction Company at a cost of $250,000 in the Peters administration 2½ years ago.

Without incident the House today refused to suspend the rules to admit Mayor Curley's petition for the rebuilding o fthe Harvard bridge. A report against its admission had been previously made by thec ommittee on rules, with Representative John W. McCormack of South Boston a dissenter.

AMERICAN - JUNE 29

CURLEY NAMES T. W. KELLEY FOR RELIEF BOARD

Mayor Curley has appointed Timothy W. Kelly of 150 Princeton st., East Boston, one of several applicants, as soldiers' relief commissioner to succeed Henry C. McKenna, who has resigned to become chief probation officer of the Superior court. The appointment, which carries a $5000 salary, is subject to approval by the civil service commission.

In announcing Kelly's appointment,, which comes after declination of the offer by Gen. John J. Dunn, Col. Frederick L. Bogan, Gen. Charles H. Cole of the American Legion and Capt. David J. Brickley, all veterans of the World war, Mayor Curley stated his appointee has been indorsed by petitions with 4500 signatures and a majority of the Spanish war veterans' camps.

TRAVELER - JUNE 1922

BILL DRAFTED FOR $4,000,000 HARVARD SPAN

Boston and Cambridge Officials Act Promptly on War Memorial Plan

TRAVELER

TO ASK LEGISLATURE ACT IMMEDIATELY

Following the decision yesterday that Boston and Cambridge will build the $4,000,000 war memorial bridge across the Charles, the officials of the two municipalities immediately began preparations to obtain the necessary action by the state Legislature before its prorogation.

The finishing touches were made last night to a bill which was drafted by City Solicitor E. Mark Sullivan and his assistants and Peter J. Nelligan, city solicitor of Cambridge, and it will be presented early today to Mayors Curley and Quinn and their advisors for their approval.

INVITE PUBLIC GIFTS

The decision that the two cities will undertake the project was made yesterday at a conference in Mayor Curley's office, attended by officials of the two municipalities and representatives of the Boston Elevated and the transit commission. The bridge and island will cost the two cities $4,000,000, and the public will be invited to subscribe $1,000,000 for a campanile, or bell tower. In a recent statement Gov. Cox stated that the commonwealth cannot afford the outlay for any part of the bridge or campanile.

The Boston Elevated will be called on to bear about $500,000 of the expense, since it has special rights over the Harvard bridge, for which the new bridge will be substituted. A temporary bridge will be erected across the basin near Charlesgate West for use while the war memorial bridge is being built.

The plans of Mayor Peters's commission will be used, except that the bridge will probably be 100 feet wide instead of 70, as engineers say that traffic congestion is increasing to such an extent that a 70-foot structure would be inadequate within a few years.

PROTEST LETTERS DAILY

At the conference yesterday Mayor Curley referred to the assertion that, from economical reasons, the commonwealth cannot at this time embark on such a project and declared that such arguments had burdened the development of Boston for generations. He hoped for men of vision, able to look far enough in the future to provide for great public improvements now, rather than wait till they become of prohibitive cost. He has received as many as 50 letters in one day, protesting against the condition of the Harvard bridge, and its utter inadequacy, he said.

Mayor Quinn, who sat beside Mayor Curley at the conference, supported the views of the latter.

In its report the committee, the chairman of which was Andrew J. Peters, declared that the island site for a beautiful memorial to the heroes of the war could hardly be surpassed. "The convenience of access is assured by contiguity to the bridge, for Massachusetts avenue is destined to be more and more the great north and south thoroughfare of the city," the report says. "There would be practically no cost for the land for the island, only for reclamation, as it would presumably be made out of land dredged from the basin. Moreover, it will be necessary in the near future to rebuild Harvard bridge, and an island which will shorten the bridge 800 to 1000 feet will materially lessen the cost of the two bridges on either side of it."

The plan which the committee indorsed contemplates a high tower rising from a colonnade and containing a great carillon or chime of bells; the erection of an open-air auditorium west of the tower, capable of holding a large number of people and the development of the residue of the island with trees and shrubs and grass, making with its presumably indented shore line a beautiful water park open to all the public.

The cost of the island in the rough was estimated at $400,000; cost of loam, paths and planting, $100,000; cost of walks, steps and terraces, $500,000, and cost of the memorial building, $1,000,000. It was also figured that the saving to the cities on 800 feet of bridge at $2000 per linear foot would be $1,000,000.

AMERICAN - JUNE - 1922

5-CENT FARE IS NOT DEAD, SAYS CURLEY

AMERICAN

The defeat of the five-cent fare legislation on Beacon Hill is only temporary, and its only effect will be to cause a change in the membership of the Legislature that voted it down, according to a speech made by Mayor James M. Curley at a reception tendered him by the Women's Civic Club of Dorchester.

"Despite the defeat of the five-cent fare legislation on Beacon Hill, I tell you that the five cent fare is not yet dead," he declared. "It isn't dead because the people of Boston and Massachusetts are not interested in the wiles and trickery and fraudulent manipulations of the legislators, but are interested, as they should be in their own welfare.

"If the five-cent fare dies temporarily at Beacon Hill, let me tell you that it forecasts a change in the occupancy of the Beacon Hill capitol."

Mayor Curley was escorted to the hall by a troop of Boy Scouts, who led him to the platform. Arriving at the speaker's chair, the Mayor was made a full-fledged member of the Boy Scouts, receiving the oath from Deputy Scout Commissioner George F. Eddy and promising to live up to all of the Scout laws, including the one that requires members to do one kind deed every day.

City Councillor Francis J. W. Ford also spoke, eulogizing the work of the Boy Scouts' organization.

TRANSCRIPT - JUNE 1922

CURLEY FOR GOVERNOR IN TWO YEARS, HE SAYS

HAS NO INTENTION OF ENTERING THE CONTEST NOW, DESPITE THE FACT THAT FITZGERALD MAY GET NOMINATION

There were rumors in political circles today that Mayor James M. Curley was about to spring a surprise by announcing his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for governor, in view of the fact that his political enemy, John F. Fitzgerald, is in a fair way to secure the nomination.

But the mayor, when asked if there was any truth to the report, smilingly replied that, though he had been told by many influential friends that he could secure the nomination without trouble, and in all probability would sweep the State, he had decided to wait two years, believing that he could accomplish much for the city in that time, and that it was his duty to do so.

The mayor was earnest in his discussion of political trends, locally and nationally. He sees the Republican arty demoralized through lack of leadership, unwise legislation and disconcerting delays on national problems. He has received confidential reports from various sections, indicating the replacing of Republican congressman by Democrats, owing to the unrest.

TRAVELER - JUNE - 6 - 1922

TIMOTHY KELLY CURLEY'S CHOICE

JUN 6 1922

Spanish War Vet Named Soldiers' Relief Commissioner

TRAVELER

Timothy W. Kelly, 150 Princeton street, East Boston, past commander Spanish War Veterans, was today appointed soldiers' relief commissioner, salary $5000, by Mayor Curley.

The mayor had previously offered the position to Gen. John H. Dun, chairman of the street commisisoners; Lt.-Col. Frederick L. Bogan, Gen. Charles H. Cole and Capt. David J. Brickley, president of the council, and each had declined.

Kelly is a clerk and visitor in the department, salary $1800, having been connected with it since March 25, 1915, and in the service of the city since June 15, 1902.

The nomination is subject to confirmation by the civil service commission.

GLOBE - JUNE - 1922

FIVE-CENT FARE DEAD BRIDGE PLAN DYING

House Refuses to Admit Former and Other "L" Bills--Committee to Report Against Latter

GLOBE

Vote on Fares 161 to 48

Young Says Bridge Plan Is Too Late

Boston Men Fight For Proposals

Burke Declares Curley is "Kidding the Public"

Mayor Curley's projects fared badly at the hands of the Legislature yesterday.

The proposal for a five-cent street car fare, the resulting deficit to be made up by taxation, was killed in the House of Representatives, when the report advising against suspension of the rules to admit the bill was accepted by a large majority.

Apparently the plan for a $4,000,000 structure to replace the Harvard Bridge will meet the same fate today.

The House Rules Committee voted yesterday afternoon to report against admitting Mayor Curley's petition that Boston and Cambridge be empowered to borrow the necessary funds outside the debt limit.

McCormack Dissents

Action on the memorial bridge project was taken with the dissent of Representative McCormack of Boston.

Speaker Young said the committee felt that "the reconstruction of the bridge was a matter known to the official concerned several months ago ,and the bill could have been entered then, rather than on the eve of prorogation."

The bill was filed early yesterday afternoon by Mayor Curley, who expressed the belief that the Governor and the President of the Senate were "favorably inclined toward the bill."

The adverse report will be difficult to overcome, as it requires a four-fifths vote to suspend the rules.

Support 5-Cent Fare

In addition to refusing admittance to the Five-cent Fare bill, the House took similar action on two bills of G. S. MacFarland, one for the public ownership of the Elevated and the other to relieve it of the subway rentals.

Mr McCormack of Boston urged that there is a popular demand for a five-cent fare and said the rules should be suspended and the order admitted. Mr Sullivan of Boston and Mr Coyne of Boston supported the Mayor.

Mr Burke of Roxbury charged that "Mayor Curley is kidding the public."

Mr Hull of Leominster said Mayor Curley had been given full opportunity to present his case. The Elevated, continued Mr Hull, is "making money and paying its bills and therefore the situation should be left as it is for the present."

By a rollcall vote of 161 to 48 the House refused to admit the measure.

Other "L" Bills Barred

The petition for public ownership of the Elevated was supported by Mr Francis of Charlestown, Mr McCormack of Boston, Mr Sawyer of Ware and Mr Kelly of Boston, and opposed by Mr Hull of Leominster.

By a standing vote of 127 to 30 the House refused to admit the bill.

The petition to relieve the Elevated of subway rentals was favored by Mr Harrington of Fall River and opposed by Mr Hull. Refusal to admit was by a rollcall vote of 158 to 53.

Another street railway matter rejected was the bill to establish a Metropolitan transportation commission, which the House, by a voice vote, referred to the next annual session.

The motion to refer was made by Mr Melody of Boston and supported by Mr Winnett of Charlestown.

Mr Richards of Malden, author of the measure, said he did not object to the proposed reference because he expected to return next year.

State Control Bill Postponed

The report of the conference committee on the State Control bill, so called, was next considered.

Mr Keniston of Boston said the chief features of compromise of the two branches was that it cut out the Senate amendment for the establishment of a State Prison at Bridgewater and substituted a member of the Executive Council for a justice of the Superior Court in providing the membership for the proposed Board of Control of State and county institutions.

On motion of Mr Hays of Brighton it was voted to postpone further consideration until today.

GLOBE - JUNE - 9 - 1922

NEW CURLEY PLAQUE IN MUNICIPAL HALL OF FAME

JUN 9 1922

GLOBE

Old One Looked Too Much Like Fitzgerald, His Friends Declared



MAYOR CURLEY AS SCULPTOR PAOLI CAUGHT HIM, AFTER SEVERAL SITTINGS, AND AS HE LOOKS IN A PHOTOGRAPH.

Persuaded that the old Curley plaque hanging in the City Hall executive chamber too closely resembled in its outlines the physiogomy of his friendly enemy, Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Mayor Curley has been giving sittings at various times to C. S. Paoli, the sculptor who fashions these plaques, and a new Curley profile in plaster just completed, was hung yesterday in place of the old one.

Hundreds of the Curley warriors look n at "Agony Corner—second floor, front" in the course of a week. Numbers among them, looking at the Hall of Fame where the ex-Mayors' plaques line the wall, were unable to pick out the Curley likeness.

So the Mayor made up his mind that, in view of the mental and temperamental differences, to say nothing of the physical contrast between himself and his friendly enemy "Fitz," a new Curley plaster-plaque was in order.

"Ah, that looks more natural!" Secretaries Dan Gillen and Billie O'Neill both remarked, as the new plaque was hung in place this noon.

MONITOR - JUNE - 1922

MAYOR PROPOSES CITY TRAFFIC BODY OF 300 CITIZENS

MONITOR

Boston's problems in traffic, housing, industry, commerce, recreation, and zoning are such that Mayor Curley is assembling a list of 300 names of citizens prominent in business, education, racially, and socially in Boston from which to form a great, forward-looking city planning commission. The Mayor touched upon this idea in his inaugural address, delivered at Mechanics Building on Feb. 6 last. Since then he has been slowly developing the plan, adapting it as circumstances have indicated is desirable.

Mayor Curley alluded to the development of this comprehensive City Planning Commission which he would give money sufficient to employ the services of expert and professional city planners, experts in the various activities with which Boston is importantly concerned. He spoke of the necessity, the growing need of adequate city development plans, when the matter of the handling of vehicular traffic in Tremont Street was broached to him.

Opposes One-Way Plan

The Mayor declared that he would not permit Tremont Street to be made a one-way thoroughfare. On the contrary he declared that he would rather see Tremont Street made 100 feet wide and capable of carrying any reasonable amount of modern city vehicular traffic.

"The traffic, housing, recreational and social problems of Boston are so tremendous," said Mayor Curley, "that a comprehensive city plan must be prepared. The sooner this is done the better for the city and the greater will be its growth, influence and physical and moral expansion. To go about the great business of preparing such an ambitious city plan as that I have thought for Boston, I am having assembled a list of 300 names representing the leaders in educational, religious, racial and business life of the city from which to form a City Planning Commission, which, with the aid of the able corps of experts along all lines of municipal activity it could employ, would be able to draft a plan dealing with the adequate development of Boston, not only in the direction of relieving street traffic congestion, but also housing, recreation and other great problems upon the proper solution of which our future welfare and advancement so vitally depends."

Great Highways Proposed

When the mayor went back to the street problem he said, "I have given the matter of street traffic a great deal of study. I have come to the conclusion that to improve the situation here materially and for any real length of time we will be obliged to take radical action.

"This may go so far as to involve the construction of two great through radical thoroughfares 100 feet wide in Boston and for which the cost may not be less in the aggregate than $50,000,000. But this money, though momentarily seeming of staggering amount, will really prove to be a profitable investment for the people of Boston to make if their city is to continue to develop at the rate it must to hold its place in the sisterhood of American cities.

"I have thought for a long time that Tremont Street should be 100 feet wide at least south of Dover Street, and that in some way a great modern boulevard must be constructed to the immediate vicinity of the South Station. If we could use such a street as Dover, for instance, as the nucleus of a highway ending at the South Station, by cutting through Hollis Street and making a clean sweep to the destination, we would have a traffic boulevard well worth while, and Boston development would come by leaps as compensation for the labor and the expenditure."

Would Figure Business

Speaking of his refusal to indorse Gen. John H. Dunn's one-way traffic plan for Tremont Street, Mayor Curley said that he does not believe that to force traffic into a one-way thoroughfare, from Scollay Square to Boylston Street, would prove a material improvement in the general movement of traffic in what is styled "downtown Boston." The Mayor said that he thought the making of Tremont Street a one-way thoroughfare would hurt the business of the large retailers in that part of the city, and that at the same time it would add but slight improvement to the traffic conditions which are daily becoming more and more serious and which are baffling the efforts of men who have long studied them.

Mr. Curley said that the people should face the situation. He is satisfied they will agree that it will require millions to solve the problems, but he is also satisfied that the result will compensate for the outlay.

POST - JUNE 1922

MAYOR NAMES KELLY FOR RELIEF HEAD

Friends of Timothy W. Kelly of 130 Princeton street, East Boston, named by Mayor Curley yesterday to be Soldiers' Relief Commissioner, are confident that the popular Spanish war veteran will receive the confirmation of the civil service commission next Tuesday.

Kelly, a member of the department for which he was named to head yesterday, was one of 20 candidates in the field for this position, which pays $5000 per year.

GLOBE - JUNE - 9 - 1922.

"STATE CONTROL" BILL IS APPARENTLY KILLED

JUN 9 1922

House Rejects Women Juror and War Hospital Resolves

GLOBE

Adopts Order Asking 5-Cent Fare For Children —Cox Vetoes Omnibus Road Bill

By a rollcall vote of 133 to 83, the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday rejected the report of the conference committee on the so-called "State Control" bill. Unless Gov Cox should today send a special message urging further consideration, the session-long battle between advocates of State control and the county officials and their friends has ended for the present.

The fight over the "State Control" bill consumed the entire afternoon session. The last speaker was Speaker B. Loring Young, who urged the acceptance of the conference committee's report.

Practically all of the arguments of both sides had been advanced at previous sessions.

The conference committee, whose report was yesterday rejected, was the second conference committee appointed. The main point of difference that had previously point of difference that had bership of the Board of Correction, made up of State and county officials, to have control of State and county penal institutions.

Superior Judge Barred

The county control adherents would have agreed to a justice of the Superior Court as a member of the proposed board, but an opinion of the Attorney General declared that would be unconstitutional. The suggestion that a member of the Executive Council be substituted was not acceptable. There was also opposition to the erection of a State Prison at Bridgewater. The conference committee reported that this latter provision be stricken out, but even that change did not make the measure satisfactory to the county officials and their friends.

Those who spoke for the conference committee's report, in addition to Speaker Young, were Mr Keniston of Boston, Mr Brier of Boston, Mr Norman of Worcester, Mr Webster of Boxford, Mr Shattuck of Boston, Mr Sawyer of Ware, Mr Coleman E. Kelly of Boston, and Mr Bidwell of Great Barrington.

Speakers against the report included Mr Smith of Provincetown, Mr Carey of Framingham, Mr Wragg of Needham, Mr Baldwin of West Boylston, Mr Smith of Athol, Mr Whidden of Brookline and Mr Doyle of New Bedford.

The House reconsidered its vote of Wednesday whereby it rejected a resolve for an investigation of the water supply of Essex County. The resolve was thereupon adopted, after the appropriation to cover the cost of the investigation had been increased from $5000 to $5500.

Against Women Jurors

The House rejected a resolve for an investigation as to jury service and other changes in the laws necessitated by the charged status of women in public service.

Mr Hays of Brighton opened the debate by saying he believed the House "would reject the resolve and get it out of the way."

Mr Sawyer of Ware urged that the resolve be adopted in order that "good faith with the women shall have been kept."

Mr Norman of Worcester urged the resolve as necessary. It will cost hundreds o fthousands of dollars, he said, to reconstruct courthouses in order to provide accommodations for women.

Mr Davis of Malden moved to strike out the appropriation of $3000 to cover the expense of the investigation. He said he knew of no women who wished to perform jury service.

Mr Mendum of Woburn and Mr Makepeace of Malden urged rejection. The latter said if women wish to perform jury service that next year would be ample time to pass the requisite legislation.

The Davis amendment was adopted and then the resolve was rejected almost unanimously.

Bridge Petition Rejected

Without incident, the House refused to suspend its rules to admit Mayor Curley's petition that the cities of Boston and Cambridge be authorized to borrow outside their respective debt limits to pay for building a new Harvard bridge.

The House refused to admit the petition of Mr Hines of South Boston for the cession of land in the Blue Hills Reservation to the United States Government for a hospital for World War veterans. It also refused to admit a resolve indorsing the proposed site of the hospital in Northampton. Another petition which the House refused to admit provided for a rest camp for soldiers.

There was a wrangle over the Senate order for the appointment of a recess committee to investigate the advisability of the State taking the county tuberculosis hospitals. An order of similar purport was rejected by the House earlier this week.

Mr Creese of Danvers offered as a substitute for the Senate order one which provides that the State Department of Health be instructed to investigate the question of State, county and municipal tuberculosis hospitals, their cost and the desirability of consolidation.

After much discussion the Creese substitute was adopted by a practically unanimous voice vote and sent to the Senate under suspension of the rules.

Five-Cent Fare for Children

Without debate the House passed to be engrossed the resolve for an investigation by the Public Utilities Commission of the transportation facilities in the Metropolitan district.

Mr Driscoll of Roxbury succeeded in having the House adopt his order requesting the trustees of the Boston Elevated to provide a five-cent fare to children under 14 years of age during the months of July and August. The order provides that on certain lines this lower rate of fare shall obtain in order that children may visit City Point, Franklin Park and the Arnold Arboretum. He made the point that the order was intended to benefit the youngsters living in the tenement district and urged that it be favorably considered as a matter of humanity.

Mr Francis of Charlestown favored the order and Mr Hull of Leominster opposed it.

The order was adopted by a standing vote of 55 to 54.

One of the last matters was a veto message from the Governor who returned without his approval the so-called "omnibus road" bill, which provides for the construction of a number of highways in the Western part of the State. The Governor objected, he said, "to the construction as a union of local interests regardless of broad considerations." He also objected, he said, to the policy of "dictating to next year's Legislature." This reference of the Governor was occasioned by the bill's provisions that the appropriations be made next year.

GLOBE - JUNE - 8 - 1922

TREMONT ST NOT TO BE ONE-WAY STREET

Curley Says He Can Never Approve the Plan

JUN 8 1922

Will Appoint Committee of 150 to Study Traffic Problem

Mayor Curley put an end yesterday to the much discussed plan of making Tremont st a one-way thoroughfare. He declared that after talks with Tremont-st business men he is satisfied that he never could approve such a plan, even if the Street Commissioners were to favor it.

He said also that he did not believe it would help relieve the congestion in contiguous throughfares between Scollay sq and Boylston st. He stated that he is now selecting about 150 men to serve on a committee representative of every interest in the city, to investigate th situation in Tremont st and adjacent territory and try to agree on some method of relief.

The Mayor thought that widening of certain sections of Tremont st, north of Dover st, and creation of a crosstown street from somewhere in the vicinity of Hollis st to about Postoffice sq would go far to solve the difficulty.

AMERICAN - JUNE - 19 -

Harvard $4,000,000 Memorial Bridge

Boston and Cambridge, through their Mayors, agreed yesterday to replace crumbling Harvard bridge by a $4,000,000 memorial structure.

The project now awaits some public minded citizen or citizens willing to donate $1,000,000 necessary for the memorial and decorative ends of the plans, which call for a campanile with bell chimes and an auditorium on a proposed island in the centre of the river.

The two cities will divide the expense of the bridge proper.

POST - JUNE - 9 - 1922

ALL BILLS OF MAYOR REJECTED

Bridge Proposal and "El" Measures Are Thrown Out

MEANS NO LOWER FARES THIS YEAR

House Refuses to Suspend Rules—May Prorogue Today

Mayor Curley's proposal for the reconstruction of the Harvard Bridge over the Charles River and his bills designed to bring about a reduction in the fares on the Boston Elevated Railway were summarily rejected in the Legislature yesterday.

By its action in disposing of these measures so quickly yesterday, leaders of the Legislature believe it will be possible to prorogue tonight, although there is a strong opinion that the Senate and House will not conclude the business of the session until some time tomorrow.

FAIL TO SUSPEND RULES

After a brief executive session yesterday afternoon the House rules committee, with Representative McCormack of Boston dissenting, voted to report against suspension of the rules to admit Mayor Curley's bridge bill, under which Boston and Cambridge might borrow $4,000,000 outside the debt limit to reconstruct the present Harvard bridge as a war memorial.

After the meeting Speaker Young announced that there will be no hearing on the question of admitting the bill and that the committee on rules, with the exception of Representative McCormack, was strongly and emphatically of the opinion that Mayor Curley of Boston and Mayor Quinn of Cambridge should have had sufficient knowledge of the condition of Harvard bridge to enable them to present legislation earlier in the session.

Proposal Dead for This Year

As it requires a four-fifths vote of both Senate and House to suspend the rules to admit a bill for consideration at this stage of the session, the proposal of the Boston and Cambridge Mayors is dead for this year.

The House followed the programme outlined in the Post Tuesday in disposing of the Elevated fare bills.

The committee on rules reported against suspension to admit the Curley bill for a 5-cent fare, with the deficit in the cost of operation to be assessed upon the cities and towns served by the Elevated.

Rules Committee Sustained

The committee also reported against suspension of the rules on the bill of Grenville S. McFarland to provide for public ownership of the Elevated and made a like report on the bill of the same petitioner for remission of taxes and subway rentals.

The House sustained the rules committee most emphatically and refused to consider any of the measures by overwhelming votes.

There was some debate on the bill of Mayor Curley for a five-cent fare, with the deficit to be assessed upon the taxpayers of the district through which the Elevated runs. Representative McCormack of Dorchester emphasized the public demand for lower fares and urged admission of the bill.

Hull Says Mayor Tardy

Representative Hull of Leominster, in charge of the adverse report of the rules committee, said that the Mayor had been given full opportunity to get his bill into the Legislature earlier in the year. He said also that the people of the suburban cities and towns, as well as business men generally are strongly opposed to the scheme of assessing the estimated deficit upon the general public.

On this measure the House refused to suspend its rules, the roll call vote being 48 to 161.

On the public ownership bill, after a brief debate, the House voted, 30 to 137, against admission.

The bill to provide for a remission of certain taxes and subway rentals was refused admission by a vote of 53 to 148.

Order Transportation Probe

The House earlier in the day adopted an order from the committee on ways and means providing for an investigation by the department of public utilities of the transportation situation in the metropolitan district, the commission to report its findings to the Legislature of 1923.

During the debate on this order, Representative Sawyer of Ware offered as a substitute the bill of Mayor Curley providing for a zone system, with five-cent fares within each zone, radiating from Park street in the centre of the city to points at Harvard square, Sullivan square, Forest Hills, Dorchester, and other outlying sections. Representative Hays of Boston raised the point of order that the bill was beyond the scope of the pending measure and the speaker ruled the Curley zone bill out of order.

During the consideration of the order for an investigation of the transportation needs of the metropolitan district, an attempt was made to substitute a bill for extension of the Dorchester tunnel to connect with the New Haven railroad tracks at Shawmut. This proposition was defeated 32 to 86.

TRAVELER - JUNE

Mayor Suggests June 17 for Parade

TRAVELER

Mayor Curley, at the luncheon at the City Club to the officers of the Boston school regiments, offered a new suggestion for the annual parade—to have it June 17, and make it the chief feature of the Bunker Hill day celebration, promising a $1000 prize, for band instruments, colors or swords, for the best drilled regiment.

The mayor explained that the merchants of the city are seriously incommoded by the obstruction of business through the annual parade of the schoolboys, their number having now so increased that they are mobilized as a full division, of two brigades, and eight or nine regiments, totalling 7000, and Boston streets are so narrow that the time of the passage of so long a parade and the necessary period for the clearing of the streets means nearly two hours of the best part of the day. It has become difficult, of late years, to arouse general public interest in the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, and the mayor therefore suggested that the boys might be doing a patriotic service if they would parade in Charlestown, and they would also receive the blessings of the business men of Boston.

GLOBE - JUNE - 9 - 1922

SOLDIERS' RELIEF POST FOR KELLY

JUN 9 1922

Clerk and Visitor Is Made Commissioner at $5000

Patrick F. Finnerty Back In Old Water Service Position

Timothy W. Kelly, Soldiers' Relief Department clerk and visitor since 1913 at an $1800 salary, also past commander of the State department, S. W. V., was named by Mayor Curley yesterday to be city Soldiers' Relief Commissioner, at $5000, to succeed Henry C. McKenna, who will become chief probation officer of the Superior Court within a few weeks.



TIMOTHY W. KELLY

Mr Curley said he has received during the past few days petitions from Spanish War veterans' organizations and other friends of Mr Kelly carrying between 7000 and 8000 signatures. More than this, the East Boston American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars posts have given the Kelly candidacy their cordial indorsement.

Mr Kelly lives at 50 Princeton st, East Boston. He has always taken an active part in Spanish War Veteran organization welfare work and has a commendable record in the department to which he is named as head.

The Mayor had tendered the post to Street Commissioner John H. Dunn, Dr Frederick L. Bogan of the School Committee, Gen Charles H. Cole and Pres David J. Brickley of the City Council, who have served in various wars with distinction. All felt compelled to forego the position because of other personal business affairs.

-9-1922

POST - JUNE-9-1922

Presented with the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, the highest gift of the French Republic, toasted as a "moulder of character," and applauded to the echo by men, some of whom for more than a quarter of a century had lived and cherished the principles he taught them, Charles P. Lebon, retiring after 35 years as teacher of French in the English High School, was accorded an ovation at a banquet in his honor at the Copley-Plaza hotel last night, without precedent, Massachusetts educators said, in the history of education in this State.

GIVEN BY ALUMNI

The banquet was given by the English High School Alumni—"his friends." It was marked by events in the course of a whole series of presentations and toasts which were obviously not anticipated by the venerable retiring schoolteacher. His voice was choked with emotion when he arose at the end of many speeches of eulogy, wearing the famous French decoration, with a precious watch in one pocket, and a generous purse in another, to acknowledge the tributes of his "own boys."

And when he spoke it was not without mention of Madame Lebon, sitting in the centre of a group of women in the gallery. On several occasions she bowed a silver gray head at the bursts of applause from below as speakers from the head table linked her in tribute to Mr. Lebon.

Applauded as He Enters

The first burst of applause came when Mr. Lebon took his place at the head table. Near him were the speakers and others: W. T. A. Fitzgerald, the toastmaster; Francis A. Daly, chairman of the executive committee, who introduced the toastmaster; Governor Cox, Mayor Curley, William F. Lufkin, Collector of the Port; J. C. Flamand, the French Consul; Attorney-General Allen, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education Payson Smith, General Edwards, District Attorney O'Brien, Professor Albert Sauveur of Harvard University; Dr. David D. Scannell, chairman of the Boston School Committee; Walter Downey, present headmaster of the High School; and former Headmaster Casey.

Men well along in years, but boys when Mr. Lebon first taught them, arose and facetiously recited well known lines in their first lessons in French. To the sentence uttered in French by the class of 93, "how cold it is; the snow is falling," the class of '94 replied also in French, "it's as hot as hell," and the honor guest of the evening laughed with them. There were reminders of episodes when Mr. Lebon "threw a wicked dictionary."

Francis A. Daly called him "more than a teacher." Toastmaster Fitzgerald, Boston's Registrar of Deeds, told how Ferdinand Foch "wrapped Lebon in his arms" on the occasion of the great French Marshal's visit to Boston—"his fellow poilu in the Franco-Prussian war in 1870."

Followed toasts to the President of the United States, toasts to the President of the French Republic, and a toast to Lebon. Governor Cox told of the meagre tributes usually passed out to old school teachers who all their lives—lives of service—"walk in the quiet paths." The teachings of this instructor, the Governor said, "have had a tremendous influence on the lives of our youth." According to the Governor, "15,000 boys have passed under the benefits of his teaching."

"Quiet Worker in Ranks"

Mayor Curley termed the old teacher a "quiet worker in the ranks." He offered glowing sentences of praise to the little old lady in the gallery, Madame Lebon, the "quiet man's inspiration." Turning in his eulogy to all the members at the head table, for each of whom he had a line of commendation, he took occasion even to rise and applaud when Governor Cox before him was called upon—at present his political nemesis. And in the spirit of good fellowship that pervaded the hall he even referred to Attorney-General Allen as "the fighting Attorney-General."

Gen. Edwards related a perhaps little known bit of war history. He told how Lebon came to him in 1917 and "begged" to be taken as interpreter, declining to tell of his experiences during the Franco-Prussian war. The profession of the army and of teaching, the "daddy" of the Yankee Division said, are identical in that both seek to inspire youth. "France," he declared, "is the only country in the world that I know that knows how to award a decoration. They give them through the men in the front line without affidavits and without the investigation of auditors and staff officers 3000 miles behind the lines."

Author Reads Poem

George Allen England of the Class of '94 read a poem "To Our Charlie." Dr. David D. Scannell, chairman of the Boston School Committee, deplored the present flat $600 pension and hoped Governor Cox would sign the bill which would give a more "reasonable and a more dignified" pension to retiring teachers. Walter Downey, headmaster of the school, told of the growth of English High School from 500 pupils, when Lebon first came, to 2700 at the present time and the imminent absorption of the Boston Latin School's main plant by English High. "If Monsieur Lebon swung a wicked dictionary," he added referring to England's poem, "he always followed it with wholehearted friendship."

Attorney-General Allen declared that Lebon rendered the greatest service that can be rendered to a republic. "None more than he," he said, "deserve the words: 'Well done good and faithful servant.'" Commissioner Payson Smith, took occasion to refer to recent events at a great "privately endowed" institution. The English High school, he said, has always "held her doors wide open" to all men, regardless of race, color or creed. Rather than a teacher of French, Mr. Lebon, he said, was a "teacher of boys."

"The distinguishing mark of his teaching," he added, "was his human sympathy." Teachers and parents of today have no right to approach youth with a spirit of pessimism. The boys and girls of the present era, according to him, are just as good and clean and moral as the boys and girls of years ago.

Following this address J. C. Flamand, the French Consul, delivered a brief but earnest address of eulogy and pinned the great French decoration on the breast of Mr. Lebon "for his 35 years service in the teaching of French." Mr. Lebon is already a member of the French Academy. This latest and greatest of all his honors, his friends said last night, was totally undreamed of. Before he could make a reply Charles C. Gilman had mounted the platform and presented in a typically cordial little talk a gold watch and chain.

The retiring teacher made a witty and grateful speech of acceptance, his eyes moistening as he spoke,—acceptance both of the honor from France and the watch. The Alumni is preparing to add liberally to a purse designed to make Mr. Lebon and Mrs. Lebon comfortable for the rest of their lives.

GLOBE - JUNE-1922

MAY CLOSE HARVARD BRIDGE ALTOGETHER

Mayor Curley Says Condition Is Likely to Make It Necessary

Mayor Curley said yesterday that as a result of the failure of the Legislature to permit the cities of Boston and Cambridge to build the $4,000,000 war memorial bridge, he may have to close the Harvard bridge altogether because of its condition, thus obliging long detour and resulting in great loss of time and additional congestion of traffic.

"I greatly regret that the Legislature has seen fit to refuse the joint request of the mayors of Boston and Cambridge for authority to borrow the funds necessary to replace the Harvard bridge," said the mayor. "The flooring of the present structure was laid 2½ years ago and the guarantee of the contractor will expire in 12 months. I have instructed the public works department to order the contractor to live up to the provisions of the guarantee at once, and in event of failure the department will do the work and charge the cost to the contractor.

"The city will endeavor to keep the bridge in safe condition until the Legislature convenes next year and authorizes the money for construction.

"I, personally, however, do not propose that the public works department shall be held responsible for injury that may result to pedestrians or vehicles because of the condition of the bridge.

"The increased traffic that will result while the Cottage Farm bridge is being replaced with a new structure will undoubtedly create a serious problem for the present Harvard bridge, and in the event of the public works department at any time reporting it to be unsafe I shall not hesitate to order it closed."

The mayor concluded with the declaration that repairing the present Harvard bridge constitutes an engineering problem which puzzles experts. The bridge was repaired by the Rowe Construction Company at a cost of $250,000 in the Peters administration 2½ years ago.

Without incident the House yesterday refused to suspend the rules to admit Mayor Curley's petition for the rebuilding of the Harvard bridge. A report against its admission had been previously made by the committee on rules with Representative John W. McCormack of South Boston a dissenter.

TRAVELER - JUNE-1922

CURLEY WILL KEEP UP FIGHT

"The action of the Legislators in holding up the five-cent fare on the Boston Elevated is not the finish and I intend to fight until the reduction is made possible for the travelling public," declared Mayor Curley last night at a joint meeting of the Dorchester Women's Civic Club and Troop 15, Boy Scouts in Dorchester High School Hall.

The Mayor was also made a committeeman of the Scouts and was presented a travelling bag by the children of the Civic Club members.

In referring to the five-cent fare measure, Mayor Curley said: "The five-cent fare belongs to the citizens. They cannot afford to pay 10 cents. The five-cent fare has got to come."

Mrs. W. E. Edelbute, president of the Civics Club presided. The Boy Scouts' oath was administered by Commissioner Lee Abbott. The Mayor paid a tribute to the work of the scouts.

POST - JUNE-9-1922

PLANS FOR DEFEAT OF LOMASNEY

Curley Takes Steps to Insure Tague's Re-election

Congressman Peter F. Tague's refusal to accept the appointment of fire commissioner because of the failure to obtain a candidate capable of defeating the Lomasney selection in the coming fight in the 10th Congressional District, will not only bring the Congressman from Charlestown up for re-election but result in an investigation by Mayor Curley of hundreds of alleged "mattress voters" in Ward 5, it was learned yesterday.

FOR LOMASNEY'S DEFEAT

This move on the part of Mayor Curley to "clean-up" if possible, certain sections of the West End, principally lodging houses where "out-of-town" voters are believed to be registered is regarded as the first definite step on the part of the Mayor to assure the defeat of the Lomasney machine, through Congressman Tague, this fall.

While the reported "house-cleaning" back of the State House has created a stir in local political circles the past few days, it is known that the Mayor will make his first move in this direction following the departure of Election Commissioner Jacob Wasserman and James A. Dorsey from office July 1.

The two commissioners have been requested to make room for Frank P. Selberlich, an ardent Curley supporter and former commissioner during the Mayor's first administration and James E. Egan of Roxbury.

Will Probe "Doubtful" Voters

In the reappointment of Selberlich, it is known that the Mayor will go one step further and ask civil service confirmation for the nomination of the former Senator from Jamaica Plain to be chairman of the board in place of M. W. Burlen, the present incumbent. Confirmation of Selberlich to chairmanship of the board will no doubt add strength to the Mayor's plan for a thorough probe of certain voters in the West End, who registered from dwellings in the latest police listing by the hundreds, in an effort to defeat the Curley ticket in the coming elections.

While Congressman Tague has refused to discuss his reelection or even the refusal of the $7500 berth as fire commissioner it is well known that Mayor Curley is now considering Dr. Fred L. Bogan and Brigadier John H. Dunn, chairman of the street commission, for the executive head of Boston's fire fighting forces.

POST - JUNE-19

CURLEY WILL CLOSE BRIDGE

POST

To Act When Engineers Condemn Structure

Regardless of what interests may be affected, Harvard bridge will be closed for the safety of the public as soon as city engineers see fit to condemn it, Mayor Curley announced yesterday, in commenting on the action of the Legislature in failing to authorize the cities of Boston and Cambridge to borrow outside the debt limit for the construction of a new bridge.

Citing the fact that at the dedication of the Institute of Technology six years ago, the public was not permitted to gather on Harvard bridge because of its unsafe condition at that time, the Mayor yesterday declared that with the reconstruction of the Cottage Farm bridge, at least half of the traffic will divert to Harvard bridge, adding to the already dangerous condition of the old structure.

POST - JUNE-19

NAMES MORE TO CITY JOBS

POST

Re-appointment of Finnerty Features List

With the re-appointment of Patrick C. Finnerty, deputy superintendent of the income branch of the water service, Public Works Department, yesterday at $2500, Mayor Curley announced the selection of Harry P. Blute, as electrician in the School-house Department at $1700 a year.

Finnerty's re-appointment to the position from which he was relieved during the Peter's administration was possible through a special order passed by the City Council this week.

Other appointments made by the Mayor yesterday were, Gerald Putnum as electrical draftsman in the School-house Department at $21 per week, Henry T. Hartmere, William Morrissey, Francis J. Tourcotte and Michael A. Malley as clerks in the Assessing Department at $1700 a year each.

TRAVELER - JUNE-9-1922

CURLEY VETOES 'ONE-WAY' PLAN

TRAVELER JUN 9 1922

Tremont Street Experiment Will Not Be Carried Out as Proposed

MAYOR HAS BIGGER PROJECT IN VIEW

Mayor Curley has decided to veto the proposition of John H. Dunn, chairman of the street commission, that Tremont street, from Scollay square to Boylston street, be made a one-way thoroughfare during a trial period of one month.

The decision of the mayor was good news to Tremont street merchants, who are unanimous in opposition to the one-way plan.

TREMENDOUS PROBLEM

In announcing his decision, the mayor said: "To relieve congestion in the heart of the city drastic action is necessary, perhaps entailing an expenditure of $50,000,000 for one or two wide thoroughfares. I have thought for a long time that to make Tremont street the nucleus of a highway 100 feet wide, sweeping around through Hollis street to the South station, would make a traffic artery worth while.

"The problem is so tremendous that a comprehensive plan must be prepared, and therefore, I am having prepared a list of 300 names representing the leaders in educational, business, racial, and religious life of the city, from which to appoint a city planning commission, which, with the aid of a corps of experts, could draft a plan, dealing with the development of the city, not only in the direction of relieving congestion, but also housing, recreation and other matters upon which the public welfare depends."

AMERICAN - JUNE-192

MAYOR'S CLERK TO HAVE NEW JOB

The initial change in Mayor Curley's official family went into effect this morning when Miss Nora O'Callaghan, chief clerk to ex-Mayor Peters and continued in that post under the present administration, was transferred to the position of special examiner in the city auditor's office.

William J. J. O'Neil, stenographer to the mayor, will succeed Miss O'Callaghan as chief clerk at the salary of $2700 per year, an increase of $300 over his salary as stenographer. Miss O'Callaghan's salary as special examiner will coninue at $2700.

AMERICAN

GLOBE - JUNE-192

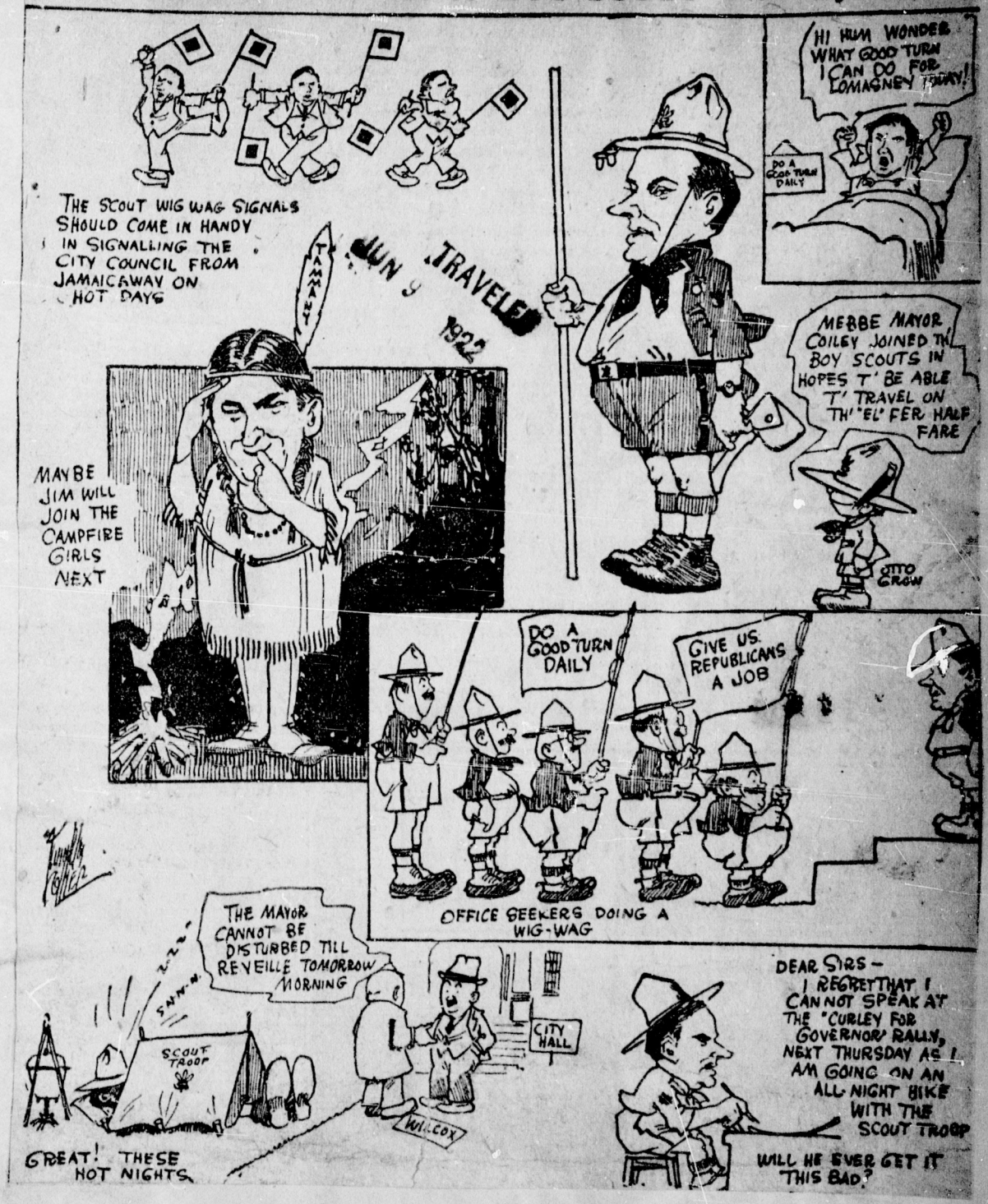
EXPECT ACTION TODAY ON CURLEY 5-CENT FARE BILL

The House Committee on Rules will hold an executive session at 9:30 this morning, at which it is expected action will be taken on the admission of Mayor Curley's bill for a five-cent fare and on the order of Mr Lomasney of Boston that extracts from the reports of the Boston Finance Commission made during Mayor Curley's first administration be furnished to the House.

The committee has set 10 o'clock as the hour for hearings on petitions of Grenville S. McFarland for public ownership of the Boston Elevated, that the company be relieved from removing snow, and seeking to have subway rentals removed.

TRAVELER - JUNE - 9 - 1922

NOW THAT CURLEY IS A BOY SCOUT :: By Collier



GLOBE - JUNE - 1922

URGE GOV COX NOT TO SIGN BOSTON PENSION MEASURE

City employes of three classes—teachers, policemen and firemen—appeared before Gov Cox at a hearing given yesterday on the bill which provides for contributory retirement allowances for employes of Boston and Suffolk County, asking that these particular classes be exempt from the provisions of the law. The spokesmen argued that they woulud fare quite as well, at any rate, under the existing retirement system.

The bill was also opposed by Samuel Silverman, representing Mayor Curley, on the ground that the Mayor believes that if any retirement allowance legislation is enacted it ought to be in the form of general old age pensions.

NORTH END PARK BEACH TO BE OPENED SATURDAY

On Saturday the North End Park Beach will be opened, so that the children of the North End can cool themselves in the water. The middle of June is the usual time for opening the beach, but so muggy has the weather been that Mayor Curley ordered the Park Department to advance the date.

The Mayor also requested Public Works Commissioner Rourke and Chief Tabor of the Fire Department to at once reestablish the hydrant showers which were so popular with the children all last Summer.

AMERICAN - JUNE - 192

URGE COX TO BACK CITY BRIDGE PLAN

Mayor Curley, accompanied by Corporation Counsel Sullivan and Charles E. Coolidge, the latter a member of Mayor Peters's war memorial commission, called on Gov. Cox today to urge him to recommend to the Legislature construction of the proposed $4,000,000 war memorial bridge to take the place of the Harvard bridge.

Gov. Cox is not expected to oppose the building of the structure by the cities of Boston and Cambridge.

GLOBE - JUNE-1922

CURLEY APPEALS TO GOVERNOR

Calls Refusal of 5-Cent Fare Plan "Indefensible"

Says Senate Is Indifferent to the Popular Demand

Substitution of Tunnel Bill "a Strategic Move"

Mayor Curley calls the Legislature's refusal to deal with his 5-cent fare proposal before prorogation next week "indefensible—an almost incredible indifference to the popular wish and demand," in his latest letter to Gov Cox on the matter, yesterday. He appeals to His Excellency once more to get something done by the Legislature before prorogation, to meet the "popular demand."

The Mayor's letter to the Governor:

"Your Excellency:

"I cannot allow the adjournment of the Legislature without once more appealing to you for action looking to a reduction of the street railway fares in the Metropolitan district.

"Since my request to you for aid earlier in the session the demonstration of popular demand for a 5-cent fare is such as to warrant, if it does not require me, to urge the matter again.

"I cannot believe that you will be indifferent to what the people interested in this matter have shown they so unanimously desire.

Says People Demand Action

"My suggestion that an appeal be made to the courts to set aside the Public Control bill for fraud in its passage was negatived by the opinion of the Attorney General. Every effort which I have instituted or approved since that opinion has been defeated by the party in control in the Rules Committee—without whose aid I have not been able to get any measure before the Legislature.

"The final action of the Legislature was to provide for an investigation of this whole matter by the Public Utilities Commission. This measure I could not approve because I believe the people demand not words but action.

"There has been plenty of time for investigation.

"What the people demand is relief from this burden.

"But an order for investigation shows at least an interest in the subject and I believe it would result in the recommendation of the legislation which I have demanded.

"By the action of the Senate, however, on Thursday, even this measure is threatened with rejection, for the Senate substituted for this report in favor of an investigation a bill providing for the construction of the Dorchester Tunnel.

Favors Both Low Fares and Tunnel

"I am extremely desirous that this section of the metropolitan district, with its population in excess of 160,000, should have rapid transit at the earliest possible day.

"Yet I deem the question of a five-cent fare for Boston as of primary importance, because it affects the entire district.

"This action of the Senate discloses plainly a strategic move of that body to put an end to the consideration of a five-cent fare for months to come—an almost incredible indifference to the popular wish and demand.

"This substitution was entirely unnecessary, and both bills might well have been considered together.

"The only relief possible from the situation thus threatened is in executive action. I earnestly hope that you, as Governor of the Commonwealth, will not permit the prorogation of the Legislature without the enactment of some legislation which will provide relief which the people of Boston and the metropolitan district have so clearly demanded.

"I think you must be in accord with me in the belief that the refusal by the Legislature, even to investigate the subject, is indefensible."

TRANSCRIPT - JUNE-1922

CURLEY APPEALS TO COX FOR FIVE-CENT FARE

TRANSCRIPT

MAYOR DEPLORES ACTION OF THE SENATE IN SIDETRACKING AN INQUIRY, AND CALLS UPON THE GOVERNOR TO HELP THE PEOPLE

Mayor Curley wrote a letter to Governor Cox today, based on the action of the Senate in sidetracking an investigation by the Public Utilities Commission of all bills affecting the Boston Elevated, requesting the Governor to act, as the people's only hope, in preparing the way for a five-cent fare.

The letter is as follows:

"The State Senate on Thursday last substituted for the report of the Ways and Means Committee, which report provided for an investigation by the Public Utilities Commission of all bills affecting the Boston Elevated Railway Company, a bill providing for the construction of the Dorchester tunnel.

"While I am extremely desirous that the great Dorchester district, with a population in excess of 160,000, be served with rapid transit, at the earliest possible date, I am, nevertheless, more desirous that the five-cent street car fare for Boston be obtained as speedily as possible.

"The action of the Massachusetts Senate, in substituting the Dorchester tunnel act for the report of the Ways and Means Committee, providing for an investigation by the Public Utilities Commission, ends all prospect of early action on the five-cent fare project.

"The people who ride on the Boston Elevated system desire relief, and the only hope in the present instance lies in a recommendation and action by you, as the chief executive of the Commonwealth. An investigation of the entire subject by the Public Utilities Commission would unquestionably result in a recommendation in January, providing the relief desired for the people of Boston, namely, the five-cent fare; and as mayor of Boston, interested in the people and in the city, I trust that you will act in this matter before the Legislature prorogues."

AMERICAN - JUNE-1922

Huddleston to Speak at Northern Club's Banquet

Congressman George Huddleston of Alabama will be the principal speaker at the annual banquet of Congressman Peter F. Tague's Northern Club which will be held Friday evening in the Charlestown High School Hall.

This affair, which is held annually to usher in the Bunker Hill Day celebration, will also be attended by Congressman F. X. O'Brien of New Jersey and former Commissioner of Public Safety in Jersey City. Among local civic and military officials who will be present are Governor Cox, Major-General Edwards, Admirals Jones, Wiley, Long, Brigadier-General Mark L. Hersey, Mayor Curley, Mayor Quinn of Cambridge, Mayor Sullivan of Worcester, Mayor Quigley of Chelsea and Captain David Sellers.

TELEGRAM - JUNE-1922

INQUIRY ON MAYOR KILLED

TELEGRAM

House Rules Committee Turns Down Order for Probe

By A VETERAN POLITICIAN

What is regarded in Massachusetts political circles as one of the most important political victories in the annals of the state was won today by Mayor Curley when the House commttee on rules voted adversely on Rep. Martin Lomasney's investigation order.

CALLED FOR PROBE

The order had called for a legislative investigation of certain official acts of the mayor during his first administration.

Although evidence of the fight seldom came to the surface, the political interior of the state was torn and rent with factional combat on it.

Fathered by the Goo Goo element and backed and furthered by Goo Goo henchmen, the order raised an issue which promised to burst wide open new breaches and to widen old ones in the state's political family.

Although the mayor took no personal part in the issue, political factions behind each entered the fray with a determination an zeal seldom equalled in the state's political history.

AMERICAN - JUNE - 1922

OUR EINSTEIN

Mayor Curley is one of the master mathematicians of the age. He out-Einies Einstein.

Witness the mayor's consternation, not to say rage, over the action of the "El" trustees in dumping a burden of a million a year on the cities and towns for clearing tracks in winter and for keeping roads in repair between rails. Of course, the mayor himself has been urging five-cent fares, and would have the taxpayers pay the rest. And yet he objects to the little surprise the "El" has sprung in notifying him that the 25-year law has expired and the road no longer obliged to pay for upkeep of the road between its tracks. Any one of merely ordinary talent in mathematics would figure it that this would lead to a reduction in fares on the service-at-cost basis required by law. But our mayor has worked the example out to a different answer.

In the mayor's written statement telling the "peepul" how sorry he is he cannot procure five-cent fares for them, he says what he wanted was "a fair distribution of the cost of service between the car riders and the taxpayers on the ground that the whole community benefits from transportation and that car riders and non-car riders should in equity bear the cost."

"The next Legislature," Mr. Curley predicts, "will be asked to relieve the Elevated from all taxes and other legal burdens." You might think Mr. Curley would like this, as it would reduce the cost of service to the riders. But he does not. The only savings to the car riders that would satisfy Mr. Curley would be those achieved by his own magic wand and having his name attached to them. All else is a mere trick, designed to fool the ordinary mind of the unmathematical taxpayer!

TIME TO RECONSIDER

Although the order appropriating $500,000 for the building of a new police station for Division 2, 'way down Milk street, has received its first passage by the City Council, there is still time for reconsideration of the action before the next meeting of that body.

We still think—and very many business and financial men in the district think with us—that the moving of the police station from its present admirably strategic and useful location in City Hall avenue to a site almost on the waterfront is a grave civic blunder. Think of such a place after nightfall, say. It would be dark, deserted, more essentially lonely than even a suburban location. Scollay and Adams squares, always potential danger points in any sudden disturbance, would be unprotected, save for the casual presence of patrolmen on their beats. The same thing applies to City Hall, the Court House, the Common and most of the great banks. On more than one occasion has a squad of men dashed from Station 2 and almost instantly quelled what might have developed into serious riot, with only a few minutes' headway. Take the station into the comparatively remote region of lower Milk street, and you vastly increase the danger of mob disturbance or public panic.

The sentiment of those whose interests are most to be respected in the territory of the division is strongly against the removal, and that fact ought to weigh heavily with the City Council. Mayor Curley himself gives no evidence of any enthusiasm for the proposed new location, but says that the change should be made, as the plan of the late Commissioner Curtis, endorsed by Commissioner Wilson. We do not see the virtue of that argument at all. The best public opinion should be of superior appeal to the desires of any commissioner, whatsoever, and we are convinced that that opinion is for the retention of the Station 2 site, with a new, roomy and well-equipped building in place of the ancient and outworn structure standing there.

TRAVELER - JUNE - 1922

A TWO-WAY STREET

WE are glad Mayor Curley has taken a stand against making Tremont a one-way street for vehicles. It is easily possible to carry this one-way scheme too far, though it does very well as a makeshift on numerous cross streets. The number of pedestrians and the narrowness of Washington street seem to make it necessary there during certain hours. Not so is the case with Tremont street. Part of that street was recently widened to make room for four vehicles abreast and it would be absurd to confine such a thoroughfare to traffic in one direction. Where the street is narrower, the traffic also happens to be somewhat lighter.

The very fact that Washington street, next on the east, is a one-way street, renders it desirable to permit more freedom of movement on Tremont.

TRAVELER

Once we get all our streets tagged with arrows, the routing of a journey from one point to another in Boston will become four times as complicated as it is already. Somewhere another north-and-south artery is needed and will have to come.

POST - JUNE - 12 - 1922

ALL READY FOR 'NIGHT BEFORE'

JUN 12 1922

Charlestown Prepares for June 17 Celebration

Plans are completed for the 147th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill which will be celebrated in Charlestown next Saturday. As usual there will be banquets the night before but no bon fire will be held as the fire marshal has decreed against it.

There will be a band concert at Winthrop square at 8 o'clock and the "Midway" will open at 6 o'clock.

On the morning of June 17 there will be baseball and other athletic events to take up the time before the parade in the afternoon. A cup has been donated by the Hon. Richard S. Teeling. On the monument grounds there will be an entertainment for the children after which Mayor Curley will deliver an address.

Among the organizations holding banquets the night before are Bunker Hill Council, Knights of Columbus, the Northern Club and St. Mary's Women's Club.

The parade in the afternoon will start at 2:30 from the corner of Winthrop street and Monument square. Joseph F. Carney is to be chief marshal. In the parade will be the Fifth Regiment, sailors and marines from the U. S. S. Maryland and the Charlestown navy yard and numerous military and semi-military organizations.

Band concerts and a display of fireworks will conclude the day's celebration.

TRAVELER - JUNE - 1922

COX SIGNS BILL FOR PENSIONS IN BOSTON

Gov. Cox yesterday signed the bill establishing a system of non-contributory pensions for employes of the city of Boston. The bill contains a referendum to the mayor and city council of Boston, and as Mayor Curley has already gone on record against the bill it is unlikely to become effective for a long time.

The governor also signed the resolve which provides for a special recess commission to investigate the price of gasoline sold in this state.

REFUSE CHILDREN FIVE-CENT FARES IN SUMMER

The Driscoll bill, "requesting" the public trustees of the Elevated to provide a five-cent fare for children during the hot summer months, was refused admission in the House yesterday. It received a majority of one vote 55 to 54, but required four-fifths for admission. Opponents of the bill pointed out that the trustees now have the power to make such concessions to the children if they consider it advisable.

GLOBE - JUNE-10-1922

WANTS SCHOOL PARADE JUNE 17

GLOBE JUN 10 1922

Mayor Broaches Plan for Shift to Charlestown

Dr Scannell, at Luncheon to Cadet Officers, Indorses Idea

More Than 7000 March - and Are Reviewed

Mayor Curley would have the Boston School Cadets' parade take place annually at Charlestown on June 17, in connection with the Bunker Hill Day exercises, rather than through the streets of the city proper, as has been the custom.

This idea he broached for the first time to the customary Mayor's lunch to the cadet officers yesterday noon at the City Club. He thinks such a change would give needed stimulation to interest in the Charlestown celebration and would greatly relieve Boston's already overburdened thoroughfares of traffic attendant upon the parade which has usually taken place within June's first fortnight.

Mr Curley further proposed that the city grant a prize costing between $2000 and $5000 annually, in the shape of band instruments, or perhaps free scholarships, to leaders of the regiment showing itself to be the best drilled, militarily.ly.

Dr David D. Scannell, School Committee chairman, who presided as toastmaster, indorsed Mayor Curley's idea. Miss Frances Curtis of the committee and Supt of Schools J. J. Burke also spoke.

TELEGRAM - JUNE -1922

CURLEY BARES PLOT SHOWING ELEVATED GRIP

Attempt to Make Cities Share Street Expense Called "Outrageous"

Another illustration of the manner in which the public is gripped in the tentacles of the Boston Elevated was disclosed today by Mayor Curley when he announced that he had received notice that, beginning today, all cities or towns in which there are Elevated lines must bear the burden of upkeep of that section of the streets on which rails are laid. A similar notice was received by Mayor Quinn of Cambridge.

The notice is based on the legislative act of 1897, which provides that, at the end of 25 years—that is today—all maintenance work on streets on which the L lines are laid, work of reconstruction and construction must be borne by the cities in which the L operate. In Boston, Mayor Curley said, this would amount to about $500,000 yearly.

Upon receipt of the notice Mayor Curley had a conference with Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan and Joseph A. Rourke, commissioner of public works.

"The law department," said Mayor Curley, "has been instructed to study the situation and we will try to ascertain some way to be relieved of this burden which was not anticipated.

"This development," declared the mayor, "strikingly emphasizes what I have been saying all along—the necessity of a five-cent fare and the meeting of the deficit by direct taxation in the communities served by the Elevated. The provision of the law of 1897 with which we are now at this late date startlingly confronted is nothing else but taxation on the public, and the public has absolutely nothing to do about it but stand the burden."

TELEGRAM - JUNE-10-1922

CURLEY MAKES NEW PLEA FOR FIVE-CENT FARE

TELEGRAM

Fighting to the last in his efforts to win a five-cent fare on the Elevated system for the people of Boston, Mayor Curley today sent a letter to Gov. Cox calling upon him to made immediate recommendation to the Legislature which would result in an investigation by the public utilities commimssion of all bills affecting the Elevated company.

This is the mayor's response to the action of the Senate in substituting for a report of the ways and means committee, which would have provided for such an investigation, a bill providing for the construction of the Dorchester tunnel.

Mayor Curley says that he is desirous that Dorchester citizens obtain transportation relief, but that he is more desirous that the people get what they want—a five-cent fare, a result which he says he is convinced would ensue if the public utilities commission should conduct an investigation.

The mayor discovers that the action of the Senate in substituting for the proposed investigation by the public utilities commission a bill for the extension of the Dorchester tunnel "discloses plainly a strategic move of that body to put an end to the consideration of a 5-cent fare for months—an almost incredible indifference to the popular wish and command."

He says he is extremely desirous that the 160,000 inhabitants of Dorchester should have rapid transit, but "this substitution was entirely unnecessary, as both bills might have been considered together."

In closing he says: "The only relief possible from the situation thus threatened is in executive action. I earnestly hope that you, as Governor of the commonwealth, will not permit the prorogation of the Legislature without some legislation which will provide relief. I think you must be in accord with me that the refusal by the Legislature even to investigate the subject is indefensible."

CURLEY ASKS COX TO ACT ON EL FARE ISSUE

TRANSCRIPT

Urges Him to Make Some Recommendation on Subject

Mayor Curley sent another long letter to Gov. Cox last night, again requesting some executive recommendation in the direction of reduction of street car fares.

MONITOR - JUNE-1922

MAYOR IS STILL FOR 5-CENT FARE

Letter to Governor Asks Inquiry on Behalf of MONITOR

Mayor Curley made another effort in favor of the 5-cent fare today, when he sent a letter to Governor Cox asking him as a last resort to recommend an investigation on behalf of the people, in view of the fact that the Legislature has voted against all Elevated legislation.

The Mayor's letter reads as follows:

"The state Senate on Thursday last substituted for the report of the Ways and Means Comittee, which report provided for investigation by the Public Utilities Commission of all bills affecting the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company, a bill providing for the construction of a Dorchester tunnel.

"While I am extremely desirous that the great Dorchester district, with a population in excess of 160,00[illegible] shall be served with rapid transit as soon as possible, I am, nevertheless, more desirous that the 5-cent street car fare for Boston be secured as speedily as possible.

"The action of the Massachusetts Senate in substituting the Dorchester tunnel bill for the report of the Ways and Means Committee providing for an investigation by the Public Utilities Commission ends all prospects of early action in the 5-cent fare project.

"The people who ride on the Boston Elevated street railway system desire relief. The only hope in the present instance lies in a recommendation and action by you as chief executive of the Commonwealth. An investigation of the entire subject by the Public Utilities Commission would unquestionably result in a recommendation providing the relief desired by the people of Boston, namely the 5-cent fare. And as Mayor of Boston, interested in the people and city, I trust that you will act in this manner before the Legislature prorogues.

"JAMES M. CURLEY."

TELEGRAM - JUNE-13-1922

MARTIN SAYS ONE MAN ELECTED CURLEY

JUN 13 1922

Rep. Martin M. Lomasney again took the big stick in hand against Mayor Curley on the floor of the House today in a vigorous and bitter denunciation of the mayor and his official acts.

Lomasney began a tirade against the m[illegible] e arose to urge the passage of his order pro[illegible] r an investigation of the mayor's acts in his first [illegible]tration, which was reported adversely by the House [illegible]ommittee on rules.

Lomasney also denounced the committee on rules, which, he said, "sneered at him" and denied him his rights. He "thanked God" that Curley had not succeeded in "pulling down the race from which he sprang" and referred to the report of the finance commission of 1909 for authority for his statement that Curley committed acts which would justify criminal indictment.

GIVES ENWRIGHT CREDIT

During his arraignment of the mayor, Lomasney admitted that Curley "was elected to office by the brains of one man who came into this city and, with his paper, put him across." This reference was to Frederick W. Enwright, publisher of The Boston Telegram.

Lomasney opened his attack with reference to the action of the rules committee in reporting adversely on his investigation order. He said:

"The order was referred to the committee on rules. It has lain there until yesterday. There was no public hearing on the question, despite the fact that it was of great public moment.

"In 1909 there was an investigation of the city affairs. It was called to the attention of the attorney general. There was maladministration in office. It was committed by a former mayor.

"We have here the report, the evidence and the verdict of the state board. This board was charged with keeping the city on an even keel, to stop fraud, and yet for one month the committee on rules has lain dead.

"The committee sneered at me. What rights have I, a public representative? The attorney general cannot take action unless you pass this order."

Mr. Lomasney then read a letter from Atty. Henry F. Hurlburt, "a graduate of the college of hard knocks, to the then Dist.-Atty. Joseph C. Pelletier, regarding the bonding inquiry. The latter was embodied in the report of the finance commission.

Quoting the letter, he said Hurlburt declared there was clear evidence of perjury committed by Curley and a plumbing contractor. He also said, according to Lomasney's reading of the letter, that there was evidence enough for an indictment.

Lomasney said that Pelletier refused to proceed, and that the then Atty. Gen. Harry C. Atwill also refused to proceed because of the district attorney's previous refusal.

After referring to the part The Telegram played in electing Curley to office, Rep. Lomasney said:

"You would think he would be a man of common sense. But thank God he did not succeed in pulling down the race from which he sprang!"

In closing, Rep. Lomasney accused Curley of "going to the State House and telling the Governor, the president of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, 'You must do as I say'."

Hates Hypocrisy

In his peroration, Rep. Lomasney further denounced the mayor with the following:

"Mr. Speaker, standing here before you is a man who has done probably everything in the world he should not do, but who hates cowardice; hates hypocrisy, from the bottom of his soul.

'I hope this House will stand on its dignity, and help to make Boston the best governed city in the state in passing an order to make the finance commission send its report to the attorney general. You will then have the best governed city in the nation.

"Then the mayor will cease talking for four years, cease loafing for four years and cease plotting for ter years to loot the treasury."

GLOBE-JUNE-10-1922

BAN ON "NIGHT BEFORE" FIRES

Ultimatum Sent Out by Mayor Curley

GLOBE JUN 10 1922

Police Commissioner Will Enforce Rule Sternly

Offenders to Face Jail Term or $25 Fine

There'll be no bonfires permitted within the limits of Boston on the "Night Before the Fourth" or on the night before the 17th of June, for that matter. Anybody who gets so intoxicated with the spirit of liberty and independence as to touch a match to a worn-out mattress or an old barrel of paper will take a long chance on a $20 fine or a week in durance vile at the Charles-st Jail.

That's the ultimatum that went forth from the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon. In the halcyon days of his youth in Roxbury Mayor Curley was as much bedazzled with a bonfire as anybody, and he has not lost his sympathy with youth and their heart's delights.

Mr Curley didn't initiate the idea of bonfire prohibition, but he sees it must be carried out strictly henceforth, for the welfare of all. Acting Fire Commissioner William J. Casey, Chief John O. Taber and Chairman James B. Shea of the Park Commission conferred with the Mayor at City Hall yesterday upon the broadcasted advice of State Fire Marshal Neal against Metropolitan bonfires.

Heretofore there have been a dozen formal permits granted on both these historic nights before. None will be issued from now on.

In the old days there used to be one of these "night before" bonfires in every block about the city, and many a "grouchy" neighbors' blind was fed to the flames.

Folks used to get their "cleanup week" work done in one of those two nights. All the rubbish was burned up on the night before the 17th of June, and doors and window sashes and other useful articles were all that was left for a night before the Fourth fire.

Then, later-day kids preferred to light big fires on asphalt streets, just to see the asphalt surface melt and run off down the street. The city would then have to pay to lay a new street surface.

From a professional and strictly private point of view, Chief Taber and his department battalions are hailing this new prohibition with loud acclaim. They look forward to these "nights before" without the old terror, and much will be saved the city in wear and tear of rolling stock in answering alarms.

The Mayor said he has communicated with Police Commissioner Herbert Wilson about the change, and that the sternest enforcement of the antibonfire rule will prevail.

TRAVELER - JUNE - 1922

GRANTS $25,000 TO LIGHT PROBE

City Council's Appropriations for Inquiry Now Total $115,000

TRAVELER

MEDAL FOR VALOR FUND IS ACCEPTED

The city council yesterday unanimously passed, as requested by Mayor Curley, a $25,000 appropriation, by transfer from the reserve fund, for the continued investigation of the Edison Illuminating Company and the prosecution of suits before the public utilities commission for lower rates.

This makes the fourth appropriation, the first having been for $50,000 and the second and third for $20,000 each, so that the total of city funds used or contracted for to date is $115,000.

$9000 PAID TO MILDRAM

Fomer Corporation Counsel Arthur D. Hill and Grenville S. MacFarland, as special counsel, are conducting the cases, which have been going on for more than a year. Atty. Hill assured the council that he hoped he would not have to ask for any further funds, but would make no promises. He explained that the largest item of expenditures, $9000, had been paid to S. H. Mildram, whose salary has been $800 a month, "for digging out facts as how much the Edison company paid for its plant."

Councilman Moriarty demanded: "What was Representative Herbert W. Burr paid $1987.50 for?"

Mr. Hill replied that he regretted that any touch of politics could be injected into the case. Mr. Burr was engaged by Mr. Mildram to work on the books. Only $2500 has so far been spent for legal services, that going to an assistant of Mr Hill.

The council gave a first reading to the $500,000 loan order for the new police station 2 on Sears and Milk streets.

PROVIDES MEDALS FOR VALOR

The $2000 in bonds given by Walter Scott of New York, formerly of Boston, to establish the "Walter Scott Medal for Valor" was accepted. The income will be devoted annually to the purchase of two gold medals, one to be awarded by the fire commissioner and one by the police commissioner to a fireman and a policeman for valor in the performance of duty. If none such is found worthy in any particular year, then the income is to be added to the principal.

Judge Michael H. Sullivan, chairman of the finance commission, was before the council all the afternoon, presenting arguments for the acceptance of the contributory pension act for city employes. He was subjected to prolonged questioning, especially from Councilmen Donoghue, Moriarty, Watson and Hagan, and admitted that the firemen, policemen and elementary teachers opposed the bill, although it applies only to future employes, so far as its obligatory feature is concerned.

He pointed out the injustice of paying non-contributory pensions to favored classes, such as firemen, police and teachers and laborers, numbering 8000, while 7309 clerks and other employes receive none of any sort. The matter was laid over.

The council voted $16,000 from the income of the Parkman fund, $5000 for Franklin park, $5000 for the hippopotamus for the Zoo, and the remainder for the Arnold Arboretum, after Chairman Shea of the park commission had promised Councilman Watson to consult with Prof. Sargent in regard to furnishing some benches for infirm and aged pedestrians.

TRANSCRIPT - JUNE - 1922

CITY TO PUSH EDISON FIGHT

Council Votes $25,000 Additional

Hill Scolded for Employing Representative Burr

New Pensioning System Is Outlined

The City Council unanimously voted an additional $25,000 at yesterday's meeting for the purpose of waging the fight before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission to compel the Edison Company to lower rates to both city departmental and private consumers, but not before Councilor J. T. Moriarty had severely scolded Arthur D. Hill, city special counsel in the case, for "employing the likes of Representative Herbert W. Burr, Republican, at a waste of $1800 of Boston taxpayers' funds."

Mr Moriarty said: Knowing Mr Burr as I do, it is absurd to claim that he could give the city $1800 worth of service in such a case." He implied there might have been some politics in his employment and questioned whether "Burr might not have been upon the Edison Company's payroll at the same time the city was paying him the $1800."

Attorney Hill admitted that, had he employed the man himself for the place, he would not have picked Burr or anyone connected with political office. To say nothing of a State Representative. But, in the press of things, he had to leave the filling of the job to Samuel H. Mildram, engineer and accountant, who has been paid $9000 for his work already. Mr Burr is of Dorchester, was formerly a tailor and now does accounting work.

City Has Spent $90,000

Attorney Hill said that the city has already spent $90,000 in the fight, and that this additional $25,000 will be spent mainly for the compensation of clerks, stenographers and experts. Hill has received no compensation yet, he said, but his fee will eventually be one that will have the approval of the Mayor and corporation counsel. The "peak" of expense has been passed now, and the city seems in a fair way to win a considerable victory, he is confident.

After Chairman Michael H. Sullivan of the Finance Commission outlined the Legislative act permitting a contributory pension system for city and county workers, the Council voted to table the measure until the next meeting, two weeks hence, when arrangements will be made for a public hearing.

The prospect is that the Council will accept the act for Boston, and that the Mayor will sign it. Half the total number of city and county workers are now eligible for pensions. Acceptance of this act would bring all the rest in under the new system, excepting judges who are not subjected to the general rule of retirement, but whose tenure depends solely upon the stipulated continuance of "good behavior," Chairman Sullivan explained.

Inequalities Corrected

Teachers, police, firemen and laborers now form the bulk of those eligible to pension, he said, and the Finance Commission studied and arranged this new system incorporated in the bill so as to correct existing gross inequalities.

Those classes now pensioned cannot enjoy the new form of pension unless they apply to the retirement board the act will create and also waive all rights they have under the present system, he said. Any present city employe who does not wish to contribute to the new system can be exempted by writing to the retirement board within 60 days of the act's acceptance. The acceptance will make the act mandatory upon all who enter city or county employ in future, however.

With Councilor Moriarty alone dissenting, because he believes the Milk and Sears sts site is not suitable for the new Police Station 2, the Council voted first reading to the Curley loan order for $500,000, with which money the structure will be built, when second and final reading is given the order a fortnight hence.

POST - JUNE - 1922

MAYOR ENTERS POST MOVIE FIELD

Will Be Actor in Travelogue Series

Mayor Curley is going to join the ranks of Doug Fairbanks, Wallie Reid and other idols of moving picture fame. Not that Boston's Mayor plans to resign from office and become a resident of Hollywood, but he's going in the "movies" just the same.

Tomorrow morning the Mayor will make his debut for the moving picture camera men when he will pose for two reels of films now being completed by Burton Holmes for a series of lectures in cities of the world.

The Mayor will take part in the "shooting" of scenes in and around Boston, which will be a part of the series to be displayed throughout the country late this year.

TRAVELER - JUNE - 1922

CLOSED ISSUE, DECLARES CURLEY

"Every problem contained in the Lomasney order was considered and passed upon at the last election," it was declared by Mayor Curley today when pressed for a statement on Lomasney's order for an investigation of the first Curley administration.

"It is unfortunate," the mayor said, "that he (Lomasney) cannot appreciate the fact that the city held an election last December and that Curley was elected. I am extremely busy transacting the affairs of the city and I find it impossible to devote my time to other than city affairs."

TRANSCRIPT - JUNE - 12 - 1922

AGAINST LOMASNEY ORDER

House Rules Committee Reports Adversely

On Printing Report Concerning Curley

Inquiry Favored to End Textile Strike

Harvard Orders Were Not Read in

TRANSCRIPT

The House Rules Committee this afternoon reported "ought not to pass" on the order of Representative Martin M. Lomasney of Boston to have printed as a House document certain reports of the Boston Finance Commission on the record of Mayor Curley's first term in office. The action of the committee in voting adversely on the Lomasney order, followed a long hearing which was given to Mr. Lomasney in executive session. The committee's action was unanimous.

The Lomasney order has been before the committee for several weeks, and was offered following a speech of the mayor before a Knights of Columbus gathering in which the mayor referred to certain members of the Legislature as "crooks.' Mr.

Continued on Page Eleven

CURLEY HAS NEW TEXT FOR FIVE-CENT FARE

To the astonishment of Mayor Curley and his advisers, word was received at City Hall today from Harry M. Steward, superintendent of maintenance of way of the Boston Elevated system, that on July 1 the provision in the statute of 1897, exempting the cities and towns through which the system operates from any cost of street construction between the tracks, would expire. This means that each city and town will be obliged henceforth to maintain the pavement of the Elevated street franchise as well as the rest of the highways. The cost is estimated at $500,000 annually to the city of Boston.

The notification caused Mayor Curley immediately to summon Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan and Joseph A. Rourke, commissioner of the public works department. These gentlemen also expressed their surprise that the provision of the 1897 statute had not been abrogated by the act of 1918, which provided for the operation of the system by public trustees. The situation was intensified by the absence of any hint on the part of the Elevated trustees, during the conferences over the five-cent fare project, that the Boston Elevated system would soon have relief from a heavy annual expenditure for street work.

Two weeks ago, when the trustees met with Mayors Curley and Quinn, and representatives of other cities and towns and discussed Mayor Curley's appeal for a five-cent fare, there was a free presentation, on the part of the representatives of the Elevated company, of the expenses and receipts of the road. Chairman Jackson made no references to the immediate expiration of the twenty-five-year limitation. At another conference, held to discuss the question of a new Harvard Bridge, Attorney Barnum of the Elevated road, when asked what contribution might be expected of the Boston Elevated, replied that he would be obliged to take the matter up with the trustees. He did not hint, however, that the cities of Boston and Cambridge which are obliged to assume the major costs of the new bridge would soon be obliged to assume all expense of street paving between the tracks.

Mayor Curley said today that the notification merely emphasized the necessity for establishing a five-cent fare and making up the annual deficit from the tax levy. It was a simple matter for the Elevated to have the right to build up the road and call upon the cities and towns to maintain the road as rebuilt. Soon after Mr. Steward's notification had been received, General Manager Dana of the Elevated system called at the mayor's office on another matter, and, as quoted by the mayor, estimated that the annual expense on Boston for road construction would amount to $500,000.

MONITOR - JUNE - 1922

"EL" LAW SHIFTS $500,000 REPAIRS EXPENSE TO CITY

Clause of 1897 Law Shocks Mayor—Scheme Seen to "Unload" on City

MONITOR

Mayor Curley announced that the city of Boston had received notice today that under the original Boston Elevated Railway Act of 1897 the city becomes responsible from today on for the maintenance of the entire street surface on all streets traversed by the tracks of the street railway system. Heretofore the city has not been responsible for the paving of that part of the streets used by the tracks of the road. The Mayor said that General Manager Dana of the Elevated told him that the additional cost to the city because of the responsibility for the entire street surface would be not less than $500,000 a year.

Mayor Suspects "Unloading"

Mayor Curley at once called into consultation the law department, the commissioner of public works and the chairman of the transit department. What the city can do, under the circumstances, if anything, the Mayor said, was to be determined later. He said frankly that he thought the city helpless under the law.

Mayor Curley declared that he believed the entire development nothing but a scheme to unload on the city for public ownership the entire Elevated system with its West End Street Railway holdings amounting in all to $97,000,000 total capitalization.

Mayor Curley said that at the conference two weeks ago with the state trustees of the Boston Elevated not a word had been mentioned that the terms of the act of 1897 whereby responsibility for the entire street surface where tracks were laid would pass to the city 25 years from date of passage would become effective on June 11, 1922.

"It looks like sharp practice to me," said the Mayor. "Under the terms of the law as disclosed by the formal notice sent the city today by Maintenance of Way Manager Stewart of the Elevated the city must pay hereafter for paving under the tracks of the Elevated as well as between the rails.

"Under the public control act of 1918 the car riders have to pay for the expenses of operating the road through assessment upon the several communities served by the Elevated. This expiration of the responsibility for the upkeep of the streets thus adds $500,000 more a year to the burden carried by the taxpayers of Boston, and if it should develop that the city must pay for snow removal there will be years when the added expense will be over $1,000,000 a year.

Confidence in Original Bill

"I believe that this shows the wisdom of my original 5-cent fare bill, where the taxes were apportioned upon the taxpayers on the costs of operation. Now the people have to pay 10-cent fares and the costs of operation are being pyramided as this operation of the act of 1897 shows.

"I do not know that any good will come of calling the attention of the Governor or of the legislature to this added burden imposed on the city of Boston and its citizens. The legislature has shown its willingness to be oblivious to the situation here. The whole thing looks to me like a grand scheme to unload the Elevated and all its holdings on the people for $97,000,000, the full amount of the entire capitalization of the combined systems on the city of Boston."

The Mayor said that he was studying the entire situation and that he would make a further and formal statement to the public after a further consultation with his legal advisers. He said that the people were burdened with the cost of rebuilding the road and that if tunnel charges and taxes were removed they would have to bear these added burdens.

TRAVELER - JUNE - 1922

CURLEY SAYS COURT RAISES GRAVE ISSUE

Discusses Labor Topics at Flag Day in Lawrence

TRAVELER

[Special Dispatch to The Herald]

LAWRENCE, June 12—Mayor Curley of Boston, orator at the Flag day exercises, held tonight on the Common under the auspices of Lawrence lodge of Elks, declared "the decision of the supreme court that unions are subject to suit by employers of union labor is a dangerous issue in the life of America." His address was on the topic, "Eternal Vigilance Is the Price of Liberty."

He declared that organized labor was the balance wheel of American life and that anyone who struck a blow at that balance wheel was not a friend of labor. His address was given before an audience of several thousand people, among whom were many who were affected by the textile strike here and who loudly applauded the sentiments expressed.

Mayor Curley also spoke regarding the adverse supreme court rulings as to child labor, declaring them to be detrimental to the American flag, in destroying sturdy manhood and womanhood. He praised old-age pensions, declaring they kept the working people, from whose door the wolf was never far away, "free in the sleeping hours from the haunting thought of pauperism."

TRAVELER - JUNE-18-1922

HOUSE VOTES 121-66 FOR CZAR'S ORDER

Calls for Fin. Com. Data on Mayor's First Term

SOME "HOT SHOT"

West End Leader Charges Malad-ministration

Representative Martin M. Lomasney won one of the greatest fights of his political career today, in the House, when that legislative body, by a roll call vote of 121 to 66, adopted his order calling for reports of the finance commission on various activities of Mayor Curley's first term in office.

MAKES BITTER ATTACK

The order was adopted after the House committee on rules had decided that it ought not to be passed, and following a bitter attack upon Mayor Curley by Lomasney—the second attack made by the West end leader on the mayor within a month.

The Lomasney order passed today is a substitute for his original order and motion. It provides that the clerk of the House shall obtain the finance commission's reports from 1914 to 1918, particularly those which relate to Curley's connection with bonding contracts, "Tylose," his interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company and the old probate building.

Other subjects deal with the bonding of city employes, the refreshment privilege at Franklin Park, Strandway and old harbor improvement, purchase of Mayor Curley's new residence and the monopoly of insurance on city property.

CHARGED MAL-ADMINISTRATION

Lomasney charged there had been mal--administration in the mayor's office, as shown officially by a state board paid for by the citizens of Boston, appointed by the Governor of the state to keep the city on an even keel and give everybody justice and stop mal-administration in office, and not on the statement of "Tom, Dick and Harry, like Rep. Jordan of Wakefield used here to attack the judiciary."

Lomasney declared that for a month the rules committee of the House had taken no action on his order, but had sneered at him. He said that Mayor Curley had attacked the Governor, the speaker of the House, the president of the Senate and the whole Legislature, and that former Dist.-Atty. Pelletier had refused to prosecute Curley.

In his speech today, Lomasney said:

"This order lay in the committee on rules until yesterday. There was no public hearing given, nothing was said. I was summoned before the committee. They asked me if I would agree to a commission being appointed to consider this matter, with other charter amendments. I said I would if I was shown the language of the order, so that I would be sure this order would be incorporated in it.

OF GREAT PUBLIC MOMENT

"This is a matter of great public moment. In 1909 the city of Boston had an investigation and this Legislature appointed a finance commission. It was directed to make its report to the Governor and the General Court. It did not include the attorney-general. It should be amended to include him.

"As a member of this Legislature, in accordance with the charter of the city of Boston, I attempted for the first time to call the attention of the attorney-general to gross crime and maladministration in public office. I have before me the report of the finance commission. On the order you will see 16 different matters specified, page, volume and number—five different volumes, specifying matters which a former mayor of this city had done in violation of law, and it is not the statement of Tom, Dick and Harry, like Representative Jordan of Wakefield used here to attack the judiciary, but the evidence obtained by a state board paid for by the citizens of Boston, appointed by the Governor of the state to keep the city on an even keel and give everybody justice and stop maladministration in office.

"SNEERED AT ME"

"For one month the committee on rules let it lay dead and sneered at me. What right did I have? What right does any man have to quote from the report of a public board and ask that it be sent to the attorney-general, the chief law officer of the state? The public interest requires it. He cannot take that action now unless you do this, because they can say he is playing politics.

"One of the most prominent men on the committee on rules was talking with me about the matter the other day, and I said to him: 'Did you read Mr. Hurlburt's letter?' and he said: 'No.' They feel secure in their power, that they could suppress everything. Because Mayor Curley attacks your Governor and attacks you and the members of this House and says you must go down before the grand jury, and you may all be summoned, but by the brilliant diplomacy of the gentleman from South Boston" (Representative John W. MacCormack) "who has controlled the committee on ways and means—

"Let me read you from the finance commission's report, where it says, that Dist.-Atty. Pelletier refused to prosecute Mayor Curley or go into the matter. Here is Mr. Hurlburt's letter to Mr. Pelletier. Mr. Hurlburt, the noble Roman of the Massachusetts bar—not a graduate of Harvard College or any other college but the college of 'hard knocks.' Mr. Hurlburt says: 'I am surprised at the statement in your letter. It seemed to me clear that the crime of perjury was committed by Curley and by Daly.' Mr. Pelletier refused to prosecute.

CHARGES FELONY

"They went back to Atty.-Gen. Attwill, and he said that in view of the fact that Mr. Pelletier refused to proceed he should not prosecute. There was the law of this commonwealth being stopped. Where was law and order? There was the mayor, sworn to do his duty, and committing perjury. Is perjury no serious crime? Is it not a felony and the most serious kind of a felony?

"There are fifteen specifications there. There were three times as many more, and this gentleman elected to office by the brains of one man who came into the city with his paper and stood behind him and put him across. Fifty votes to a ward would have changed it.

"Stand by the dignity of the city that gave him birth, and by the race from which he sprang—forgiving and generous to a fault, honest and industrious and true. From the day he took the office he has been telling Senator Lodge 'You must do as I tell you.' He has been invading the State House and telling the Governor of this commonwealth 'You must do as I tell you.' He has been telling the president of the Senate—yes, he has been telling you, sir, as speaker of this House, what you should do.

THIS "SIMON LEGREE"

"I sat on the sub-committee and the general committee that framed the charter. The purpose of that order was that there would be some time, somewhere, among these 240 men, one man—I am a vicious partisan until I come inside these doors, but when I took my oath of office to support the constitution I go through, and partisanship goes out the window, and I appeal to this House not to be swayed by partisanship today. You have sat here for two years and you can decide whether I have been honest in my endeavor to give the best that is in me, to give the best services that I can to the city that gave me birth. As a boy I sat in the gallery of this House, never dreaming that I would be here in this chamber.

"Here we have this man telling this Legislature what it must do. 'You cannot adjourn,' he says, 'until you get my permission.' This 'Simon Legree' attempts to dictate to this body. Why, the biggest man in Massachusetts would not have any more to do than to go down to the mayor's office and stay there every day from 9 to 5.

WHAT "VERITAS" STANDS FOR

"The committee on rules and its skilful engineer, the gentlemon from South Boston—how skilfully they arranged this. 'The gentleman from Brighton" (Representative Martin Hays) "was not in the room when the vote was taken. They did the job and then they said, 'We will use the chairman of the judiciary committee, the leader of the House, and let him throw it into Martin; let him roll him over.' The committee said, 'Who will stick the knife into him first?' Well, Mr. Speaker, I hope you will remember what 'Veritas' stands for. I come from a class of people who know the value of your word when you give it, and when you give it stick to it, and don't give it until you know you're right.

"When I should have kept my mouth shut, I did not want to see an injustice committed yesterday to the Governor and the attorney-general and I was treated with derision. I was scorned at, and you saw these lawyars around here telling you the law and the chairman of the judiciary said he had not read the attorney-general's opinion, but did you see him reading from the Banker and Tradesman the report on Pelletier and he quoted that?

NO MAN ABOVE LAW

"This evidence is collected by a state board. It is not talk but the result of a hearing. This charge is the charge of the head of the Bar Association, that this man has been guilty of perjury, a violation of his oath of office. It does not cost a dollar to transmit this mat-

Continued next page

TRAVELER - JUNE - 18 - 1922

(1)

tef to the attorney-general. There is no appropriation necessary. It does not require anything but you gentlemen to vote for it. The speaker, the Governor, the attorney-general can do nothing, the case is all in the order that I have presented. I trust the House will pass the order. It will do no harm. It will check up these men with power and make them realize that no man, no matter who he may be, in public office is greater than the law of this commonwealth. That was the intention of the order.

"Look at the deference which the committee paid to former Representative Jordan. Look at the cotton batting you put around him. You allowed him to attack the judiciary of the state.

WOULD STOP LOOTING

"I don't want to involve the speaker in this, so my order provides that the clerk of the House shall procure these documents and send them to the attorney-general as clerk of the House. I stand here as a man born in this city who is no saint, but who hates cowardice, and I trust that this House will stand on its dignity and will stand for an honest government and will do something to make Boston the best-governed city in the commonwealth and in the nation, and by passing this order and amending the charter to make the finance commission send its report to the attorney-general you will have the best-governed city in the country, because mayors will cease loafing for four years and talking for four years and looting the treasury."

Representative Hull of Leominster, in charge of the adverse report of the rules committee, denied that Lomasney had been sneered at by the committee. He insisted that he had been treated with coourtesy at every point.

HULL OPPOSES ORDER

"This matter should never have been brought into the House," Mr. Hull continued. "The order proposes that the House shall put before the attorney-general certain information about the mayor. The order asks for certain information from the finance committee. But these reports are already in print and are before the House and are available for any one who wishes to read them.

"Former district attorneys have known all the facts. It is not for the Legislature to interfere. Why does not the member (Lomasney) put his facts before the district attorney or the attorney-general or in the district court of Boston?"

Mr. Hull ended his remarks by saying that he thought the matter is a political battle between two political warriors of the same party.

Representative Sawyer of Ware opposed action by the House on the ground that there was no call for it to interfere and that it was beneath the dignity of the House to mix in such a political matter. "Henry F. Hurlburt, who was the efficient aid of Atty.-Gen. Allen in the Pelletier case, would surely have prosecuted Curley if he had believed the case warranted it," he said. "If the order is adopted it will give Curley opportunity to say he is persecuted. If it is not adopted, his friends will say that he is exculpated. This is a political matter and the House ought not to interfere. Let the House act judicially and refuse to go outside of its normal function."

Representative Stephen C. Sullivan of Boston said he agreed with Mr. Hull of Leominster and refered to "the mahatma of ward 5." Speaker Young rapped him to order with a warning not to apply such language to a member of the House, but to use terms of respect.

Representative Shattuck of Boston was against the order, for the information asked for is already printed and in possession of the House, and has also been widely printed in the newspapers. The matter is before the attorney-general and the district attorney. This is not a matter of legislation but for the prosecuting officers. This has no coonnection with any problems of legislation.

OPPOSES ACTION

Mayor Curley's spokesman, Representative John W. McCormack of Boston denied that the commitee on rules had sneered at Mr. Lomasney in any way. Mr. McCormack denied that the remarks of Mr. Lomasney were to be taken as showing the sentiment of the race from which they both sprung. It was a great mistake, he said, to have introduced the order. It seemed to show that the race was fighting among its members. He was aware that the order was introduced as the result of conference. The committee on rules does not suppress matters, but it was within its rights in not making this the subject of a public hearing. The member has the right to go to the attorney-general or the district attorney.

The adoption of this order will be regarded as a personal affront by a substantial number of the people of the state. Tihs is a fight between two men, both big, both capable of doing much for the benefit of the whole state, to make Boston bigger, better and busier. Why cannot these men forget their differences? They should remember their race and reflect credit upon their common ancestors.

Mr. Finn of Worcester moved the previous question. Mr. Coyne of Boston said he respected Mr. Lomasney, but after the mayor made a certain speech the member from ward 5 made a most bitter speech on the floor of the House against the mayor, furnishing ammunition to the majority party.

Mr. Adlow of Boston said the Republicans should suspect the solicitude of the Democrats for Republicans. He hoped the House would not justify the term of "crooks," which has been applied to it. The House should "impeach the credibility of this inhuman, un-American representative, who has no regard for the constituency he represents."

Mr. Hennessey of Boston retorted that both Adlow and Lomasney supported Curley in his first campaign. It is well known that Lomasney was a supporter of Pelletier.

Mr. Lomasney of Boston read from a Boston newspaper and declared that Mayor Curley struck the first blow, and said that the legislators were crooks. "Curley took money for talking against the league of nations, and afterward talked for it," he said. "Curley will keep his place."

amounting to more than $1,000,000.

"SHARP PRACTICE"

The Act of 1897 which compelled the Elevated to build and keep in repair the roadbed and surface paving between its rails in all Boston thoroughfares, expired Sunday. The Elevated's notice came as a big surprise and was termed by the Mayor as "sharp practice."

During the past months when facts relating to the Elevated were publicly aired there was no mention of the approaching expiration of the 1897 act and apparently the lawyers of the Elevated alone were aware of the situation.

The Mayor, in an announcement on the latest move of the Elevated trustees which was not discussed at the conference held two weeks ago with the trustees and the mayors of various cities and towns on all of the El road, last night said:

"This is a great burden on the cities and towns in the district. And the sad part of it is that the car riders get no reduction in fares. They, as well as the non-car riders, will pay in taxes the cost of such paving.

"It may surprise those who objected to raising by taxes a part of the cost of street railway service so as to reduce car fares to five cents, to learn that they will pay in taxes for paving between the tracks while the car riders gets no reduction from the 10-cent fare.

"I have been notified that the Elevated Company will do no more paving between its tracks after June 10, 1922. This means that the Company will do no paving except when necessary in relocating or repairing its tracks, which is merely a work of restoring the paving it displaces. Hereafter whenever any city or town through which the Elevated operates paves a street it must bear the expense of paving between the tracks or neglect it and thereby expose the municipality to suits for damages. The result will be to put upon the cities and towns in the district served at least a million dollars a year additional expense."

POST - JUNE - 1922

ELEVATED PUTS COST ON BOSTON

—POST.

Road Will No Longer Stand Expense of Paving Streets

Formal notice was served on Mayor Curley yesterday by the Boston Elevated that it will no longer bear the cost of building and keeping in repair the street surface between its rails. This will mean an additional expense to the city

GLOBE - JUNE - 1922.

TO INVITE PRESIDENT TO COME TO BOSTON

GLOBE

Mayor Curley Accompanies Delegation to Capital

A delegation of the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen will leave Boston next Thursday, for the purpose of personally extending to President and Mrs Harding invitations to be guests of the club at the opening of the second Educational Graphic Arts Exposition in Mechanic's Hall on Aug 28. Mayor Curley will accompany the delegation and invite President and Mrs Harding to be the guests of the city of Boston during the time of the exposition.

Edward W. Calkins, president of the Boston Graphic Arts Exposition, and Joseph J. Dallas, chairman of the board of directors, will head the delegation and Charles L. Dutton, first president of the Craftsmen Club, will act as spokesman for the delegation.

TRANSCRIPT - JUNE - 1922.

VICTORY FOR LOMASNEY

His Curley Order Passes House of Representatives

Mayor's Record to Be Referred to Attorney General

Prosecution for Alleged Perjury Possible

Veteran Democrat Overwhelms House Leaders

Upsets Adverse Rules Committee Report

Party Lines Are Broken in the Debate

Final Vote on Rollcall 121 to 66

Representative Martin M. Lomasney of Boston won the greatest victory of his long career in politics today, when by a vote of 121 to 66, on a rollcall, the House adopted his order providing for the printing as a House document of certain reports of the Boston Finance Commission concerning Mayor James M. Curley's first administration, together "with any other testimony of charges" in the office of said commission that it may deem material, and to submit the whole "to the attorney general, who is requested, upon examination of such reports, to take such action as in his opinion the public interest may require."

Mr. Lomasney's victory is all the greater because of the fact that the House Rules Committee yesterday reported unanimously that the order "ought not to be adopted," and in otbaining favorable action by the House it was necessary for him to upset the administration. Mr. Lomasney led the fight on the floor, before crowded galleries. His denunciation of Mayor Curley was in some respects a repetition of the charges made when the order was first introduced a month ago. Party lines were broken during the debate following his opening—and although a Democrat himself, it was a Republican vote that carried him through.

The order as adopted was a substitute for the original Lomasney order, but contained the earlier references to records concerning Mayor Curley's first administration together with directions for the submitting of these records to the Attorney General—which previously were contained in a separate motion.

Adlow Joins the Attack

Outside of the fighting speech by Mr. Lomasney, the debate was enlivened by an attack upon Mayor Curley by Representative Elijah Adlow of Boston, Republican, who called upon the House to impeach the credibility "of this inhuman, un-American representative who has no regard for the constituency he represents." He urged the House to resent in no uncertain terms the declaration of Curley that its members were "crooks."

Mr. Lomasney spoke as follows:

Representative Lomasney's Speech

"This order lay in the committee on rules until yesterday. There was no public hearing given, nothing was said. I was summoned before the committee. They other legislation provided, the State treasurer and auditor must withhold payment.

Unanimous Tribute to Deceased Member

After all, he said, the first desire of the House is to see that the money is paid to the widow, as provided in the resolve, and, by reconsidering, the House would not only make certain of this intent, but would vindicate its opinion of constitutional action. The vote of yesterday, he said, was a notable and unanimous tribute to a deceased member, but in its action the House should make certain that there could be no question as to constitutionality.

Mr. Young referred to the new resolve filed by Representative Lomasney, which was designed to meet the constitutional objection of the original resolve—which the Attorney General held expressed no public purpose—by adding that the payment is made in consideration of the meritorious services of the late Representative in the war with Spain and in connection with his services in the Legislature.

Continuing, he said that, since the vote of the House yesterday, he has conferred with Governor Cox, Attorney General J. Weston Allen and President Allen of the Senate. He said that the Attorney General stated he would declare the new resolve to be constitutional. If reconsideration prevailed, he added, he would then move postponement until the next session in order to give the Senate an opportunity to concur with the House in admitting the new Lomasney resolve.

Representative Torrey of Beverly asked if the new resolve could not be passed without the House going through the motions of reconsidering its action on the veto. The Speaker pro tem, Representative Frank E. Lyman of Easthampton, replied that the new resolve was not then before the House, and that the question was on reconsideration of yesterday's vote on the veto.

Representative Andrew P. Doyle of New Bedford said he thought the House was wasting time on reconsideration, as there was no assurance that the governor would not veto the new resolve. Ordinarily, he continued, when a bill reaches the governor, which the latter is desirous of signing, but which is not in proper form, the chief executive passes the word along that he would like to have the measure recalled and amended. In this instance, he said, the governor's office failed to intimate any desire for a change in the resolve.

Hull for Reconsideration

Representative Hull of Leominster, House chairman of the Joint Judiciary Committee, spoke for reconsideration. He said that he had drafted an order asking for an opinion of the Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of the resolve, but had not offered it because of the delay such a procedure would cause. He said that, if the new resolve would be passed, the governor would sign it and the widow would be paid.

The question of constitutionality of such payments of money, according to Representative George Pearl Webster, who spoke next, was raised in connection with clerical service where there is a fixed rate for specified service. The case is different with legislators, he continued. The Legislature has the right to fix its salary and the attorney general has no right to interfere with the issue. Consequently, if the Legislature decides to pay this money to the widow in question, the attorney general has no right to interfere with it. The Legislature is not paid by the day or month, and the question should never have been raised. He spoke for reconsideration on the ground that it would clear the way for the Lomasney resolve and would be the "appropriate method to get out of this difficulty."

Thomas Asks a Question

Representative Thomas of Gloucester, who during yesterday's debate said: "I want to be human to my fellow man and if the Constitution of this glorious Commonwealth prevents, then you can count me out of it," then asked if yesterday's action was not sufficient to insure payment of the money as provided in the resolve.

Before the Speaker pro tem attempted to reply, Representative Keniston of Boston obtained the floor and gave his opinion in reply. He said that he believed it would be a long time before the money could be paid unless the new resolve was passed, because of the attorney general's opinion that the old resolve was unconstitutional. He said there were two ways of approaching the question, by reconsidering the action in overriding the governor's veto and the passing the Lomasney resolve, or by refusing to reconsider, and passing new legislation.

Mr. Keniston said that the action of the attorney-general in declaring the resolve unconstitutional meant that the House must accept that opinion, in the absence of an opinion from the Supreme Court, or be placed in the position of every member violating his oath of office and failing to support the Constitution. He said he resented any possibility of such a charge being made.

Believes in Standing by Vote

Mr. Thomas then said he opposed reconsideration, that he believed in standing by the action of the House yesterday without attempting to reverse it for the sake of saving the two leaders who had caused the trouble. He declared that a member who recently resigned from the House had received his full pay and there w[illegible] reason why the money in this inst[illegible] be kept from the widow men[illegible] resolve. "I, for one, will not b[illegible] he said, "just because the other governor and the attorney gener[illegible] a mistake. If there is any delay [illegible] the money to the widow, because [illegible] action, then I will pay it out of m[illegible] pocket and let them refund the mon[illegible] me when they get good and ready."

Representative Hartshorn held that if the Lomasney resolve had been adopted yesterday the whole matter would "have been buttoned up." Numerous questions of information were then raised by the members until the reconsideration question was put. On a voice vote the "ayes" were declared to have carried the vote, but Representative Hays of Brighton doubted, and a rising vote showed 58 ayes to 75 nays. A request for a rollcall failed to get the necessary thirty votes, and Speaker Young failed to join in the call.

Widespread Comment

Yesterday's action of the House caused widespread comment throughout the State and in many quarters it was held that the 199 members of the House who voted to pass a bill declared to be unconstitutional by the attorney general, and vetoed by the governor for that reason, were violating the oath they are obliged to take when they are sworn in.

Early in the session a resolve was passed providing payment to the widow of Henry D. Coolidge, clerk of the Senate, who died suddenly, the balance of the salary for the legislative session. The resolve was signed by the governor. Later a resolve was passed authorizing the county commissioners of Bristol County to pay the balance of last year's salary of one of their number who died, to the member's widow.

AMERICAN - JUNE-14-1922

FIN. COM. DIGS UP CURLEY EVIDENCE

AMERICAN JUN

The members of the Legislature were today packing up their duds and leaving for home while the Boston Finance Commission, as a result of the Lomasney order, was collecting for transmission to Attorney-General Allen all the evidence obtained during the many investigations of James M. Curley's first term as Mayor.

The Lomasney order, adopted by the Legislature in its closing sessions, orders the Finance Commission to collect the evidence adduced in the specific scandals enumerated by the Ward 5 Mahatma.

Tylose, the bonding scandals, the award of the swan boat and Franklin Park concessions to Marks Angell's relatives, the sale of the old Probate Building to Angell and the purchase by Mayor Curley of the site of the Jamaicaway mansion were among the probes made by the commission which will now be handled by Attorney-General Allen.

PERJURY ALLEGED.

What was regarded by Lomasney as the most important evidence was the statement made by Mayor Curley in connection with the purchases of the Jamaicaway land. Curley was alleged to have told friends that he got the money by the sale of his interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company. John A. Sullivan, then the corporation counsel, told the Finance Commission he was amongthose who heard Curley say it.

Mayor Curley denied he ever said it. The law holds that a mayor must not permit the purchase of supplies from any corporation in which he was interested. Francis L. Daly is said to have given testimony that was in direct contradiction to that given by the mayor. That sort of evidence, alleged to involve perjury by someone, is among the mess that will go to Allen.

The Legislature adjourned in good order, in marked contrast to some of the disordered scenes that have marked its history in past sessions.

FOR 5-CENT FARE PROBE.

During the closing hours, these important steps were taken:

The bill directing an investigation of the 5-cent fare and of railway traffic in Greater Boston by the Department of Public Utilities was passed by both branches.

The Legislature passed a bill to reestablish the Massachusetts Fuel Administration, giving to it its old war powers to be employed to protect the people against the hardships that may arise from the coal strike.

The bill was passed creating two additional judges of the Superior Court, creating district courts of appeal and transferring jurisdiction in uncontested libels to the Superior Court.

The bill was passed increasing the membership of the Industrial Accident Board from five to six members, the sixth to be a woman.

Both branches passed the bill for removal of Sargent's painting, "The Synagogue," from the Boston Public Library because of the offence it gives to Jewish citizens.

After an involved parliamentary tangle, both branches passed a bill to give the balance of the late Representative Walter S. Hale's salary to his widow.

TO PROBE HARVARD ACTION.

These bills were promptly signed by Governor Cox.

During the closing hours of the House session Representative Webster of Boxford sought to put through an order calling for a recess committee to investigate the proposed exclusion of Jews at Harvard. His order was altered into an expression of opinion by the Legislature that no race lines should be drawn against students in any college or university in the State. This was adopted, and was later concurred in by the Senate.

After disposing of the serious business at hand, the Representatives and Senators AMERICAN that this was to be their last night together, and dignity was, to a certain extent, abandoned, while oratorical boquets sailed about the two chambers.

President Allen of the Senate started the fireworks by thanking the Senators for their "hearty co-operation" during the session just ended, and remarked that "this is the finest Senate the Commonwealth of Massachusetts ever had, one which acted with certainty for the benefit of all the people."

RECESS COMMITTEES.

Speaker Young announced that he would not appoint recess committees until after prorogation. In the Senate the following recess committees were appointed:

Banks and Banking: Senators Wells of Boston, Gibbs of Waltham and Chamberlain of Springfield. Registration of motor vehicles, Senator Putnam of Lowell. To provide for a memorial in the State House to Lieutenant-Colonel Whittlesey, Michael J. Perkins and George Dilboy, Cenators Shea and Tarbell.

Senators Trefry and Nelson were named to the committee to provide a memorial to Bay State war veterans, while Senators Moulton and Bliss were appointed to investigate problems relative to municipal expenditures and taxation. Senators Hardy and Rabb were named to the committee investigating unemployment.

JUNE-14-1922

GALLIVAN BARRED AT BANQUET

Curley Scratches His Name From List of Sec. Davis Diners

A revival of the Curley-Gallivan feud found expression in Boston today during the visit of Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, when Congressman James A. Gallivan was forced to cool his heels in the lobby of the Copley-Plaza because the mayor had scratched his name from the list of diners.

GUEST OF ELKS

Secretary Davis arrived in Boston today, a guest of the Boston lodge of Elks, and accompanied by Congressman Gallivan, who was to escort him during his visit and return to Washington with him.

One of the functions of the day was a luncheon at the Copley-Plaza, given in the secretary's honor by Mayor Curley. When Secretary Davis and Congressman Gallivan arrived at the entrance to the dining hall, the secretary was admitted, but the congressman was barred. It was later learned that the mayor had crossed Cong. Gallivan's name from the list of guests presented to him by Boston Lodge of Elks.

Congressman Gallivan waited hungrily outside until the party had finished eating.

TRAVELER - JUNE-1922

NO MONEY FOR "WHITE WAY" MAYOR REGRETS

Representatives of the South End Improvement Association held a conference with Mayor Curley yesterday on a petition for laying smooth pavement throughout the length of Shawmut avenue, and establishing a "White Way" on Tremont street from Dover street to Roxbury Crossing. The mayor assured them of his interest, but regretted that no money could be found for the project before next year.

GLOBE - JUNE-17-1922

Lomasney Wins House Over

Order for Reports On Curley Passed

Governor Signs Grist of Bills

Dorchester Transit Bill Goes to Next Session

By L. D. G. BENTLEY

The Massachusetts Legislature of 1922 was prorogued last evening at 9:47.

The closing day was eventful, although the last hours of the session were extremely quiet—almost dull. All presentation exercises were omitted; there was no mock session staged and but for group-singing and a few individual soloists and story-tellers there was nothing unusual to distinguish the occasion.

During the 1922 session 545 acts and 55 resolves received executive approval and seven acts and two resolves were vetoed. One measure was allowed to become law without the Governor's signature.

War-Time Fuel Head

One of the most important measures passed in the closing hours places the office of the State Fuel Administrator on a wartime basis. It gives him the same powers as were possessed by Fuel Administrator Storrow under the provisions of the "Defense of the Realm Act" passed in 1917 and repealed a year ago.

The action of the Legislature was the result of a special message sent to both branches by Gov Cox yesterday afternoon. The Governor said that the Fuel Administrator and his advisory committee had held a meeting Monday. They were, the Governor pointed out, of the "unanimous opinion that the present coal strike emergency may develop a situation where definite powers to regulate the distribution and price of coal will be necessary."

Present Powers Small

The Governor explained that the Fuel Administrator's present powers as a member of the Commission on the Necessaries of Life were not as great by any means after the repeal of the "Defense of the Realm Act" and urged that the Governor be authorized to appoint a "Fuel Administrator with definite power to act."

The Legislature hastened to comply with the Governor's wishes and passed the bill, attaching an emergency preamble. The Governor affixed his signature at once.

Although this leaves the Governor free to appoint a new Fuel Administrator, it is expected he will choose Chairman Eugene C. Hultman of the Commission on the Necessaries of Life who is at present Fuel Administrator.

Exclusion of Jews

The order of Representative George P. Webster of Boxford, offered some weeks ago, for a recess committee to investigate the alleged threat of exclusion of Jews from Harvard College, was reported in a new form. It now expresses the opinion of the Legislature that "no race lines should be drawn in the admission of students to any college or university in the State."

It was adopted without incident by both branches.

The supplementary Appropriation bill was amended to include an appropriation of $5000 for the taking by eminent domain of the Sargent painting, "The Synagogue," from the walls of the Boston Public Library, and $6000 for investigating the transportation facilities of the Metropolitan District.

Concerning the State tax of $12,000,000, it was advised by the Ways and Means Committee that there be no reduction from that amount, as had been contemplated earlier in the day. It was also stated that it was felt that there should be maintained, as had been provided, a working surplus to avoid borrowing in anticipation of taxes, thus saving the State from $40,000 to $50,000.

Last Bills Signed

Among the last bills to be signed by the Governor were the following:

Resolve providing that the Department of Labor and Industries shall investigate and attempt to settle the differences between employers and employes of the textile industry throughout the State.

Resolve that $3000 shall be paid to Mrs Anna G. Waite of Worcester for the loss of a barn which was set on fire by an inmate of the Grafton State Hospital.

Resolve providing for an investigation by the Public Utilities Commission of transportation in the Metropolitan District.

Resolve that the Public Utilities Commission be authorized to determine the valuation of the Hyde Park lines of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company, with the view of their being taken over by the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company.

Bill repealing the act for the transfer of uncontested divorce cases from the Superior to the Probate Court.

Bill making provision for an investigation as to the desirability of providing for the aid of certain physically handicapped persons other than the blind and for their temporary relief during the current year.

Bill apportioning a State tax of $12,000,000.

Bill establishing the State Department of Administration and Finance.

Dorchester Bill Shelved

The House, after a debate, referred to the next annual session, by a standing vote of 75 to 23, the Senate bill for the extension of rapid transit facilities in the Dorchester district.

The House, by a voice vote, refused to adopt an order of Mr Winnett of Charlestown for a protest to President Harding against the closing of the Boston Navy Yard.

Before the Senate adjourned, Pres Frank G. Allen thanked the members for their "hearty cooperation" and praised them for their efforts. He said: "This is the finest Senate the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has ever had, one which acted with certainty for the benefit of all the people."

Cox Signs Synagogue Bill

Among the measures acted upon yesterday and signed early last evening by the Governor was that which provides for taking by eminent domain for educational purposes the Sargent painting of "The Synagogue" now on the walls of the Boston Public Library. The picture aroused a great protest, led by Jewish residents, because it was charged by the remonstrants that its character was a "reflection on Judaism" and a "false representation of the religious faith of a large number of Americans."

Another bill approved by Gov Cox provides for enlarging the Industrial Accident Board by one member "who shall be a woman." This will make the membership seven instead of six.

The bill calling for the appointment of two additional justices to the Superior Court was also signed as was that further regulating the operation of aircraft and another which increases the penalties imposed on violators of the narcotic drug law.

Other bills signed were:

Providing for the payment of $3000 to the sister of the late patrolman Daniel J. McSnane by the city of Boston. Patrolman McShane was shot and killed while attempting to arrest Reney Murray, colored, at the South End.

Providing for an investigation as to the best route for a parkway and traffic road from Boston to the Middlesex Fells Parkway. That the custody of the Suffolk County Courthouse shall be transferred from the justices of the Supreme Court to the sheriff.

Lomasney's Victory

Probably the most talked of piece of legislation acted upon yesterday was the order of Mr Lomasney of Boston calling upon the Boston Finance Commission to furnish the House with certain extracts of its reports submitted during the first term of Mayor Curley.

Continued on next page

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(1)

and providing that they be turned over to the Attorney General for such action as he deems for the public interest.

The House Rules Committee had reported against the adoption of the order, but Mr Lomasney was successful in putting the order through by a roll-call vote of 121 to 66.

"PRETTY GOOD FOR A TOTTERING OLD MAN"

A friendly member of the Legislature offered his congratulations yesterday to Representative Martin M. Lomasney for his success in overturning the report of the House Rules Committee and securing the passage of the order affecting Mayor Curley's first administration.

"You did well, Martin," said his friend.

"Pretty good, wasn't it, for a tottering old man?" replied Martin with a chuckle.

His allusion to himself as a "tottering old man" was a repetition of a phrase used recently by Mayor Curley in referring to Mr Lomasney.

In his address to the House Mr Lomasney said in part:

"This is a matter of great public interest. In 1909 the city of Boston had an investigation and this Legislature appointed a Finance Commission. It was directed to make its report to the Governor and the General Court. It did not include the Attorney General. It should be amended to include him.

"As a member of the Legislature, in accordance with the charter of the city of Boston, I attempted for the first time to call the attention of the Attorney General to gross crimes and maladministration in public office. I have before me the report of the Finance Commission.

Sixteen Matters Specified

"On the order you will see 16 different matters specified, page, volume and number—five different volumes—specifying matters which a former Mayor of this city had done in violation of law, and it is not the statement of Tom, Dick and Harry, like Representative Jordan of Wakefield used here to attack the judiciary, but the evidence obtained by a State board, paid for by the citizens of Boston, appointed by the Governor of the State to keep the city on an even keel, and give everybody justice, and stop maladministration in office.

"Let me read you from the Finance Commission's report, where it says that Dist Atty Pelletier refused to prosecute Mayor Curley or go into the matter. Here is Mr Hurlburt's letter to Mr Pelletier—Mr Hurlburt, the noble Roman of the Massachusetts bar—not a graduate of Harvard College or any other college but the college of 'hard knocks.' Mr Hurlburt says: 'I am surprised at the statement in your letter. It seemed to me clear that the crime of perjury was committed by Curley and by Daly.' Mr Pelletier refused to prosecute.

"They went back to Atty Gen Attwill and he said that in view of the fact that Mr Pelletier refused to proceed he should not prosecute. There was the law of this Commonwealth being stopped. Where was law and order? There was the Mayor sworn to do his duty and committing perjury. Is perjury no serious crime? Is it not a felony and the most serious kind of a felony?

"There are 15 or 16 specifications there. There were three times as many more, and this gentleman elected to office by the brains of one man who came into the city with his paper and stood behind him and put him across—50 votes to a ward would have changed it.

"You Must Do as I Tell You"

"From the day he took the office he has been telling Senator Lodge: 'You must do as I tell you.' He has been invading the State House and telling the Governor of this Commonwealth: 'You must do as I tell you.' He has been telling the President of the Senate—yes, he has been telling you, sir, as Speaker of this House, what you should do.

"The Committee on Rules and its skillful engineer, the gentleman from South Boston—how skillfully they arranged this. The gentleman from Brighton (Representative Martin Hays) was not in the room when the vote was taken. They did the job, and then they said, 'We will use the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, the leader of the House, and let him throw it into Martin; let him roll him over.'

"The committee said, 'Who will stick the knife into him first?' Well, Mr Speaker, I hope you will remember what 'veritas' stands for. I come from a class of people who know the value of your word when you give it, and when you give it stick to it, and don't give it until you know you're right.

"This evidence is collected by a State board. It is not talk, but the result of a hearing. This charge is the charge of the head of the Bar Association, that this man has been guilty of perjury, a violation of his oath of office. It does not cost a dollar to transmit this matter to the Attorney General. There is no appropriation necessary. It does not require anything but you gentlemen to vote for it.

"The Speaker, the Governor, the Attorney General can do nothing; the case is all in the order that I have presented. I trust the House will pass the order. It will do no harm. It will check up these men with power and make them realize that no man, no matter who he may be, in public office is greater than the law of this Commonwealth. That was the intention of the order."

Hull Answers Lomasney

Mr Hull of Leominster, in charge of the adverse report, declared firmly that Mr Lomasney had been treated with entire courtesy at every point. "This matter ought never to have been brought to the house," he said. "The order proposes that the House shall put before the Attorney General certain information about the Mayor.

"The order asks for certain information from the Boston Finance Commission. But these reports are all in print and are before the House and are available for any one who wants to read them. The order says that the extracts be printed as a House document, but there is no occasion for doing so when they are already available."

Mr Sawyer of Ware said it was beneath the dignity of the House to mix in such a political matter. He declared that Henry F. Hurlburt, who was the aid of Atty Gen Allen in the Pelletier case, would surely have prosecuted Curley if he had believed the case warranted it.

Mr Sullivan of Boston said he stood with Mr Hull and referred to "the Mahatma of Ward 5." Speaker Young rapped him to order with a warning not to apply such language to a member of the House, but to use terms of respect.

Mr McCormack of Boston denied that the remarks of Mr Lomasney were to be taken as showing the sentiment of the race from which they both sprang. It was a great mistake to have introduced the order, he said, and seemed to show the race was fighting among its members.

McCormack's Argument

"The Committee on Rules does not suppress matters," he said, "but it was within its rights in not making this the subject of a public hearing. The member has the right to go to the Attorney General or the district attorney. The adoption of this order will be regarded as a personal affront by a substantial number of the people of the State. This is a fight between two men, both big, both capable of doing much for the benefit of the whole State, to make Boston bigger and busier. Why cannot these men forget their differences? They should remember their race and reflect credit upon their common ancestors."

Mr Adlow of Boston said the Republicans should suspect the solicitude of the Democrats for Republicans. He hoped the House would not justify the term of "crooks," which has been applied to it by the Mayor. The House should "impeach the credibility of this inhuman, un-American representative, who has no regard for the constituency he represents," said Mr Adlow.

Mr Hennessey of Boston retorted that both Adlow and Lomasney supported Curley in his first campaign. It is well known that Lomasney was a supporter of Pelletier, said Mr Hennessey.

Mr Lomasney read from a Boston newspaper, and declared that Mayor Curley struck the first blow when he said that the legislators were "crooks." "Curley took money," said Mr Lomasney, "for talking against the League of Nations, and afterward talked for it. Curley will keep his place if this order is passed."

The order was adopted by a standing vote of 98 to 48. Then followed the roll-call, which was asked for by Mr McCormack, and for which Mr Lomasney said he was glad to vote.

Hale Case Straightened Out

The House came in at 10:30 yesterday morning. No sooner had it assembled than Speaker Young took the floor and urged reconsideration of the vote of Monday afternoon whereby the House, by a unanimous vote, passed over Gov Cox' veto a bill providing that the widow of Representative Walter S. Hale of Rockport be paid the balance of her husband's salary due him had he lived until the end of the session.

Speaker Young pointed out that this would be a wiser course. If it were done, said he, the resolve offered Monday by Mr Lomasney of Boston to cover the same ground could be advanced. Continuing, Mr Young said the Lomasney resolve met the objections of unconstitutionality raised by the Attorney General and on which Gov Cox based his veto.

After members had spoken on both sides reconsideration was refused by a standing vote of 75 to 57.

Later in the day the difficulty was ironed out by the passage in both branches of a resolve which provided that the amount to be paid Mrs Hale be awarded for meritorious service on the part of the Representative. This resolve was drafted in such a way as to overcome all Constiutional objections.

When the Governor had signed the resolve the Senate took from the table the Governor's veto of the original resolve and sustained the veto, 31 to 1.

Recess Committees

Recess committee appointments were announced in the Senate as follows:

Commission to Further Study Laws on Banks and Banking—Wells of Boston, Gibbs of Waltham and Chamberlain of Springfield.

Registration of Motor Vehicles—Putnam of Lowell.

Commission to Provide for a Memorial in the State House to Lieut Col Whittlesey, Michael J. Perkins and George Dilbody, heroes of the World War—Shea of Holyoke and Tarbell of East Brookfield.

Commission to Provide a Memorial for Massachusetts Soldiers in the World War—Trefry of Marblehead and Nelson of Worcester.

Commission to Investigate Problems Relating to Municipal Expenditures and Taxation—Moulton of Pittsfield and Bliss of Malden.

Commission to Investigate Problems of Prevention of Unemployment—Walter Hardy of Fitchburg and Babb of Boston.

Speaker Young will announce at a later date the House appointments to the above commissions.

GLOBE

CURLEY SAYS ELECTION WAS SUFFICIENT ANSWER

Following the adoption of the Lomasney order submitting the Finance Com-

mission's report to the Attorney General by the House yesterday, Mayor Curley made the following statement:

"The old fellow can't seem to stomach the fact that the city held an election last December and that the people elected Curley.

"Every municipal incident and problem outlined in the Lomasney order was duly considered and passed upon in the last election.

"I am extremely busy transacting Boston's municipal affairs now and find it impossible to devote any time to other than the city business."

GLOBE - JUNE-14-1922

LOMASNEY ORDER, AS ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

GLOBE

Here is the Lomasney order as adopted by the House yesterday:

"*Ordered*, That the Finance Commission for the City of Boston be requested to furnish to the House of Representatives, for its information, copies of extracts from their various annual reports, and that the same be printed as a House document, as follows:

Vol.	*Pages*	*Subject*
X	57	Swan boat concession on Public Garden.
XI	35-38	Laying out of Dunster road and Hill Top st.
XI	212-218	Sale of Old Probate Building.
XI	219-226	Refreshment privilege at Franklin Park.
XI	373-377	Tylose.
XII	17-26	Tylose.
XIII	14-18	Review of bonding investigation.
XIII	90-92, 150-162	Bonding of city employes.
XIII	93-101	The Strandway and Old Harbor improvement.
XIII	123-124	Purchase of Mayor Curley's new residence.
XIII	163-174	Bonding of city contractors.
XIII	175-179	Bonding of delinquent taxpayers.
XIII	180-185	Monopoly of insurance on city property
XIII	202-211	Financial dealings of P. J. and E. P. Fitzgerald, Francis L. Daly and others.
XIII	212-224	Violation of Section 8 of the Charter Amendments by Mayor James M. Curley.
XIV	23-29	Bills of James L. Pierce and of the Roxbury Iron & Metal Company.
XIV	176-179	Letters, Henry F. Hurlburt to Joseph C. Pelletier, to determine whether or not Section 8 of Chapter 486 of the Acts of 1909 had been violated by the Mayor of Boston: also whether or not perjury had been committed by any witness at the hearings. (The testimony in question was delivered to the district attorney on Dec 31, 1917.)

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together with any other testimony or charges against James M. Curley in the office of said commission that it may deem material and which has not been printed in the official reports of said commission. The Clerk of the House is hereby directed to submit such material and documents to the Attorney-General, who is requested, upon examination of such reports, to take such action as in his opinion the public interest may require.

TRANSCRIPT - JUNE 1922

WEST ROXBURY WINS APPEAL

Mayor Curley Listens to Protest Against New Jewish Cemetery and Announces That He Will Veto City Council Order

There was pronounced joy among the three hundred or more citizens of West Roxbury assembled in the old Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, today, when Mayor Curley announced, at the end of a public hearing, that he would veto the order of the City Council which permitted the Mt. Lebanon Association to establish a cemetery on Baker street.

"The question of the necessity of this proposed cemetery is not before me," the mayor said. "I shall veto this permit because the Council has violated the principle that every man is entitled to his day in court, and refused a public hearing to people who have invested their savings to establish homes and therefore become entitled to some protection."

President Samuel D. Bash of the Mt. Lebanon Association was the only speaker in behalf of the petition. The Hebrews believe it their duty, he said, to provide reverent disposal of the dead, and the land in question, fifty acres, had been acquired because it is remote from residences, bounded on three sides by cemeteries and on the fourth by a farm, the owner of which had given his sanction. Mr. Bash said that the State Board of Health and Dr. William C. Woodward, when Boston health commissioner, had given consent. Furthermore, the ground would never be used for residences. The association had tried in vain to locate in Dedham.

City Councillor Francis J. W. Ford announced that he alone had voted against the permit in the council, on the ground that no public hearing had been given.

President William J. Drew of the West Roxbury Citizens' Association declared that the city council had refused a permit in 1918, again in 1920, and that in the following year Mayor Peters had vetoed an order granting a permit. Having had its day in court, the Mount Lebanon Association ought to realize, he said, that the matter was settled, especially as it numbers only 21, whereas the West Roxbury Citizens' Association numbers eight hundred. "Since West Roxbury now has twenty-six of the fifty city cemeteries we claim that we have more than our share," Mr. Drew remarked. "We are the garden spot of the city, and building permits representing $1,600,000 for our district have been taken out so far this year."

Rev. John F. Broderick, pastor of St. Theresa's Roman Catholic Church, representing two thousand parishioners, was the only clergyman who spoke in opposition, though others were present. Selectman Walter J. Cusick of Brookline and Superintendent Nathaniel U. Walker of the Brookline water department declared that the proposed cemetery would imperil the filter beds of the Brookline system. Dr. Frederick L. Bogan of the Boston School Committee was also in opposition.

Following Mayor Curley's announcement, President Bash of the Mt. Lebanon Association said that inasmuch as the sanction of the State Board of Health had been obtained, and any argument of pollution of water supply should apply equally to St. Joseph's Cemetery and Gethsemane, he would renew his petition immediately, so as to meet the objection of the mayor in regard to a public hearing by the Council.

AMERICAN - JUNE - 1922

Boston's Water Supply Best in America

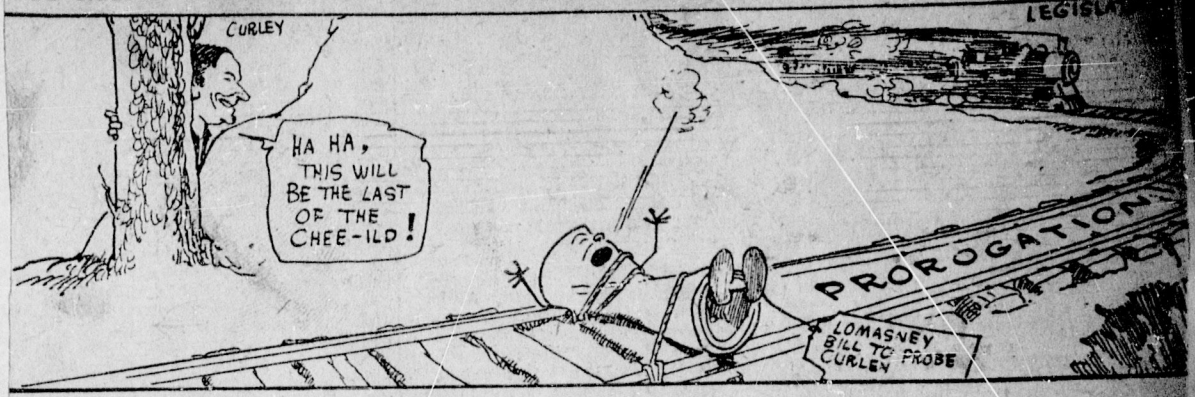
AMERICA

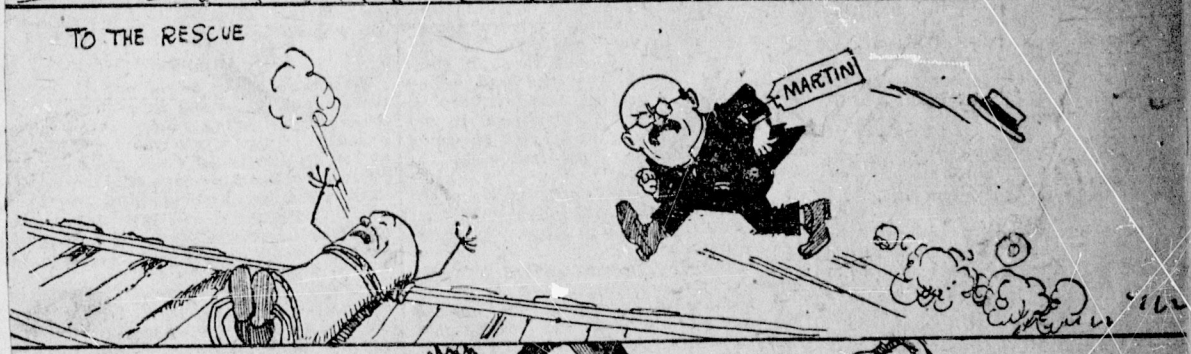
A visitor to these shores asks, "Why does modest Boston never boast of the municipal water supply? The drinking water is excellent, and as for bathing, the water is so soft and luxurious that it becomes an effort to get out of the tub."

Perhaps the softness of Boston water accounts for the peach bloom complexions of Boston women. One sees less rouge and powder in Boston than in any other large city in America.

TRAVELER - JUNE-1922

A MIRACLE OF THE MAHATMA -:- -:- By Col







HEAR LOMASNEY AT GRAND JURY "L" INQUIRY

(AMERICAN)

Robert Winsor of Kidder, Peabody Company, Martin M. Lomasney, Representative Martin Hays of Brighton and George B. Wason, president of the Liberty Trust Company, were witnesses before the Grand Jury investigating the passage of the Elevated public control act today. The witnesses today attended at the personal request of District Attorney O'Brien, through Police Inspector Thomas Towle.



HERE'S ONE of the Reasons Why Mayor Curley Has Offered $500 for the Best Plan to Clean Up the City! It shows Salem street any ash and garbage collection day—debris scattered in every direction. This is but one of the streets which seem to grow increasingly filthy. Nearby merchants are loud in protest against these conditions.

AMERICAN - JUNE - 1922

WEST ROXBURY CITIZENS WIN VETO OF ORDER FOR CEMETERY

With nearly 300 members of the West Roxbury Citizens' association voicing their approval by applause and cheering, Mayor Curley today announced he would veto (as he did a few months ago) an order of the City Council granting 50 acres of land on Baker st., West Roxbury, to the Mt. Lebanon association for use as a Jewish cemetery, because a public hearing had not been held.

In announcing his decision Mayor Curley said he would reject the cuoncil order on the ground that it had violated the principle that each side should have its day in court. He likewise stated, however, that he would reserve his decision upon any council action based on a public hearing.

The mayor took the stand that persons who had invested the savings of a lifetime in a home should have a chance to voice any opposition they might have to a proposition which they felt would impair their property.

The question of the cemetery on the particular site has been pending for about two years, permission for the establishing of the cemetery having been granted by the state board of health and by the Boston board of health in the Peters administration.

When the order came up in City Council June 5 it was adopted on suspension of the rules over the protest of Councillor Francis J. W. Ford, who requested a public hearing. Some councillors explained that the council was thoroughly familiar with the arguments for and against and was satisfied to dispose of the case once and for all.

Councillor Ford, one of those who asked the mayor at today's hearing to reject the order, said he did so on the ground that the citizens should be heard.

AMERICAN - JUNE - 1922

Mayor Offers $500 for Best Plan of Cleaning City Streets

A cash prize of $500 has been offered by Mayor Curley for the best technical plan forstreet cleaning and the collection of garbage and ashes in the city.

The competition is limited to the students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The essays should be sent to the Budget Commissioner, Charles J. Fox.

In announcing the prize the Mayor has in mind the technical problem that it involves, in place of the old question of whether the work can be done better by contract labor or by the city department forces.

POST - JUNE - 1922

CURLEY AIMS AT A CLEANER CITY

Offers $500 Prize to Tech Students

Wants Suggestion to Better Garbage Collection

To Try New Mechanical Street Sweeper

Anxious to better the cleanliness of Boston's streets, alleys and backyards and to improve the garbage collection system, Mayor Curley has requested the manufacturer to make a trial in this city of the new mechanical street sweeper now used in Western municipalities, and has directed Budget Commissioner Charles J. Fox to offer a $500 prize to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology student who offers the best practical suggestion for improvement of the collection system.

Incidentally, the Mayor let it be known he will expect his Budget Commissioner henceforth to be a sort of efficiency engineer in these matters, and will look to Mr Fox for similar suggestions relative to departmental workings.

Bernard Kern of Toledo, O, has perfected a machine which, he claims, will clean the surface of a street as speedily and effectually and thoroughly as the average housewife now cleans a carpet with modern implements. Toledo, Cleveland and St Louis are now using these electric vacuum street cleaners, and New York city is about to try them. The claim for them is that they reduce the street-cleaning bill by about half, that the job can be more quickly done and with less annoyance than the old-fashioned brush and shovel system.

These mechanical Gold Dust boys, which it is hoped will eventually send old-familiar Mr White Wings, with his broom and shovel, to the limbo of things that were, consist of a revolving brush, which loosens the dirt from the street surface, after which it is drawn into a tank trailer by a revolving fan. A filtration attachment lays the dust while the tank fills up, eventually to be dumped and begin the process over again. The tractor and tank are rubber-tired and the entire operation is practically noiseless.

In tapping Tech for ideas for improvement of the collection system, Mr Curley has hit upon a new scheme. The Mayor thinks that it's a good deal more reasonable to pay $500 or $1000 for a few suggestions "in the raw" than to be "soaked" $5000 or $10,000 for an idea after it has gone through the refining process and somebody has capitalized it for big money.

Mr Curley believes it quite possible that some modest dweller in the suburbs, whose Job-like patience may have been tried to the breaking point at one time or another by the present contract system of domestic ash and garbage collection, may well have an idea or two floating around in his head as to how to improve the system on a large scale. If there be such a fellow—or such a girl, for that matter—the Mayor is open-minded enough in such matters to give the plan most favorable consideration in relation to that money prize.

Perhaps, however, as Mr Peters used to say, a man or woman ought to give such ideas to the city gratis, out of a sense of civic pride.

FIVE WILL TESTIFY IN "L" ACT PROBE TODAY

Robert Winsor, Robert Lincoln O'Brien, Guy W. Currier, Representative Martin M. Lomasney and Grenville S. MacFarland will appea rbefore the Suffolk Grand Jury this morning in the investigation of the passage of the Elevated Public Control act.

AMERICAN - JUNE - 1922

YOUNGSTER MAKES HIT WITH MAYOR

As Mayor Curley was descending the steps of the reviewing stand in Charlestown yesterday afternoon, nine-year-old Robert Dwyer of 5 School street, Charlestown, called out excitedly: "Hello, Curley!"

The silk-hatted mayor paused, looked about to see where the voice came from and, spying the youngster, grasped an extended childish hand. The next moment the city's chief executive discovered it was the boy's left, whereupon he shouted with a laugh: "Where's your gun hand, son?" Then, after giving the youthful Robert a hearty handshake, Mayor Curley stepped into the Knights of Columbus clubhouse.

TRAVELER - JUNE - 1922

FOUR HEARD IN "L" INQUIRY

Robert Winsor, Rep. Martin M. Lomasney, Rep. Martin Hays and George B. Wason Testify Before Grand Jury

Robert Winsor, Representative Martin M. Lomasney, Representative Martin Hays of Brighton and George B. Wason, president of the Liberty Trust Company, were witnesses today before the Suffolk grand jury, which, at the instance of District Attorney Thomas C. O'Brien, is inquiring into the transactions which brought about the passage of the so-called Elevated public control bill of 1918.

Police Inspector Thomas Towle extended invitations to Robert Lincoln O'Brien and Guy W. Currier to present themselves and give testimony, but up to the noon hour Mr. O'Brien had not responded. It is understood that Mr. Currier is in New York and will be on hand tomorrow.

TRAVELER - JUNE - 17 - 1922

GOOD OVER THE WHOLE SYSTEM; AGE LIMIT IS 14

Decision Gives More Than House Vote Asked for— Restrictions Cut Out

THROUGH SERVICE TO REVERE JUNE 17

Every child in Boston under the age of 14 may ride for five cents on any line of the Boston Elevated during the months of July and August, as a result of a vote taken yesterday at a meeting of the board of public trustees.

The vote is particularly significant as it is the first time since the passage of the public control act of 1918 that the trustees have granted a fare concession general to the district served by the Elevated. Heretofore these concessions have been granted for short rides in the suburbs, and have never applied to the rapid transit lines, represented by the subways, tunnels and elevated structure.

STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES

The statement of the trustees follows:

"The board of trustees at their meeting today voted to comply with the request made to the board by the House of Representatives on June 8, 1922, and provide a five-cent fare for children under 14 years of age during the months of July and August in order to make the facilities for recreation and amusement more readily accessible to children.

"The trustees determined that no discrimination should be made between the various sections served by the system, and accordingly granted the reduced fare throughout the territory in which the Elevated lines operate."

The credit for this boon to the children of Greater Boston belongs principally to Representative Timothy J. Driscoll of ward 13, Roxbury, who in the closing days of the legislative session obtained the adoption of an order requesting the trustees to grant such a favor. The Driscoll order, filed a fortnight ago, merely asked that the privilege be granted on lines leading to City Point, the Arnold Arboretum, Franklin Park and other recreational centres.

The rules committee of the House, on the ground that the trustees already had authority to grant such a favor, reported that the order ought not to be adopted. This was part of the Republican program to let the trustees work out their own problem without suggestions from the Legislature. Driscoll was not satisfied and made a fight for his order. He was supported by Representative Francis of Charlestown and other Democrats, and by their appeal for the children managed to obtain adoption of the order by the narrow margin of 55 to 54.

URGED TO ACT FAVORABLY

When the order reached the public trustees, J. Frank O'Hare, who was appointed to the office a few weeks ago by Gov. Cox, urged his colleagues to act favorably on the request. Because of the better financial condition of the road at present, the trustees decided to grant the request, but they decided that it would not be equitable to confine the privilege to the children of Boston or to those riding on lines to the specific playgrounds mentioned. It was pointed out that children in the suburbs have smaller beaches and playgrounds, some distance removed from their homes, which a five-cent carfare would make more accessible. As a result the privilege becomes general.

TRAVELER - JUNE - 17 - 1922

MAYOR TO VETO CEMETERY PLAN

Disapproves Council's Permit Granted Without Hearing

JUN 17 1922

WEST ROXBURY FOLK PROTEST PROJECT

TRAVELER

Mayor Curley, after listening to protests from a large number of West Roxbury residents, who packed the old aldermanic chamber yesterday to oppose the granting of a permit to the Mt. Lebanon Association for a cemetery on Baker street, West Roxbury, announced that he would veto the order of the council for a permit.

In his decision the mayor said: "The question of the necessity of this proposed cemetery is not before me. I shall veto this permit because the council has violated the principle that every man is entitled to his day in court, and refused a public hearing to people who had invested their savings to establish homes, and therefore became entitled to some protection."

FOR AND AGAINST PLAN

President Samuel D. Basch of the Mt. Lebanon Association was the speaker for the proponents. He said the land in question, 50 acres, had been acquired because remote from residences and bounded on three sides by cemeteries and on the fourth by a farm, the owner of which has given his sanction.

Councilman Francis J. W. Ford explained that he cast his vote against the permit, being alone in the minority of the council, on the ground that no public hearing had been held.

President William J. Drew of West Roxbury Citizens' Association said that the city council refused a permit in 1918, and again in 1920, when this same petition was presented, and in 1921 Mayor Peters vetoed an order passed by the council of that year. Having had their day in court three times, the Mt. Lebanon Association ought to realize that the matter was settled, especially as they number only 21, whereas the West Roxbury Citizens' Association numbers 300. He quoted Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Bloomfield as against the new cemetery, and added that: "Since West Roxbury now has 26 out of the 50 city cemeteries, we claim that we have more than our share. We are the garden spot of the city, and building permits representing $1,600,000 for our district have been taken out so far this year, already."

WILL RENEW PETITION

The Rev. Fr. J. F. Broderick, representing 2000 parishioners, and other clergymen appeared in opposition, as did also Selectman Walter J. Cusick of the Brookline selectmen and Supt. Nathaniel U. Walker of the Brookline water board, the two last named declaring that the new cemetery would imperil the filter beds of the Brookline water system. Dr. Frederick L. Bogan, of the Boston school committee also opposed the cemetery.

After Mayor Curley had announced his veto, President Basch of the Mt. Lebanon Association said he would renew his petition immediately, so as to meet the objection of the mayor in regard to a public hearing by the council.

TRANSCRIPT - JUNE - 1922

CURLEY WANTS ZONING PLAN

Asks Eleven Organizations to Designate Members to Sit With City Planning Board and Consider the Question

JUN 17 1922

TRANSCRIPT

With the announcement, from Mayor Curley today that he had asked eleven organizations, closely affiliated with the development of Boston, to designate one member of each body to serve on a Zoning Advisory Commission, to work in cooperation with the City Planning Board, it became known that the mayor is anxious to follow the sixty other municipalities of the country in the adoption of a plan that will serve to stabilize property values, encourage the orderly enlargement of business centres and industrial zones and render possible great economies in the installation of public improvements.

During the closing months of the Peters administration a zoning ordinance was submitted to the City Council by the Street Commission. It was prepared by the then chairman, John J. O'Callaghan, as the result of painstaking investigation, and with the advice of leading citizens. The document followed closely the general aspects of such regulations in other large cities, but advanced radical theories upon which certain developments should be planned. This ordinance bore the hearty assent of Mayor Peters, who congratulated Mr. O'Callaghan upon his careful work, but the City Council never permitted the ordinance to reach the discussion stage in the committee on ordinances.

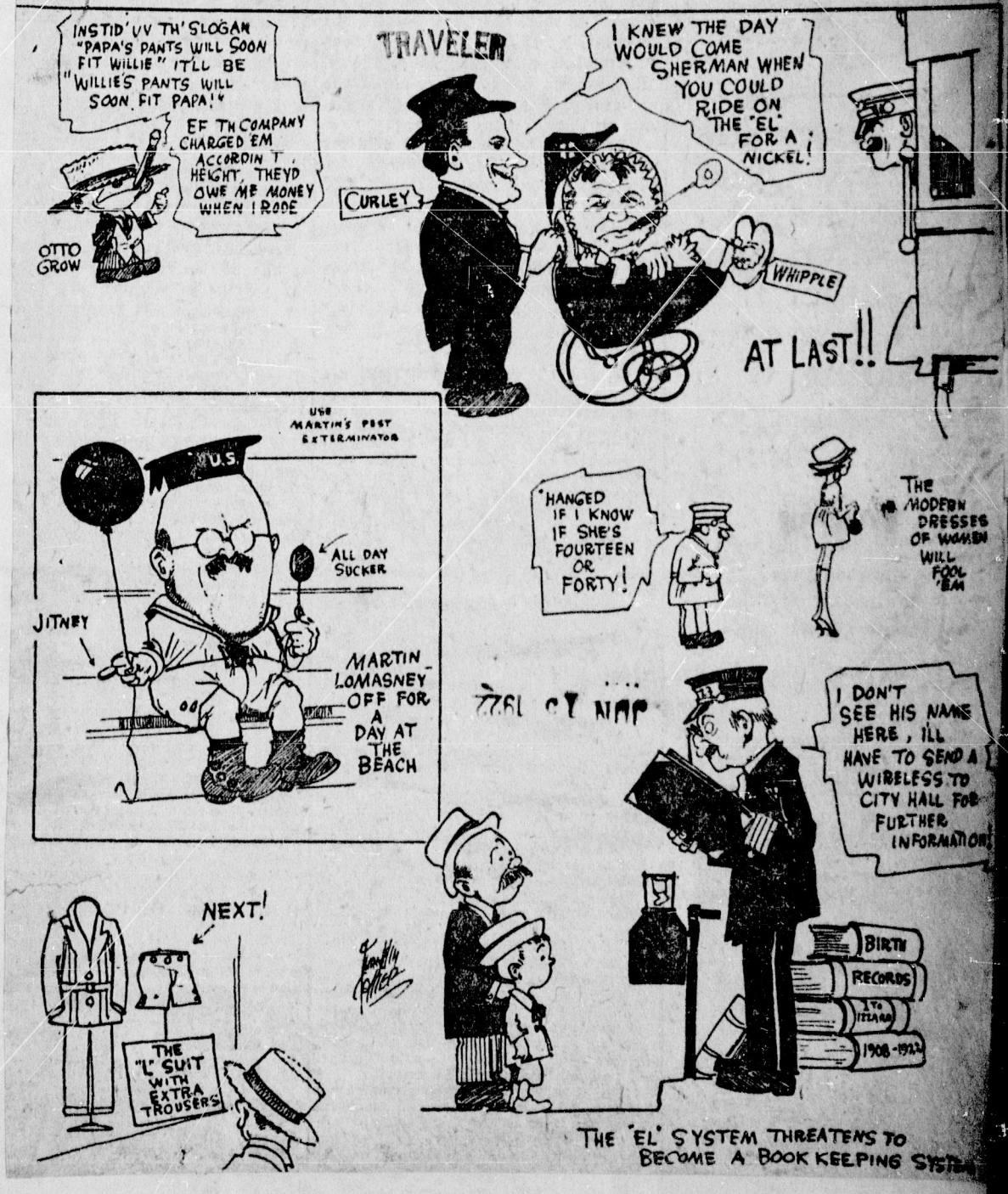
Members of the council, when asked from time to time if they intended to do anything with the ordinance before Mayor Peters left City Hall, declared that the provisions were too difficult for intelligent consideration without an expression of public interest. But the council never saw fit to hold public hearings upon it, and the ordinance slumbered and was held over to the present administration among the few items of unfinished business.

Mayor Curley read the ordinance when it was printed, and today he declared that with such important issues involved, he desired to have the best brains of the city pass upon it. Personally he does not favor the ordinance as prepared. The organizations asked to consider the questions by designation of one member of each are:

TRAVELER - JUNE-15-1922

L ORDERS FIVE-CENT FARE FOR CHILDREN • FOR JULY AND AUGUST

WHEN US KIDS GET THE 5c FARE :-: By Collier

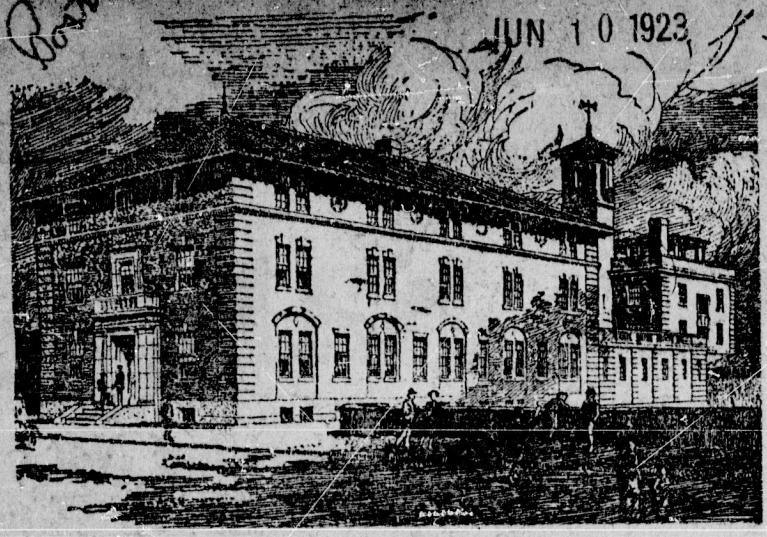


Continued on Page

for Firemen and Police

Post

JUN 10 1923



NEW POLICE AND FIRE QUARTERS IN NORTH END

Sketch of the combination building planned for the city of Boston on a site located next to North End Park. The harbor police will occupy the front section of the building and Fire Station 31 will have the rear, facing the water front.

Boston's new combination $200,000 police and fire quarters on Atlantic avenue, near North End Park, when dedicated next month will give to the Hub a model structure for housing its fire and police guardians, likely to be adopted in other sections of the city for quarters for both departments in the near future.

The new building covering 8500 feet of land adjoining North End park, three stories high, will contain the police of Old Station 8, situated at Battery and Commercial streets and waterfront firemen attached to fire station 31, the latter occupying the rear of the building.

The harbor police will occupy the front section of the building fitted out with all modern conveniences, where the guard room, two cell blocks of five cells each, a main office and offices for the captain and sergeants are located on the first floor. The second and third floors will afford space for the general locker room and an emergency room. The latter room will be used for persons rescued from the waters of the harbor and other purposes.

Bed rooms, general recreation and reading rooms also occupy the second and third floors of both buildings, which are separated by a small storehouse to be used by the Public Works Department.

The new quarters for Boston's waterfront firemen who man fireboat 31 are fitted out with all conveniences for the men, including a workshop, recreation and mess room, officers quarters and the dormitory for the men.

GLOBE-JUNE-9-1923

KEEPS ENGAGEMENT DESPITE BREAKDOWN

Mayor Curley Addresses Attleboro Elks

JUN 9 1923

Special Dispatch to the Globe

ATTLEBORO, June 10—The Mayor of Boston broke up the same meeting here twice tonight, once by his presence and once by his absence. In the process, the Elks heard two flag eulogies and the Mayor gave an exhibition of how Paul Revere would do things if he were alive today.

Mayor Curley was to give the concluding eulogy at the Elks' Flag Day exercises. But when his automobile arrived in Walpole, it broke down. The carburetor refused to do whatever carburetors are supposed to do. The engine would start only to stop. The Mayor used the whole strength of his voice upon it, but in vain. The voice that has swayed the whole Boston electorate could make no impression on a dirty little piece of machinery. The chauffeur worked over it, but uselessly. Finally he got it into a good humor by tickling it under the ribs with a piece of wire, the engine started and kept going.

By this time a motorcycle member of the State constabulary was beside the automobile. The Mayor explained the circumstances and the officer nodded.

All the rest of the way to Attleboro the officer preceded the Mayor's machine, that His Honor might avoid the speed laws with impunity. "Paul Revere had nothing like this," said the Mayor afterward.

In the meantime the Elks' meeting was proceeding. Mayor Sweeney of Attleboro had given the flag history. Mayor Leo H. Coughlin of Taunton had opened the services. Still no Mayor Curley! Mayor Coughlin volunteered to give the eulogy also, if he could make it brief. The officials said yes and he did. Then the meeting adjourned gloomily, all broken up by Mayor Curley's absence.

their eyes temporarily, when they could see again, Mayor Curley was stepping out of his machine.

Then went up a cheer, the like of which has never been heard outside of the Ward 13 Tammany Club. The whole crowd rushed to weep on Mayor Curley's neck. He emerged, suffering from immersion, but otherwise unhurt—and smiling. The crowd urged that the meeting reopen. The presiding officer demurred at first, but gave way.

The Mayor's eulogy carried the meeting. Clapping and stamping punctuated his sentences. He urged old age pensions amid wild cheers. He urged a child labor law and a National planning board, like the city planning board, that "the Nation may gain in times of ease from that spirit of Americanism which rushes to her aid in crises." This speech smashed the meeting to bits—at least it adjourned amid howls of applause.

TRAVELER-JUNE-1-1923.

TO ADD TO THE CITY HOSPITAL

TRAVELER JUN 1 1923

Mayor Curley Calls Conference to Formulate Plans

Plans for great improvements at the City Hospital, of a scope broad enough for a 25-year period, will be considered by Mayor Curley at a conference with the trustees he has called for Monday afternoon. Chief among these will be a building for obstetrical cases, to cost about $500,000, and the mayor will send to the council a recommendation for a $50,000 loan to undertake at once the plans for this.

"Because of the war, the building program for the hospital has been so held up that approximately $3,000,000 of delayed construction ought to be started at once," said the mayor last evening. He recalled that in his first administration he provided the present maternity ward, a unit of 18 beds, and since then only four have been added, although there has been an increase of 62 per cent. in births in the institution in three years, the figures being: 1920, births 403; 1921, 565; and 1922, 652. "When 652 babies and their mothers are taken care of in only 22 beds, in one year," he remarked, "it becomes apparent that an emergency exists that must be attended to at once."

GLOBE JUN 10 1928



CE ADMIRAL HENRY T. WILEY, commandant of the 1st Naval District, Maj Gen Andre W. Brewster, commanding 1st Corps Area, Military Department of the Northeast, and yor James M. Curley, photographed as they chatted together recently at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

(John J. Hogan, Staff Photographer)

GLOBE - JUNE 10 1928.

TELEGRAM - JUNE-11-1923.

CURLEY TILING PROBE

JUN 11 1923

Dealer Eager to Get More Orders; School Commr. Glynn Also Favored by Long-Delayed Payment; Bookkeeping Is Queer

Investigation of the methods by which Mayor James M. Curley and School Commr. Thomas Glynn obtained rubber tiling for their homes was conducted today at a hearing held before the finance commission at 15 Beacon st.

TELEGRAM

BILLS NOT SENT

The Fin Com charged that although the tiling was installed in May, 1922, no bills were sent the mayor until after the Fin Com investigation started last month.

School Commr. Glynn also had tiling installed. No bills were sent to him until six weeks after the work had been installed. This despite the fact that a new system of bookkeeping had been put into use whereby bills were sent to other customers with the goods.

James T. Stedman of the Stedman Products Co., South Braintree, was the first witness. He testified that Mayor and Mrs. Curley visited him last May to inspect tile flooring. A verbal order was given at that time, he says, for the work in the mayor's home.

Stedman admitted that he was eager to get the mayor's work because if the mayor liked the tiling he would probably install it in municipal buildings.

Other Orders Given

Since the last meeting of the finance commission Stedman has received another order from Mayor Curley. Stedman says Curley wants to have tiling placed in his summer residence.

The mayor has installed the tiling in his outer office at City Hall.

And still the bills for the city's chief executive's personal work were not sent in until long after they [illegible] the Fin Com charges.

Stedman, testifying today, told the Fin. Com. that Mayor and Mrs. Curley came to his home at South Braintree to inspect the tiling over a year ago.

They seemed pleased with the work. A verbal order was given. There is no record of any charge against the mayor on the books of the firm. There is only a notation in the books which makes mention of the fact that the tiling was sent to Curley's home.

It was the same way with Glynn's home, the Fin. Com. says. The bill was not sent immediately as is the rule in other cases.

Merton A. Turner, vice president and sales manager for the Stedman company, took the stand following Mr. Stedman's testimony. He testified he had made arrangements for the visit of Mayor and Mrs. Curley to the Stedman home, but knew nothing about the Curley or Glynn contracts.

Not a Stockholder

George W. Bailey, treasurer of the concern, told the commission the mayor was not a stockholder in the Stedman company and that he had received no money in dividends or any share of the profits of the company. He stated the charge for the Glynn flooring had been made recently and that the bill had not been paid yet.

This was due, he testified, to a misunderstanding in the billing. He said the only record he could find of the Glynn contract was a memorandum in the drafting room. Glynn was billed at the regular rate charged the city of Boston, he said.

Edward P. Dana, architect for the Bailey school, testified that Stedman flooring had been specified after Mr. Glynn took office as schoolhouse commissioner. This was done at the suggestion of E. J. Phaneuf, chief clerk in the works department of the schoolhouse commission.

the home of a prominent city official it was learned last evening.

WHOLE AFFAIR SECRET

Despite the secrecy which followed the announcement of the public hearing to be held at the School Committee's rooms, 15 Beacon street, yesterday, as to the reason for such a hearing, the story of the secret probe conducted by commission sleuths got out last night, much to the dissatisfaction of Judge Michael H. Sullivan, chairman of the commission.

The rubber tired flooring in question was first laid in the outer office of Mayor Curley about nine months ago, shortly after it made its first appearance at City Hall, in the office of George E. Phelan, manager of the George R. White fund.

Satisfied with reports as to the service it rendered, the Mayor, prior to his departure for the South to prepare the annual budget, ordered it laid on the floor of the secretaries' room, adjoining his office, also in the office of City Censor John J. Casey, head of the licensing division of the city.

After denying many possible reasons for the hearing tomorrow, on unsettled matters investigated by the commission, including the Boston Belting settlement and probe of the home of Thomas F. Glynn, chairman of the schoolhouse department, Judge Sullivan did not deny that the proposed hearing was to investigate who paid for the tile flooring in the kitchen of the city official.

POST - JUNE-10-1923

FIN. COM. IS TO INQUIRE INTO TILES

JUN 10 1923

New Floor Appears in Home of City Official

Post

The Finance Commission is investigating the laying of a rubber tiled flooring, similar to that adopted for several offices in City Hall, in

TRANSCRIPT - JUNE-4-1923

MEANS MUCH TO HYDE PARK

JUN 4 1923

Mayor Curley Expects Notable Real Estate Boom with City Council's Acceptance of Street Railway Act

With the City Council's acceptance this afternoon of Chapter 405 of the Acts of 1923, which permits the city of Boston to asquire by purchase the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway equipment in Hyde Park, eventually to lease it to the Boston Elevated for operation on the basis of a ten-cent fare between that district and all other sections of the Elevated's lines. Mayor Curley announces that Hyde Park's transportation troubles are ended and its prospects are bright for wonderful real estate development.

No appropriation order was attached to the petition which the mayor sent to the council today. The request for approximately $300,000 to cover the $65,000 price for the power house and the $225,000 asked for the rest of the road's property will come later.

TRANSCRIPT

There is much low-priced vacant land in Hyde Park and Readville which has remained dormant, the mayor says, because of the double fare between that section and downtown Boston. Many citizens have declared that they will take immediate steps to build single and double houses when the transportation problem is settled.

An appropriation order for a $100,000 loan was also sent to the council by the mayor today, the money to be used upon Strandway improvements, South Boston. Cement sidewalks and roads, the establishment of parking areas for automobiles, additional filling for the circye at Old Colony avenue and loam and sodding for the playground [illegible]

TRAVELER - JUNE-11-1923

CURLEY UNDER FIRE IN PROBE OPENED TODAY

JUN 11 1923

Investigation of Bill for Floor Coverings Starts

B-1

TRAVELER

The purpose of the investigation of the laying of rubber tiling in the Jamaicaway home of Mayor Curley by the Stedman Products Company was stated today by Chairman Michael H. Sullivan of the finance commission, who said the "fin. com. is interested in knowing whether open, free, public competition is being smothered and whether any other motives are present."

This and testimony that Oscar A. Deusche, a contract man or "scout" employed by the company, said to be a supporter of the Curley administration, had obtained but one contract for the rubber flooring outside of city contracts, were features of the hearing. The commission seeks particularly to ascertain why no bill was sent to the mayor for the flooring in his home until after a probe of the matter was begun.

The Stedman firm first laid the rubber flooring in the City Hall room given over to the board in charge of the George R. White fund.

CARELESSNESS ADMITTED

Then the flooring was laid in the kitchen, hallway and pantry of the mayor's home and more recently a like flooring was laid in the Curley summer home.

The hearing today was held in the school committee chambers at 15 Beacon street, with Atty. John J. Dowling acting for the finance commission.

President H. Stedman of the company was the first witness. He told of being visited by Mayor and Mrs. Curley at his Braintree home, Mrs. Curley being particularly anxious to talk with Mrs. Stedman about the suitability of the flooring for household use.

He said he did not make any price to the mayor, and did not suggest how much the price might be. He said the only reason that the mayor did not receive a bill was because the company did not know how much to charge.

Stedman said that the company had totalling about $6000, which the company did for the city. He was asked how it came about that the bills had not been sent to Mayor Curley and Glynn. "They took a chance," he replied. The company was ordinarily covered against loss in doing business with concerns, he said.

ARCHITECT WITNESS

B-3

Edward P. Dana, architect of the Bailey street school, said his specifications did not include rubber flooring. After Glynn became schoolhouse commissioner, specifications were put in for Stedman flooring. The suggestion came to Dana from Chief Clerk of Works E. J. Phaneuf.

President Stedman, recalled, in answer to questions by his counsel, Atty. Tunt, stated that the company had recently put in flooring in the Kaiser suite on the steamship Leviathan.

RESENTS CRTICISM

Chairman Sullivan here interrupted and declared the commission was not interested in the merits of the tiling and told the purpose of the hearing. Atty. Hunt stated that stories in the Sunday papers were felt to be derogatory to the company and it simply wanted an opportunity to demonstrate that it is not engaged in anything subject to criticism.

It was stated that the business done for the city of Boston on a non-competitive basis amounted to less than $6000. Witness was then allowed to state whether the tiling had been installed. Atty. Hunt asked the witness whether he had ever installed the flooring free for any one, and the reply was that it had been put into the office of James McLaughlin, of the firm of architects of McLaughlin & Burr, in consideration of numerous favors.

SOUGHT GOOD WILL

It also was laid in the office of Henry Shaw, the architect who first called it to the attention of the mayor, it was stated. It was not intended as a gift to Shaw. The company liked to install it in the offices of architects in order to gain their good will.

Asked whether Deusche had obtained any contracts for the company, outside the work with the city of Boston, witness said he knew of only one, that for a Washington street shoe store.

COMPANY "TOOK CHANCE"

George W. Bailey, treasurer of the Stedman company, asked whether the mayor was financially interested, said he was not a stock holder, or ever received dividends, fees, bonus, or any money consideration whatever.

Wtness then read a list of eight obs

AMERICAN - JUN-25-1923.

MAYOR WANTS $180,000 FOR ARCHITECTS

F-1

JUN 25 1923

Mayor Curley today asked the City Council for an appropriation of $180,000 for architect fees and plans as the first step in the expenditure of $3,000,000 for new hospital buildings. The program includes:

A new $1,000,000 maternity hospital building, fashioned after the new Ling-In Hospital in Longwood avenue, with 100 bed capacity.

A new home for nurses, internes, attendants and orderlies, costing $1,000,000.

American

$1,000,000 for general hospital needs.

The City Hospital at present is overcrowded, beds are placed in aisles and corridors. The trustees have informed the Mayor that they are in need of 250 more beds at once.

Mayor Curley has approved the recommendations of the trustees, which call for the $3,000,000 expediture, which will increase the hospital proper by 600 to 800 beds, more nurses and attendants and 125 house doctors.

F-2

permission from the Legislature, outside the debt limit. The first draft is to pay architects' fees, which amounts to 6 per cent. or $180,000.

President Joseph P. Manning of the hospital trustees, in a report to Mayor Curley, states that in twenty years the number of beds has increased only 12 per cent., while the population has jumped 48 per cent.

The situation has become so acute that some of the trustees felt as though the doors of the hospital should be closed when the maximum capacity was reached. The Mayor, however, is against such a move.

TRANSCRIPT — JUNE-11-1923.

FLOOR IN CURLEY HOUSE

Subject of Finance Commission Investigation

No Bill Sent Till After Inquiry Instituted

Rubber Flooring Also in Mayor's Office

And In Schoolhouse Commissioner's Home

a1

Latter Was Sent No Bill for Six Weeks

Work Done by Stedman Products Co.

JUN 11 1923

James H. Stedman Questioned About It

TRANSCRIPT

Rubber flooring installed in the kitchen, pantry and hallway of Mayor Curley's home in the Jamaicaway at a cost of approximately $400, followed by installations at City Hall that cost less than $6000, was the subject considered by the Finance Commission in public hearing today.

For two weeks or more the commission has been interrogating the officers of the Stedman Products Company of South Braintree, which supplied Mayor Curley and City Hall with the rubber flooring, and decided that there were features in the case that required further explanation than had been secured privately.

James H. Stedman, president of the company, was the first witness. He admitted that no bill was sent Mayor Curley until after the Finance Commission had inquired into the matter, the delay being due to his "dilatory" practice. He admitted, also, that he had put rubber tiling into the new home of Schoolhouse Commissioner Thomas P. Glynn, and that a bill had not been sent to Mr. Glynn for six weeks.

a2

Wanted Curley to Boost Product

Further testimony by Mr. Stedman, given after repeated questioning by Attorney John C. L. Dowling of the Finance Commission, was to the effect that he wanted Mayor Curley as a booster for his product, inasmuch as the mayor was "the head of a big city."

Mr. Stedman Questioned

When called to the stand, Mr. Stedman gave the names of the officers of the company and testified that there are more than a hundred preferred stockholders. He controlled the common stock, and, in the last analysis, the affairs of the company. The company got its present name on Dec. 12, 1922, the business being the outgrowth of a parent company of several years' standing.

Witness testified that the company's flooring is designed to meet all conditions where a resident condition is desirable; it is no more to be preferred in a public building than in a home; in number the private-house demand had been considerable. The first house he recalled as supplying was that of Geoffrey Whitney of Milton. The Spooner house in Hingham, and Mayor Curley's house in Jamaica Plain [illegible] also mentioned by witness.

Mrs. Curley Wanted Rubber Flooring

Asked to relate the circumstances of laying flooring on the mayor's kitchen, pantry and hallway, witness said Mrs. Curley had seen the company's floor in the Thayer, McNeil shoe store and had asked her architect to get in touch with the manufacturers. Mr. Shaw, the architect, accompanied by Mrs. Shaw, and Mayor and Mrs. Curley, visited witness's home in Braintree and saw the rubber flooring as laid.

"After the mayor looked at your tile flooring what conversation took place?" witness was asked

"I don't recall the talk especially, but do recall that they were impressed with the floors for domestic use and were impressed with the color scheme," was the reply.

Witness said Mrs. Curley talked with his wife as to the care of the flooring.

Thinks Mayor Didn't Ask the Cost

"Did the mayor give you an order that afternoon?"

"No formal order, but my impression is that it was decided he should put in the gray type."

"Did he inquire as to the cost of the flooring for his home?"

"My recollection is that he did not. I don't recall that any figures were given."

Mayor Twice Asked for Bill

Witness said that since he appeared before the Finance Commission in private hearing he had received an order from the mayor to install the flooring in his summer home and hoped that the work would be completed today. As to a bill for the mayor's work witness said that the mayor on two occasions had asked him to send the bill but he had neglected to do so.

Witness admitted that no charge against the mayor had been entered in the ledger or cash book, but that the matter remained in the files. A question by Attorney Dowling whether any charge was made for the mayor's work until the Finance Commission took the matter up was objected to by witness's counsel and ruled out.

Witness, when asked to relate what he did after hearing that the commission was investigating, said that on his return from a recent trip he was informed by a member of his firm, Mr. Bailey, that the matter had come up before the Finance Commission last month, and he discussed the matter with him. He interviewed the mayor at his house and following that interview a bill was sent to the mayor and the amount, more than $400, was paid.

a3

All Simply a Coincidence

Judge Sullivan asked Mr. Stedman if he had ever met Mayor Curley and Mrs. Curley before they called at his home, and he replied in the negative. He also said that no city business was discussed at the mayor's home.

"Can you explain the coincidence of the mayor's order for his private home and that for his office?"

"Why, it's all very simple to me: If he liked the work in his home he might naturally like it in his office."

Asked if it was ever his intention to render the mayor a bill for work at his home, Mr. Stedman replied affirmatively.

"Were you anxious to have an installation in the mayor's house?"

"Absolutely yes; I was just as anxious as to have in Mr. Wood's house for business of the American Woolen Company."

Mr. Stedman remarked that the total business done for the city of Boston by his company was less than $6000 and he was anxious to make the mayor a 100 per cent booster for his product. He didn't recall that he had put in any flooring for any other mayor, but had done so for certain architects. He recalled talking with the mayor as to rubber for outside use, such as the Harvard Bridge, saying that he firmly believed that rubber will come [illegible] segregated areas, such as schools and hospitals, but the mayor didn't seem to be pa[illegible]

Talked with Mrs. Curley

Merton A. Turner, vice president and sales manager of the Stedman Company replied, in anskwer to a question, that he solocited business for the company. But he did not know whether Mayor Curley [illegible] a holider of the company's stock. He was asked to relate his acquaintance with Architect Henry C. Shaw, a friend of Mayor Curley. He testified that, after Mr. Shaw had told him that the mayor was interested in knowing something about the rubber tile flooring of the company, he went to the mayor's home with Mr. Shaw and discussed the product with Mrs. Curley. He had nothing to do with the Glynn contract.

As the name of Oscar A. Deusch had entered into the testimony of Mr. Stedman, as a salesman for the company, Mr. Turner was asked if he knew him, and he replied that he knew him as a salesman "for the city of Boston territory" work. Deusch had been employed since December, 1922, but so far as witness knew he had obtained only one order.

On cross-examination by Attorney Atherton N. Hunt, clerk and attorney for the Stedman Company, witness recalled that Mr. Shaw accepted his suggestion of going to Mr. Stedman's home, instead of to the home of witness, to see the rubber flooring as laid.

Curley Not Interested in Company

George W. Bailey, treasurer of the Stedman Company, answered Attorney Dowling's question with the positive assertion that Mayor Curley is not a stockholder of the company, and was emphatic in his assertion that the company had never paid the mayor money, dividend, bonds or any possible consideration. He laughed heartily when Attorney Dowling asked him if he knew where Oscar A. Deusch lived. He replied that he did not. Asked to explain the change in the system of bookkeeping last year, witness went into lengthy statement of the reorganization of the company.

The first that Mr. Bailey knew of the Curley installation was when he was riding by tehmayor's Jamaicaway home and Mr. Stedman remarked that the flooring had been laid there and that Mr. Stedman wanted the mayor to know what the product was. At that time Mr. Bailey had not entered teh employ of the firm, Mr. Stedman having been trying to induce him to do so. Mr. Bailey knew nothing of the details of teh work for the mayor until the Finance Commission took the matter up and he had investigated the books. At that time he found a card for the mayor's work marked "No Charge" or "No Price," which, he said was in no way an unusual notation, in view of the fact that prices were at times held in abeyance, in accordance with certain conditions of the market.

a4

Witness gave a detailed isit of work done by the city in non-competitive floor-laying, which amounts to less than $6000, mentioning the English High School at $979.50; the Boston Latin School at $1355; the Mary Hemenway School at $208; the fire department at $332; the mayor's outer office at $993 and the Bailey-Street School at $242.

Asked about work done at the home of Thomas P. Glynn, chairman of the Schoolhouse Commission, witness said that the charge was $838.60, a wholesale rate, the same as charged the city. The bill was sent directly to Mr. Glynn, though at the time the bill was going out somebody, afterward admitted to be Mr. Glynn, called the bookkeeper and asked that the bill be sent to Harry C. Shields. Later, a bill was sent to Mr. Shields, which, witness admitted, has not yet been paid.

Edward P. Dana, architect of the Bailey street school, Dorchester, testified that the plans for the building were nearly completed when Mr. Glynn was promoted to be the chairman of the board.

Continued next page

TRAN- JUNE-11-1923

(1)

At that time the plans were revised to include rubber flooring, the suggestion being made by Edward J. Phaneuf, chief clerk of works in the department. Witness saw the floor installed and approved it. He supposed the contractor consented to the subscription.

Q5

Company's Work Widespread

Attorney Hunt was given the privilege of cross-examining Mr. Stedman, though Chairman Sullivan of the commission reminded him that it was the rule of the commission that cross-examination be conducted by means of written questions submitted in advance, and that the commission always reserved the right to stop cross-examination at any stage. The rule would be waived, the chairman said, and Attorney Hunt started to show the widespread popularity of the Stedman company's flooring, claiming that privilege in view of the disturbing articles that had appeared in the press, articles which might prove damaging to the company, if the other side were not given equal prominence.

Judge Sullivan announced that the only issue before the commission was that of non-competitive work for the city of Boston, the installation in the mayor's home and motives that might underly it. Attorney Hunt had passed to the commission a photograph of recent installations on the steamship Leviathan. The chairman, though remarking that the commission was not interested in the comparative merits of tile flooring, permitted the attorney to show by Mr. Stedman what progress the company had made, such as installations at the Children's Hospital at Columbus, O., the county hospital at Pasadena, Calif., the Victoria Hospital and the Crane Company's building, in Montreal; a hospital at Dallas, Tex., the San Marino Building at San Francisco, the Bristol (R. I.) High School, St. Gregory's Church, Philadelphia, St. Paul's Church, Cambridge.

A large map had been hung in sight of the Commission, so that Attorney Hunt might readily indicate the many places throughout the United States where the rubber flooring had been laid in public and semi-public buildings. Mr. Stedman declared that the product is his own creation, at which he had worked for twenty years. Asked by Judge Sullivan if he had installed it free of charge in any architect's office in Boston, he replied that the only one was that of Mr. McLaughlin of the firm, of McLaughlin & Burr, adding that he could not half pay Mr. McLaughlin for the help he had given him. The only other place where it had been put in free of charge was in Washington.

As no other witnesses called by the commission for the day were in the room, adjournment was taken until 2.30 o'clock.

MAYOR VETOES EARLY CLOSING

JUN 1

Affects Registry of Deeds Office Employees

In announcing his veto of the City Council's action of last week sanctioning the closing of the Registry of Deeds office for Suffolk county at 4 p. m. daily between July 2 and September 1, Mayor Curley yesterday declared:

"Eight hours of the character of work performed by Registry employees are essential to the health of the worker—a less number of hours would be an injustice to the city."

It is said that William T. A. Fitzgerald as head of the Registry of Deeds has been accustomed for years to close his office an hour earlier during the hot weather, with the approval of preceding administrations.

AMERICAN - JUNE-1-1923

SENDS BILL TO CURLEY AFTER PROBE STARTS

Although "Denaturized Reconstructed Rubber Flooring" was laid in Mayor Curley's Jamaica Way mansion in May, 1922, he received no bill until recently, according to evidence brought out at a Finance Commission hearing at No. 15 Beacon street today. American B1

It was also established that the Mayor is having the patent flooring laid in his Summer home at Hull.

James H. Stedman, president of the Stedman Products Company of Braintree, admitted that no bill had been sent Mayor Curley until about a month after the Finance Commission started its investigation.

He said the failure to send the bill, totalling $448, for the Jamaica Way job, was perhaps due to his own carelessness. The witness said he had a record of the work but it had not been entered in the ledger or cash book.

RECALLS "TYLOSE" PROBE. JUN 1923

The failure of the company to send the Mayor a bill resulted in an investigation by the Finance Commis, which is reminiscent of the old "Tylose" probe.

Questioned concerning Oscar A. Dusche of Dorchester, the witness said he did not know whether or not Dusche was a city employe. He characterized him as a salesman or "scout," who secured four or five small city jobs for the Stedman Products Company.

The witness said Dusche obtained several small schoolhouse jobs for his company, and one at fire headquarters. He also obtained a new store of a shoe company.

Merton A. Turner, vice-president and sales manager of the company, testified a Mr. Shaw told him he had a client who had admired the floor covering in a Boston store. It later developed, according to the witness, that the client was Mrs. Curley. The order for the work in the Curley mansion was given May 15, 1922, he testified.

B2

George W. Davis, treasurer of the company, denied that Mayor Curley was in any way connected with the company.

CHANGES SPECIFICATIONS.

Edward P. Dana, architect who drew the Bailey Street School plans, testified he had changed the specifications on order of Chief Clerk of Works E. J. Phanuf, so as to substitute denaturized flooring for other material in certain of the rooms. This, he said, happened after Commissioner Thomas P. Glynn had become chairman of the School House Commission. Mr. Stedman was recalled to the stand at this juncture. He first testified Fred J. Kneeland, superintendent of public buildings had ordered floors laid in the mayor's outer office and in the George R. White Fund office at City Hall.

Flooring amounting to $333.60, he said, had been laid in Commissioner Glynn's new Forest Hills home, the subject of another Finance Commission investigation. He declared no bill had been sent to Mr. Glynn as yet.

Chairman Michael H. Sullivan questioned Mr. Stedman, asking if it was customary for his company to install floors free in architect's offices. He said this was done sometimes. He was then asked if McLoughlin and Burr, architects, had been sent a bill.

"Well, I do not know whether this job was free or not. A bill may have been sent. If it was I would not consider that it half paid Jim McLoughlin for what he has done for our product. We have installed our flooring in many architect's offices for a test."

TRAVELER - JUNE-5 1923

CURLEY ABUSIVE, GIRL DECLARES

JUN 5 1923

Hospital Telephone Operator Offers Resignation

TRAVELER

Miss Dorothy Curtin, 18, telephone operator at the City Hospital, who was the object of a complaint by Mayor Curley for a 25-minute delay in getting the hospital, has offered her resignation to Dr. Edmund W. Wilson, assistant superintendent. She says she was working alone on a three-position switchboard during the Sunday morning rush hour when the mayor telephoned; that he used abusive language and said she was "fired."

Following the mayor's complaint, the switchboard will be moved to a room upstairs, where it will be under direct supervision of the superior officials.

Mayor Curley made a statement as follows:

"I received a telephone call from a citizen who complained that he had tried for 20 minutes to get the City Hospital on the telephone and had failed. He was anxious to inquire about the condition of a child of a friend. The child is at the hospital with scarlet fever.

"I then tried to get the hospital on the telephone. When the regular operator could not connect me, I finally appealed to the chief operator and she got it for me. I then asked for the superintendent or the assistant. The operator told me that neither of them was available.

"I made further inquiry and found that both were in the hospital, in their offices. It took me 25 minutes to get connected with the hospital and locate the doctor I wanted. That certainly is not service. I complained of the lack of service to the superintendent and told him if the operator on duty at the time could render

GLOBE - JUNE-11-1923

MAYOR GIVES CUP FOR PUBLIC COURT LAWN TENNIS PLAYERS



LEFT TO RIGHT—A. M. REGGIO, LONGWOOD CRICKET CLUB; MAYOR CURLEY WITH CUP AND GEO. W. WIGHTMAN, VICE PRES U. S. L. T. A.

The 30,000 amateur tennis players who patronize courts on public playgrounds in Boston will compete henceforth for "The Mayor's Cup," presented by His Honor at City Hall this noon to Deputy Park Commissioner William P. Long, with the understanding that it shall be awarded to the Boston player who shall have for three years, not necessarily in succession, have established the best score.

This trophy, which is really a silver bowl of the type which old Paul Revere used to make by hand, will enable the winner to play in the St Louis, Mo. National municipal tournament, which will inaugurate the public parks championship of the United States.

George W. Wightman of Boston, acting president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, which is establishing the St Louis tournament, was present today.

TRAVELER-JULY-1-1923

CURLEY APPOINTS THREE LIFESAVERS

In the endeavor to insure safety at the bathing beaches this season, Mayor Curley announced today the following appointments: Fifesavers, Gerald McCarthy, William R. Flynn and Francis B. McDonald; swimming instructor, James H. Meaney, and 4 laborers to keep the beaches clea rof broken glass and other rubbish, all at $4 a day.

The mayor also announced the following appointments and promotions: John M. Walsh, from inspector, wire department, at $1800, to engineer, at

GLOBE-JULY-11-1923

NINE MAYORS MEET TODAY

To Try to Solve Phone Strike Muddle

Sullivan Says Eight Accepted, Hopes More Will Come

Has No Plans Except to Talk Things Over

Special Dispatch to the Globe

WORCESTER, July 10—Mayor Peter F. Sullivan, who has arranged for a conference of the Mayors of New England for tomorrow noon at his office in City Hall to devise ways and means for bringing about a settlement of the telephone strike, declared tonight he has been assured of nine Mayors being present at the meeting, including himself.

He expects more will come at the last moment, although they have not as yet answered the invitation he extended them.

Those that have accepted are John B. Fellows of Fitchburg, Edward A. Quinn of Cambridge, John J. Donovan of Lowell, Frank A. Manning of Brockton, Mayor Souci of Woonsocket, Mayor Gainer of Providence, Daniel J. Mahoney of Lawrence and Harlan A. McPhetres of Lynn.

Mayor Sullivan stated tonight he had no set plans for tomorrow's meeting, but expected the Mayors would gather around the table in his office and organize by the election of a chairman and then propose to do what was the will of the majority.

"It is my purpose to get as many of the Mayors present as possible and talk over the strike situation, with a view of bringing about peace between all interested parties," said Mr Sullivan.

He received a letter from Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, stating that he would not be present, as he believed such a step should be taken by Gov Cox and the other New England Governors.

Mayor Sullivan added that he would do all in his power to end the strike in order that the Worcester girls who are now walking the streets may return to the switchboards.

Representatives of the telephone company have received no invitation to attend the conference and do not expect any. They, as well as the strikers, will watch with great interest the outcome of the meeting.

The striking operators at a meeting tonight in Alhambra Hall showed no signs of weakening. Three linemen from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers addressed the meeting and urged the strikers to stick together.

GLOBE - JUNE-11-1923.

RUBBER TILING PUT IN MAYOR CURLEY'S HOME

GLOBE

JUN 11 1923

Chairman Glynn's Bill For Some Work Not Paid --- "Fin. Com." Inquiry Into City Contract

Stedman rubberized flooring was installed in the homes of both Mayor Curley and Chairman Thomas H. Glynn of the Schoolhouse Commission a year ago, and the Mayor did not settle for this $448 job until a month ago, or after the Finance Commission began to investigate the matter, and the $333.60 bill for the installation in the Glynn home hasn't been paid yet, it was brought out at the first session of the Finance Commission's public hearing this forenoon in the School Committee auditorium, 15 Beacon st.

This concern has executed about $6000 worth of contracts involving the laying of its rubber tiling in City Hall offices and in other public buildings, principally schoolhouses, so far in the Curley administration. Chairman Michael H. Sullivan of the "Fin Com" stated the purpose of this public hearing to be to determine whether "competition has been smothered" for this concern in its dealings with the city.

Asked upon resumption of the hearing at 2:30 this afternoon whether the Mayor and Mr Glynn would be summoned to testify, Chairman Sullivan said: "It is difficult to say, at this time. We're just feeling our way along on this case."

Pres James H. Stedman of the concern told how architect Henry Shaw had visited his Braintree home with Mayor and Mrs Curley in May, 1922, and how, after examining his patented product that he has installed in his own home, Mr and Mrs Curley subsequently gave the concern an order for tiling for the kitchen, pantry and hallway of their Jamaicaway home. Chairman Sullivan of the Commission asserted that it was this same Mr Shaw who was injured in the automobile accident in which the Mayor figured two weeks ago Saturday.

Some Contracts With City

Treas George W. Bailey stated emphatically that Mayor Curley has no financial interest in the firm, direct or indirect. Mr Bailey promised to furnish later the card on which the Curley order was originally made, and which card, to the best of his memory, bears an inscription of either "no charge" or "no price."

"Treas Bailey read from the company's records the outline of the contracts it has executed with the city since Oct 9, 1922. On that day it got a $979.50 contract for installation of its tiling in English High School; on Oct 13, $1355 contract for laying tiling over a finished floor at the new Public Latin School in the Fenway that had "buckled"; on Nov 6, it contracted to lay $269 worth of tiling in the Mary Hemenway School. All these contracts were awarded it by the Schoolhouse Commission and approved by the Mayor.

On Jan 27, this year, it got a contract to lay tiling at $993 in the office of City Censor John H. Casey, adjoining that of the Mayor, at City Hall. On March 12, it furnished tiling for the Bailey st School at $242.

Counsel John C. L. Dowling of the "Fin Com" reminded Mr Bailey that the concern had also, in May, 1922, contracted with the city to lay tiling in the Mayor's office anteroom at $345 and in the office of George E. Phelan, the George R. White fund manager, upstairs, at $405. Early this year it was given the contract to furnish tiling for the office of the Mayoral secretaries, at $480.15.

Dorchester Man Brought In

During the progress of the hearing the "Fin Com" inquisitors showed unusual interest in the connection of Oscar A. Deusch of Dorchester with the Steadman Farm. It was elicited that Deusch was hired as a salesman about the time the firm commenced business with the city, but Pres Stedman himself stated that Deusch had picked up only one order since.

Pres Stedman said he had directed that the tiling be installed in the office of O'Connell & Shaw, architects, who execute some Schoolhouse Commission contracts. No bill has ever been sent the farm, Mr Stedman said, first, because he wished to "test" the tiling out in their office, and, secondly, "because I couldn't ever hope to repay Jim O'Connell for his help."

Treas Bailey stated that a voice he knew to be that of Chairman Glynn of the Schoolhouse Commission informed him that the bill for tiling in the Glynn home be sent to Henry C. Sheils, the contractor who was supervising its installation in the new Glynn home. Bailey said the bill was so sent on April 30; a day or two after Bailey's own first appearance before the "Fin Com" in private hearings on this case.

POST - JUNE-5-1923.

HOUSING PLAN AGAIN TALKED

JUN 5 1923

Council to Seek Opinion of Law Department

Post

Action on an order which would permit people of moderate means to erect their homes through a plan financed by a Municipal Housing Commission to relieve the acute housing conditions was delayed by the city council yesterday until a report on such a plan could be drafted by the City Law department.

Despite the negative report on the same identical plan by former Corporation Counsel Arthur D. Hill two years ago, Councillor Hagan has endeavored to reopen the question of its constitutionality once more.

Regardless of the council's action in this direction, Mayor Curley's veto on such an order can be expected as he is of the opinion that the "City is a poor landlord." Inasmuch as the idea failed in several large cities of the country the past year, it is unlikely that it will make such progress here with the present administration.

TRAVELER - JUNE-2-1923

MAYOR OPENS GOLF COURSE

JUN 2 1923

Curley Makes Fine Drive off Tee at Franklin

TRAVELER

Mayor Curley officially opened the new 18-hole golf course, in F[illegible]klin park today, making a splendid [illegible] off the first tee, whereas a small [illegible] course of spectators applauded vi[illegible]ously. This so encouraged the m[illegible] that he drove a second ball "for good luck," which also went out of sight. Park Commissioner Shea drove the third ball, which had good direction, but less distance.

A. E. Bliss, president of the Scarboro Golf club, presented to the mayor and to Commissioner Shea each a brand new driver, in token of appreciation of their achievement in the creation of the new course. Among others present were: Park Commissioner Lewis, Deputy Commissioner Long, Dr. Henry Harrison, old-time football and handball star, Dr. Scannell of the school committee, and Charles Lavis, sporting man, together with a considerable representation of the Scarboro Golf club, the organization which contains the guiding stars of the golf links.

The mayor opened the new $275,000 playground on M street, South Boston, throwing out the first ball for the ball game, and dedicated the new $800,000 court house in West Roxbury later in the day.

TRAVELER-JUNE-5-23

MAYOR BUYS MORE OIL APPARATUS

The municipal buildings in Roslindale and Hyde Park are to be equipped with oil-burning heating apparatus to be installed by the Aetna Automatic Oil Burning Company, Inc., the Mayor having approved the award of the contract, without advertising, to this concern.

These are the first of the municipal buildings in the subway to have oil-burning apparatus installed. The mayor is so well satisfied with results in the substitution of oil for coal in heating City Hall Annex, the City Hospital and schoolhouses that he will extend this substitution as rapidly as possible.

POST - JUNE-12-1923

PROBES CURLEY'S KITCHEN

JUN 12 1923

Fin. Com. Investigates Tiling in Glynn's Home Also

Rubber flooring, a composition of reclaimed automobile tires and cotton fibre, was laid in the kitchen, pantry and hallway of Mayor Curley's Jamaicaway home and not paid for until after the Finance Commission had started a private inquiry into its use in city buildings.

PUBLIC HEARING

This testimony was offered yesterday in the opening of the public hearing of the Fin. Com.

Officers of the Stedman Products Company of South Braintree and architects John F. Cullen, Edward P. Dana and Richard J. Shaw told the commission that the flooring was used in City Hall and in the new Roxbury Court building after its installation in the Curley residence.

President James H. Stedman, inventor of the process, testified the Mayor had twice asked for a bill, but due to his own forgetfulness it had not been sent until after the commission had started its private investigation.

Treasurer Testifies

George W. Bailey, treasurer of the Stedman company said the bill amounting to approximately $400 was then forwarded and paid for by the Mayor.

The tiling was also installed in the home of School House Commissioner Thomas P. Glynn, for the wholesale price of $333.60. This work he admitted had not as yet been paid for.

Richard J. Shaw, personal friend of Mayor Curley, and the architect employed in the construction of the new Roxbury Court House, told the commission of the manner in which the Mayor became interested in the Stedman product.

Didn't Like Linoleum

According to Shaw the Mayor complained of the linoleum in his home. Shaw recommended the rubber tiling. On a Sunday, Shaw, the Mayor and Mrs. Curley went to Stedman's home in South Braintree and chose a pattern.

This was installed in the Curley home.

Chairman Michael Sullivan at this point had difficulty in making his questions understood to the witness, showing some impatience.

"Will you please be frank with us and give the information asked without so much hesitancy," he said to Shaw. "The questions seem to me to be very plain."

He then gained from Mr. Shaw the admission that the architect had recommended the rubber tiling in his specifications for the new Roxbury court House building two months after it had been installed in Curley's home. The hearing will be resumed Wednesday.

GLOBE - JUNE-12-1923

VOTES $50,000 FOR PLAYGROUND

City Council Passes Dorchester Order

JUN 12 1923 GLOBE

Reconsiders After Granting the Medical Examiners More Funds

Transfer of $35,000 From Soldiers' Relief Held Up

After voting to accept an act of the Legislature authorizing an increase of $1500 in the expenditures of the Suffolk County medical examiners, making the total $7500 instead of $6000, the City Council yesterday afternoon, on motion of Councilor Gilbody, voted to reconsider the measure until the Budget Commissioner is heard from and the Council given a further understanding of just what the increase is to be spent for.

Medical Examiner George B. Magrath and Medical Examiner Timothy Leary appeared before the Council to urge acceptance of the act. Dr Leary said that the additional money would be used for clerk hire. He thought this would total in the neighborhood of about $1042.86. Dr Magrath said that the additional $ 00 asked for by him would be used to grant a raise to two assistants in the employ of the county 16 years. Late in the meeting, Councilor Gilbody claimed Dr Magrath had not given the Councilors information to intelligently pass on the measure. He said he desired further information as to just how the additional appropriation was to be expended.

On the recommendation of the Mayor, the Council voted to appropriate $50,000 for a playground in the vicinity of Magnolia and Ceylon sts and Columbia road, in the Quincy E. Dickerman School district, Dorchester. The appropriation will take care of the site and equipment. The site contains 144,000 sqaure feet of land.

An additional $25,000 was voted for a municipal garage on Albany st, South End. An order for the transfer of $3067 from the appropriation of the South Boston gymnasium to the C. J. Lee Playground was passed, as was an order for a $60,000 loan for a new engine house at Sumner and Orleans st, East Boston. The sum of $25,000 from the income of the Parkman fund, for the rose garden in Franklin Park, was passed. Te order was recommended by the Mayor.

On motion of Councilor Gilbody, the Council postponed action on the order calling for the transfer of $35,000 from the appropriation for soldiers' relief for repairs on Commonwealth av from Sutherland road to Washington st.

The Council gave considerable time to considering the housing situation. Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan informed the Councilors as to the limitations of the law governing the building of houses by cities and towns. Counsel Sullivan said that the only way for the city to obtain the right to do what it desired in the housing situation was for the Council to go before the Legislature and asked that the present legislation be broadened.

GLOBE-JUNE-4-1923.

CITY ACCEPTS HYDE PARK ACT

Loan Order From Mayor Is Expected Soon

JUN 4 1923

Council Asks Both Sides to Avoid Phone Strike

38875

Also Adopts Million-Dollar Headquarters Order

The city of Boston will purchase outright at $300,000 the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway equipment in Hyde Park, charge the bill up to the existing transit debt and lease the road to the Elevated. This was assured in yesterday's City Council session when, at Mayor Curley's suggestion, acceptance of the Legislative enabling act was unanimously voted.

In the next few weeks the Mayor is expected to introduce a loan order calling for the necessary funds. The sum to be paid the Eastern Massachusetts covers $65,000 for a powerhouse and $225,000 for its equipment—the remainder being for damages.

Fearing a strike of telephone operators in Boston the Council voted favorably on Councilor Watson's order asking both sides, in effect, to "be nice"—not to put the public to the annoyance of suspension of an everyday utility. Councilor Moriarty opposed the order at first, because he felt it sided too strongly with the telephone company.

The Council toyed verbally for an hour with the housing shortage, but eventually dropped the matter again until next week.

Medical Examiner Magrath's petition for a $1500 supplementary budget was tabled again.

No dissenting voice was raised against a $100,000 Curley loan order, to be devoted to carrying out improvements at Columbus Park (Strandway), South Boston, where approximately $2,000,000 of city funds have been expended in the past seven years.

The necessary six votes were cast in favor of the Curley $1,000,000 loan outside the debt limit for construction of a new police headquarters in Pemberton sq—Councilors Hagan, Healey and Lane voting "no" on the principle that the money ought to be provided out of tax income.

"Richard J. McGinn Walk" will be the name of the new Strandway promenade skirting the Strandway beach, if Mayor Curley approves a resolution to that effect, in honor of [illegible]

TRANSCRIPT - JUNE - 1923.

FOR AMERICANISM ONLY

Masonic Club Speakers Reply to Propaganda

Declare Patriotic Principles of Organization

At First Session of the National Convention

Mayor Curley Officially Welcomes Delegates

Praises Highly the Objects of the Body

Stirring Reply Sets Forth Clubs' Aims

League Has Made Big Gains in Past Year

Masonic clubs in the United States stand for straight Americanism and for the principles of the great and ancient fraternity from which they draw their membership. They stand for government under the Constitution and laws of the United States and its sub-divisions and they stand for the principles of the founders of the nation. Any attempt to align the National League of Masonic Clubs with movements subversive of these principles will be vigorously repudiated. This, in effect, was the reply made by speakers at the opening business meeting of the League of Masonic Clubs' eighteenth annual convention this morning at the Copley Plaza hotel, to propaganda that had been circulated calculated to link the name of the clubs and of Masons generally with other organizations, particularly with the Ku Klux Klan, for which your organization is in no way responsible. No man or men whose first thoughts are for God and for country can be other than the highest type of American citizens. If we could have the Lord's Prayer as a daily inspiration we would have a world where genuine brotherhood would obtain.

"We need a national American spirit and your organization of representative men can help to bring it about. You come to a city with more places of national patriotic inspiration than any other city in the world, and I hope you will visit some of these places and be strengthened in resolution to promote a genuine American spirit. We may believe that the future of our Republic is secure but other republics older than our and composed of people of one race have fallen. We are of all races and creeds and we need a national spirit for the good of America and of humanity. Such a spirit can be promoted by opening every meeting with the national anthem and with the Lord's Prayer.

"In time of war we had the national spirit and we want it in time of peace for the welfare of the country. There is a disposition now to disregard the Constitution, to belittle the achievements of the Pilgrims and of the men who fought the Revolution. There is a disposition to rewrite history. The history of America must stand as it was written in the blood of American hanhood. Shakspeare helped strike a blow at the doctrine of divine right but it took the World War to overthrow it. The precedent of the American Revolution must be maintained. Washington, Lincoln and Revere must not be condemned but we must carry on the country that was the fruition of their efforts.

"To those who would destroy our heritage we say: 'Leave our shores; we are content to work for America and hand it along to those who come after us.'"

The duty of replyng to the mayor's welcome was delegated by the president to Arthur Eaton of Philadelphia, vice president for Pennsylvania, and he made a ringing patriotic address in which he defended the Masonic clubs and Masons as a whole from any aspersions of being allied with any movement not wholly patriotic. He paid tribute to the inspiring address of the mayor and continued:

"In this country we have arrived at a critical condition and we must again arouse the spirit that actuated us in wartime. We are inclined to let the other fellow do it, for we are not just certain what is wrong with the country. We need a man with the attributes of Washington, Lincoln and Roosevelt to lead us. There is an undercurrent of unrest disturbing our national life. We should put the whole crew of the discontended in a sinking ship with leaden sails and with hell for destination and bid them farewell. Let every delegates take home the inspiring words of the mayor to his club and to his family life."

League Now Has 565 Clubs

Secretary-Treasurer Edward A. MacKinnon made a partial report for the credentials committee, saying that the league now has 565 clubs and that up to midnight last night 281 accredited delegates had been registered and many more had arrived today. The convention ratified the action of the advisory board in inviting the Grand Masters of the various grand jurisdictions of the United States to attend the convention in person or by delegates. James A. West, grand sword bearer of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia; Arthur D Prince, past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and Andrew Fowles Jr., Deputy Grand Master of New Jersey, were then welcomed, also three past presidents of the league.

President Allen, in his annual report, spoke of the rapid growth of the club. At the convention last year it had 403 members clubs; today it has 565, a gain of 162. He said he had been greatly helped by the advisory board. He made a number of suggestions, among them being that a club to be admitted to the league must have at least fifty members, that proxies be eliminated at annual conventions, that the league have permanent headquarters and a permanent secretary, that the observance of Masonic Sunday in October be continued and that the Masonic clubs should stand in the relation of minute men to the grand lodges in any national emergency. It is necessary for the club members and for Masons to act as a unit to counteract underground propaganda inimical to American institutions, he declared.

Secretary Treasurer MacKinnon said that four years ago the league had 16[illegible] clubs, now it has 565; four years ago it had no money, now it has $6000 in its treasury; four years ago its revenue for the year was $1700, this year itwas $15,000. The league has a numerical strength of between 160,000 and 175,000 members. He favored the adoption of a national publication as the organ of the league. As treasurer he reported $6682.80 on hand.

Gold Cards to Past Presidents

Charles A. McHenry of Virginia then presented solid gold life membership cards in the league to past national Presidents Robert I. Clegg of Detroit, L. H. Troutman of Washington, D. C., and Jesse I. Penney of Pittsburgh. Chariman Eaton of the by-laws committee stated that the committee would be prepared tomorrow morning to report on the redraft of the by-laws. The convention then listened to the reports of carious State vice presidents detailing the activities during the year in various States. B. Waldo Robert for Massachusetts reported an increase in the year from twenty-seven to fifty-seven clubs and in members from eight thousand to twenty thousand. In Greater New York alone during the year forty-eight clubs were formed.

At the end of the session there was a little flurry when it was moved that the convention sessions be closed to all but master Masons. The motion was carried, but when it became apparent that this would exclude the ladies from the balcony and the official stenographer it was decided to rescind the motion and to have a committee at the door of the convention chamber to see that none were admitted to future sessions except such as were entitled to be present.

This afternoon the ladies and some of the delegates went to Lexington and Concord on an automobile trip. This evening the whole body of delegates and ladies will attend the Pop concert in Symphony Hall.

Tomorrow, on account of the parade, the business session will close at twelve o'clock sharp. The parade is to start at 2.30 and every club is expected to be in line at two o'clock.

AMERICAN - JUNE-12-1923

MASONS ASSAIL KLAN

JUN 12 1923

Propaganda Literature at Convention Repudiated by Leaders

American

Officials of the National League of Masonic Clubs, upon finding that Ku Klux Klan propaganda was flooding the convention here, issued statements denouncing the practice and repudiating the literature which was distributed to the visitors and delegates under the seeming approval of Masons.

The propaganda was circulated in the form of a weekly publication called "The Fellowship Forum," published in Washington, D. C., and was distributed by Angus A. Acree, news editor of the paper. The latter disappeared soon after the storm caused by his action had been started.

Following a conference, President H. Melvin Allen issued the following statement:

"The National League of Masonic Clubs and I as president knew nothing whatever beforehand of the publication of an attempt to put out propaganda at this convention. We condemn and repudiate 'The Fellowship Forum.' It has no part in the meetings of the Masonic Clubs."

TERHUNE AROUSED.

In behalf of the advisory board of the Boston Masonic Club, President W. L. Terhune stated as follows:

"I was much exorcised when my attention was called to a publication of the "Fellowship Forum," published at Washington, D. C., that is being distributed in Boston at this time.

"In glancing through some of the magazine's pages I noticed that it is a Ku Klux Klan publication used in the guise of Masonry. Among the cardinal principles of Masonry it is an absolute fact that politics and creed must not enter our fraternity."

Charles A. McHenry of Virginia was outspoken in his opinion of the paper. He expressed himself as follows:

"This sheet called 'The Fellowship Forum' is just as welcome among a group of decent Masons as a skunk would be at a lawn party."

BALL AT COPLEY PLAZA.

The merchants of this city decorated their places of business with Masonic emblems and national flags in accordance with the convention.

One thousand attended the official opening of the eighteenth annual convention at a ball in the Copley Plaza.

The grand parade will be held tomorrow in which a large number of city and State organizations will participate. The line of march will commence at Arlington street and Commonwealth avenue, and will proceed through the principal streets of Boston to Charles street, where the line will be dismissed. Mayor Curley will review the parade at the City Hall.

HEALEY SCORES STREET BOARD ON PROVINCE ST.

JUL 13 1923

In an open letter to the public, City Councillor William C. S. Healey gave his reasons for voting against the $500,000 loan for the proposed widening of Province street, and reiterated his charges that the entire matter relating to the widening had been "loosely" handled.

American

He scored the street commissioners for neglecting to make it clear whether the assessed values of the land to be taken for the widening would be made according to the 1922 valuations or the 1923 valuations. If the valuations of 1923 were to be used as a basis, the prices paid for the land would be much higher than had at first been intended, he declared.

He referred to the holdings of George U. Crocker, trustee, at Nos. 3-6 Province street, and that of the Massachusetts General Hospital opposite, as evidence of the possibility of the claimants to secure an "outrageous" valuation for their holdings.

TRAVELER - JULY-13-1923

DISABLED VETS PLAN OUTING

JUL 13 1923

One Hundred Women in Charge of All-Day Frolic

TRAVELER

Fine weather is all that is needed to make the outing at Fort Andrews tomorrow, for the disabled veterans, the complete success the committee in charge is anticipating. This committee, which is headed by Mrs. H. G. Learned, assisted by Mrs. Louis A. Coolidge and Mrs. James Cunningham Gray, includes more than 100 prominent society matrons. They have been assured of the presence of Dr. Edgar G. Crossman, managing director of the veterans' bureau in this district, who will be honor guest. Other prominent men who have promised to attend are Mayor Curley, Maj.-Gen. Andre W. Brewster, Col. Henry Grant Learned and others.

A number of prominent athletes are entered for the series of events which will be held during the afternoon under the direction of a committee headed by George A. Brown. A baseball game also will be a feature. Prizes have been donated by Boston merchants. The committee also has arranged with those in charge of the Boston Yacht Club races, to be held off Gallups island in the afternoon, to have the finish at a point where it may be witnessed by those attending the outing.

During the evening members of the yacht club have arranged to light red fire at their homes along the Hull shore, thus affording a beautiful view of Boston harbor by artificial illumination. The island will be brilliantly illuminated during the evening by searchlights from army and navy vessels and dancing will be enjoyed until 10:30 P. M., in charge of Mrs. Katherine Grinnell.

Transportation to the island Saturday will be by army transport from the army base, leaving at 1:15 P. M. The Nantasket boat leaving Rowe's wharf at the same hour will also stop at the island. Later transportation will be by Nantasket boat to Pemberton, and from there to the island by launch.

TRAVELER - JUNE - 12 - 1923.

MAYOR'S TILING 'NOT CHARGED'

Fin. Com. Learns Bill Was Not Sent Until After Investigation Started

FIRM HEAD WANTED CURLEY AS 'BOOSTER'

TRAVELER

The Boston finance commission began a public investigation yesterday of the installation of rubber tiling in the homes of Mayor James M. Curley and Chairman Thomas P. Glynn of the schoolhouse commission, in an effort to determine "whether competition is being smothered and whether any other motives are present" in the awarding of city contracts. The Stedman Products Company of South Braintree, which laid the tiling in the homes of the two officials, later did about $6000 worth of work for the city.

JUN 12 1923

The hearing, which took place in the school committee rooms at 15 Beacon street, disclosed that the tiling on the floor of the mayor's Jamaicaway mansion, although laid almost a year ago at a cost of $448, was not paid for until the finance commission began interrogating the officers of the Stedman company a fortnight ago, and that the bill for the work done at the Glynn home, amounting to $333.60, has not been paid yet.

NOT LISTED ON BOOKS

It was further developed that no entry of the Curley tiling job was made on the books of the firm, although the order was entered upon a job card, which the investigators were at some pains to have produced. When it appeared in the afternoon, in response to a message that was sent to the works of the company by Treasurer George W. Bailey of the concern, it was read in most minute and technical detail by Mr. Bailey, at the express request of the commission.

What intrigued the attention of the investigators the most strongly was the fact that, in a square intended ordinarily for the entry of the price to be charged for the job, appeared the pencilled notation, "not charged." This entry, the treasurer explained, would seem to indicate that no price had been given. At the conclusion of the day's hearing, when an adjournment was taken until 2 P. M. tomorrow, Treasurer Bailey was asked to leave the card with the finance commission. He complied, hesitating somewhat, because, he said, it was very important to the firm and must not be lost. To this Judge Michael H. Sullivan, chairman of the commission, replied that the card will be safe while in the hands of the commission.

James H. Stedman, president of the products company and the first witness called by the commission, admitted that no bill was sent to the mayor until the finance commission inquired into the matter, the delay being due to his "dilatory" practice. The witness said that the mayor had twice asked him to send the bill, but he had neglected to do so.

WANTED MAYOR AS "BOOSTER"

In reply to questions by Atty. John C. L. Dowling of the commission, the witness said that he wanted Mayor Curley as a booster for his product, inasmuch as the mayor "is the head of a big city." He said that the company's flooring is designed to meet all conditions where a resident condition is desirable, is no more to be preferred in a public building than in a home and that the private house demand for it has been considerable.

Asked to relate the circumstances of laying flooring on the mayor's kitchen, pantry and hallway, witness said Mrs. Curley had seen the company's floor in the Thayer, McNeil shoe store and had asked her architects to get in touch with the manufacturers. Mr. Shaw, the architect, accompanied by Mrs. Shaw, and Mayor and Mrs. Curley, visited witness's home in Braintree and saw the rubber flooring as laid.

"After the mayor looked at your tile flooring what conversation took place?" witness was asked.

"I don't recall the talk especially, but do recall that they were impressed with the floors for domestic use and were impressed with the color scheme," was the reply.

"Did the mayor give you an order that afternoon?"

"No formal order, but my impression is that it was decided he should put in the gray type."

"Did he inquire as to the cost of the flooring for his home?"

"My recollection is that he did not. I don't recall that any figures were given."

Mr. Stedman testified that since he appeared before the finance commission at a private meeting he had received an order from the mayor to install flooring in his summer home and that the work was almost complete. He said that no charge had been entered against the mayor in his ledger, but that the transaction was recorded in the files. When asked to tell what he did when he learned the commission was making an investigation, he said he discussed the matter with Mr. Bailey, the treasurer of the firm. He also interviewed the mayor at the latter home, and following the interview a bill was sent to the mayor and payment for the work received.

Judge Sullivan asked Mr. Stedman if he had ever met Mayor Curley and Mrs. Curley before they called at his home, and he replied in the negative. He also said that no city business was discussed at the mayor's home.

"Can you explain the coincidence of the mayor's order for his private home and that for the office?"

"Why, it's all very simple to me: If he liked the work in his home he might naturally like it in his office."

During the afternoon session, while Richard J. Shaw of the firm of O'Connell & Shaw, the architects of the West Roxbury courthouse, was on the witness stand, Judge Sullivan suddenly took the witness in hand and questioned him closely as to the particular time that Mayor and Mrs. Curley had gone with him to Mr. Stedman's home to inspect the rubber tiling.

After the chairman had suggested several dates and the witness had protested that they meant nothing to him the chairman asked the witness if he did not intend to answer the questions "fairly and squarely." Mr. Shaw replied that he thought that he had done so, to which the chairman retorted that he was not satisfied with the repeated evasion of questionsq by the witness.

When questioned about work done at the Glynn home, Mr. Bailey said that the charge was $333.60, a wholesale rate, the same as charged the city. The bill was sent directly to Mr. Glynn, although at the time the bill was going out somebody, afterward admitted to be Mr. Glynn himself, called the bookkeeper and asked that the bill be sent to Henry C. Shields, the contractor who was supervising the installation of the tiling in the Glynn residence. Later a bill was sent to Mr. Shields, the witness admitted, but it has not yet been paid.

Counsel Dowling reminded Mr. Bailey that his concern also, in May, 1922, got a job from the city laying tile in the anteroom of the mayoral office at a cost of $345, and in the office of George E. Phelan, manager of the George R. White fund, at $465, and that early in the present year it was given a contract to furnish tiling for the office of the mayoral secretaries at $480.15.

Mr. Bailey stated emphatically that Mayor Curley is not financially interested in the Stedman concern, either directly or indirectly.

MAYOR SAYS HE MIGHT HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY

Mayor Curley intimated last night that he might have something to say at the close of the finance commission's investigation of the laying of rubber tiling in the Jamaicaway home of the mayor, and City Hall, by the Stedman Products Company, meanwhile awaiting their report.

GLOBE - JUNE - 8 - 1923

DECLAMATIONS AT LATIN SCHOOL

GLOBE

Mayor Curley Sees Son Receive Special Prize

Exercises for First Time in the New Building

JUN 8 1923

Norman Warren Schur Gets Unprecedented Honor

The Boston Latin School annual prize declamations and award of prizes were held yesterday in the new school building on Avenue Louis Pasteur with a large number of alumni and parents of students attending. This is the first time that the exercises have been held in the new structure.

Mayor James M. Curley was present and witnessed the presentation to his son, James Michael Curley Jr, of a special prize, which is open to competition for members in the two upper classes. The Mayor's son received the award for his declamation, "The Pilgrim Principle."

Horace Hercules Vaccaro was the winner of first prize in the declamation. Second prize was awarded to John Leo Keefe and third prize went to Alfred Laurence Kaufman. Joseph Leo McNamara received the award for the special prize for classes three and four, and Philip Lipper was the winner of the special award for classes five and six.

Norman Warren Schur was signally honored by Headmaster Patrick T. Campbell, being presented with a copy of his report card for his unusually distinguished record in scholarship during the past year. The presentation was the first of its kind ever made to a student of the school.

TELEGRAM - JUN - 12 - 1923

GLOBE - JUN - 1923

WHY THE DISCRIMINATION?

Charlestown has a grievance and a just one. The park commissioners have officially announced that Charlestown "may be included" among the districts where band concerts will be given this summer.

TELEGRAM JUN 12 1923

Why the discrimination against Charlestown? Is it because Mayor Curley is not popular in that section of the city?

Or is it because the park commissioners regard the residents of Charlestown as men and women who would not appreciate band concerts?

Charlestown residents have reason to visit City Hall and demand consideration in the arrangement of the program for band concerts. Many of the best people in Massachusetts live in Charlestown. They are better-living men and women than the so-called "elite" of the Back Bay, where there is more immorality on one street than can be found in the entire district known as Charlestown.

There are filthy streets in Charlestown. In the Back Bay the finest paved thoroughfares are found. There are thousands of hard-working men and women in Charlestown. Few of the Back Bay "elite" work.

Still, Charlestown, which pays a tremendous amount of money in taxes to the city treasury, has not been included among the districts where band concerts are to be held.

Shame on the man who has so grossly discriminated against Charlestown. He is not fit to hold a municipal job. He needs to be taught a well-deserved lesson.

CURLEY'S WEDDING ANNIVERSARY TODAY

Mayor to Stay in Hull With Wife and 6 Children

Social Sec Willcox Will Recite Story of First Meeting His Chief

GLOBE

Today marks the 17th anniversary of the wedding of Mayor and Mrs Curley. The Mayor will take the day off, and remain at the Curley Summer home in Hull with Mrs Curley and their six children.

Tonight, Mr and Mrs Curley are to give a dinner party to a small group of old friends. Social Secretary Standish Willcox will be there. Standish will rehearse the story of how he became acquainted with his chief on Mr Curley's wedding day. In a nutshell, it runs something like this:

"I was sitting in Mike Fitzgerald's chair in his Lenox-st barber shop 17 years ago today. Mike had given my tough beard the once-over and lathered up my face for a close shave.

"Just then a 16-year-old lad hopped up to Mike, saying: 'Alderman Curley is coming down the street, Mr Fitzgerald. Are you ready? He's due at the church in 20 minutes!'

"Mike asks me if I mind waiting while he gives Alderman Curley his wedding shave. I say to him, I say: 'Who the devil is this Alderman Curley, anyhow?' Just then big Jim shoulders his way into the little shop—and from that day to this, Curley is welcome to anything I've got, even if it's only a seat in a barber shop."

Everybody roars when Standish recounts this one. It isn't the story so much as the way he tells it.

STORMY HEARING ON DORCHESTER PERMIT

JUL 15 1923

Objection to Garage on aHrvard St

GLOBE

Residents on Harvard st, Dorchester, and its vicinity, renewed their vigorous protest in the Street Commission's noon hearing to a permit granted to Schwartz & Farner to locate a 200-car public garage at 8 and 10 Harvard st and tanks for 1500 gallons of "gas."

William A. Davidson, 44 Harvard st, who secured a Superior Court writ and compelled a rehearing by the Street Commission of the case, on the ground that abutters did not receive notice of the original hearing, following which the commission granted the permit, was the warmest critic of the commission's first action.

Chairman John H. L. Noyes of the Commission rapped Davidson to order frequently. Davidson insisted upon the point that the commissioners had thrice before refused a garage permit for this location and that the reasons against it which prevailed then, such as the two primary schools nearby, should be just as potent now.

Mrs F. N. Carleton, 8 Harvard pk, representing the Dorchester League of Women Voters; Mrs Emma A. Norwood, R. G. Wilson, Cornelius Shea, Mrs C. W. Knox, vice president of the Mothers' and Home-Makers' Club; Mrs Mary V. Ridge, Mary A. Collins, Catherine A. McIntosh, Mary E. Everrood, Mrs W. E. Mullett and Anna V. Sullivan, who presented the objections of their organizations and of themselves as property owners or dwellers nearby, were other speakers.

Chairman Noyes said the board will give its decision in the light of objections offered today.

CITY MAILS HALF OF POLL TAX BILLS

Veterans May Have Them Reduced to $2

The city has already mailed more than one half of the poll-tax bills by which it hopes to obtain $250,000 from citizens.

GLOBE

City Collector William M[illegible]low announced yesterday afternoon the opening in each of the wards of a department substation where the taxes may be paid. With the single exception of the Hyde Park District agency, the stations will be open daily from 1 to 5, except Saturdays and Sundays, until July 16.

The Hyde Park hours will be from 11 a m to 1 p m. After that, those who have not paid must do so at the department's main offices in City Hall Annex—and unless they pay before a date to be named later, constables will be given the bills for collection.

This is the last year of the $5 tax; next year it will be only $2, the extra $3 being paid to the State. Veterans of the World War and Spanish War can get their taxes reduced to $2 by making formal application with the Board of Assessors within 90 days of July 16. The location of the branch stations, where the tax may be paid, is as follows:

Wards 1 and 2—East Boston Courthouse.
Wards 3 and 4—Courthouse, City sq.
Ward 5—Municipal Building, 17 Blossom st.
Ward 6—Old Franklin School, 1151 Washington st.
Ward 7—Franklin Union Building, Berkeley st.
Ward 8—Municipal Building, 17 Blossom st.
Wards 9 and 10—Municipal Building, Broadway, South Boston.
Ward 11—Wooden polling booth, Dorchester av, opposite Harvest st.
Ward 12—Vine st, Municipal Building.
Ward 13—Roxbury Courthouse.
Ward 14—Old wooden schoolhouse, 25 Smith st.
Ward 15—Curtis Hall, Jamaica Plain.
Ward 16—Roxbury Courthouse.
Ward 17—Municipal Building, Columbia road.
Ward 18—Ward room, East and Winter sts, Meeting House Hill.
Wards 19, 20, 21—Library Building, Codman sq.
Ward 22—Curtis Hall, Jamaica Plain.
Ward 23—Municipal Building, Roslindale.
Ward 24—Municipal Building, Hyde Park (11 a m to 1 p m).
Wards 25 and 26—Old Town Hall, 319 Washington st, Brighton.

POST - JUNE - 12 - 1923

Boston Lodge in 14th Observance of Flag Day---Lieut.-Governor and Mayor Speak



PART OF THE AUDIENCE AT FLAG DAY EXERCISES

Thousands attended the exercises in honor of the Nation's flag, held yesterday by the Boston Lodge of Elks at the Parkman Bandstand on the Common.

The 14th annual observance of Flag Day was held yesterday on the Common by Boston Lodge, No. 10, B. P. O. Elks, with Lieutenant-Governor Fuller and Mayor Curley delivering patriotic speeches on the flag.

Hundreds of persons gathered before the Parkman Bandstand as the Cello Symphony Band, assisted by the Harvard Quartet and Miss Agnes Josephine Burke opened the musical programme.

PRINCIPLES REVIEWED

Daniel J. Kane, exalted ruler of Boston lodge, reviewed the principles of the fraternal order, stressing its patriotic and charitable functions. After the chaplain, Dr. Charles F. MacDonald, recited the invocation, George Kaden of the High School of Commerce read the "history of the Flag" and Miss Bertha Groffman of the Girls' high school recited the "Tribute to the Flag."

Lieutenant-Governor Fuller praised the practice of the Elks in annually commemorating Flag Day, saying that they had set an example for the entire nation.

"We here in America are committed to the great experiment of democracy," he said. "Democracy carries with it blessings which we all enjoy and also obligations, and it is in fulfilling these obligations that I believe a great organization like the B. P. O. Elks helps wonderfully in laying stress on the all-important essentials such as respect for law, love of country, service in time of stress, generosity, care for the needy and all that good citizenship stands for.

"I wish for the B. P. O. Elks in the future that same praiseworthy record of accomplishment that it has had in the past to the end that America may work out its greatest destiny," concluded the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mayor Curley warned against foreign alliances to protect the flag and what it means to America. "I want to see the American nation and people work out their own problems before assuming any more international burdens," he declared.

"There are three elements worth watching," the mayor ended. "One would have the work done that should be done by the hired soldiers of Europe; second, the Reds, and third, the advocates of special privilege." He vigorously denounced the advocates of special privilege and the Ku Klux Klan.

TELEGRAM - JUNE 13 - 1923

MASONIC CLUBS HEAR CURLEY, PLAN PARADE

JUN 12 1923

This morning the first business session of the National League of Masonic clubs was held in headquarters of the organization at 30 Huntington ave. Activities of the week were discussed by visiting Masons.

Mayor Curley addressed the gathering.

Many of the visiting Masons spent today in preparing their forces for the big parade to be held tomorrow afternoon. The line will start at Arlington st., and Commonwealth ave., and will proceed through the principal streets, to Charles st., where it will be dismissed. Mayor Curley will review the parade.

Althuogh an attempt was made late yesterday to flood the headquarters of the Masons with Ku Klux literature, leaders condemned the propaganda. President H. Melvin Austin said the Masons "knew nothing beforehand of the attempt to put out literature at this convention. It has no part in the Masonic clubs."

NO MONEY FOR COAL JUNKET

JUN 14 1923

Council Fails to Approve $2500 for Expenses

The proposed visit of the special coal investigating committee to Pennsylvania and Washington, authorized by the act of the Legislature, was temporarily held up yesterday when the executive council failed to approve an expenditure of $2500 by the committee for traveling expenses.

Following a series of explanations by members of the committee, however, the executive council will take the matter up again at its next meeting, when Senator Halgis and others of the committee will appear before the full body, and it is generally expected the council will reconsider its action of yesterday and vote the necessary authorization of expenses.

The committee, in view of the action of the Legislature authorizing travel outside the State, had arranged a series of meetings in Pennsylvania with coal operators and with representatives of the mine workers. Conferences at Washington with the fact-finding commission and with other agencies of the government concerned in the coal situation have been ar-

GLOBE - JUNE - 13 - 1923

POST - JUN - 11 - 1923

MAYOR CURLEY'S INTERCESSION SAVES LIFE OF SINN FEINER

GLOBE

Made Personal Cabled Appeal to Irish Free State Government For John Daly of Brooklyn

JUN 13 1923

The well-oiled Curley machine may suffer an occasional mimorf reverse here at home, but it can still mak its influence felt as faraway as the Ould Sod of unhappy Ireland! a

By personal cabled appeal to the Free State Government authorities and by roundaabout intercession through Secretary of State Hughes and John A. Gamon, United States consul at Queenstown, Mayor Curley has saved from hanging or shooting John Daly, an American citizen whose blood so boiled with rebelious Sinn Fein feeling that he ran afoul of the Irish Governmeht six months ago.

After his trial and conviction, and presumably after the sentence of execution had been passed by the Emerald Isle's cbourts, Mayor Curley was appealed to for action by the local branch of the Irish Republican Defense Committee.

Daly is said to be a native of Brooklyn, N Y, but this made no difference to Mr Curley, once his interest in Daly's plight warmed up. Brooklyn bears about the same political relation to Gotham's Tammany Hall that Curley's native Roxbury bears to Boston's Tammany Hall—that, and the fact that a rebel was in hot water, was enough to start Mr Curley a-moving.

This morning's mail brought His Honor a grateful note from Miss Kathleen A. Murphy, a colleen of 149 Tremont st, who is secretary of the local branch of the Republican Defense Committee, which holds its meetings in the old Deacon Hall, out on Washington st.

She writes: "Dear Mr Mayor—I am instructed by committee members to convey to you their appreciation and thanks for your kindness in the case of John Daly, an American citizen, who is held in prison by the Free State officials in Ireland. Your prompt action has probably been the means of saving his life.

"Please accept my appreciation and gratitude, as a number of this boy's relatives are members of our committee."

"By gollies! Even a Hendricks Club member ought to feel a little satisfaction in the successful performance of a deed like that!" Mr Curley told the reporters, with a sly wink.

CORRECT, MR. MAYOR

Mayor Curley knows whereof he speaks, and he speaks with exceeding good sense, when he protests to the Licensing Board of the city of Boston the permitting by them of various "carnivals," so called, in the city of Boston. It is perfectly true, as he says, that "The granting of licenses for outdoor amusements, as today conducted, constitutes a menace to the morals of the community, and in addition a nuisance to the neighborhood in which they are permitted to operate."

These "carnivals" are nine-tenths crooked gambling games and one-tenth poor, cheap or unclean amusements. The great fair organizations of the country have begun to ban them; no city or town should disgrace itself by giving them licenses to operate for the sole purpose of separating the people from their money by "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain."

We feel sure that the Licensing Board, being composed of good men and true, will take the Mayor's word for it, if they do not care to investigate for themselves, and cut off permits to these gambling festivals.

LANE HEAD OF CITY COUNCIL

JUN 26 1923

Gilbody Refuses to Make Election Unanimous

Post

Daniel W. Lane, Good Government member of the Boston City Council, was elected president of the council yesterday afternoon on the fourth ballot, taken during the session. He secured five votes, defeating Councillor John A. Donoghue by one vote.

Two anti-Good Government members of the body made Lane's election possible and brought to an end a deadlock which began when the council first met on February 6 of this year. Councillors Brickley, Moriarty, Hagan Healey and Lane voted for Lane. Councillors Gilbody, Watson, Walsh and Donoghue favored Donoghue.

The sudden and surprising shift of Councillors Brickley and Moriarty destroyed Donoghue's chances. Through three ballots Brickley had voted for Moriarty and the latter had voted for himself.

WIDENING VALUES AT 1922 RATE

Boost B-1

No Increase This Year in Province Street Property, Claim

JUL 11 1923

In statements issued yesterday by John H. L. Noyes, chairman of the Board of Street Commissioners, and Edward T. Kelly, chairman of the Board of Assessors, these officials insist that the takings of property in connection with the Province street widening will be at values fixed by the Board of Assessors in 1922, and that no attempt will be made to increase values on land in that section of the city this year.

VALUATIONS CRITICISED

At the meeting of the City Council Monday, Councillor Healey of East Boston criticised the valuations upon which the takings of certain parcels were based, asserting that the city was being required to pay excessive costs, and asserting in particular that the takings of property owned by George U. Cocker et al. were to be based on an average value of such land per foot.

In his statement yesterday Chairman Noyes of the Street Commission pointed out that the Crocker property is to be taken at a value of $65 per square foot, which, he contends, is the valuation fixed by the assessors for 1922 on every foot of the Crocker land—555 feet in all—extending from Bromfield street and Province court and varying in width from 25 feet near the corner of Bromfield and Province streets to 2 feet near Province court. Chairman Noyes added that the buildings on the Crocker propety, assessed in 1922 at $50,000, will not have to be paid for by the

B-1

ADVERTISER - JUNE 14 - 1923.



THOUSANDS JOIN ELKS' TRIBUTE TO FLAG. Stirring addresses and the singing of patriotic songs marked the annual Flag Day Exercises of the Elks, held at the Parkman Bandstand on the Common. Photo shows Mayor Curley speaking. (Staff Photo).

TRANSCRIPT - JUNE 14 1923

CURLEY HARSH IN REPLY

TRANSCRIPT

Denounces Finance Commission for Its Report on Rubber Flooring and Says He Will Recommend Material for City Use

JUN 14 1923

Mayor Curley received the report of the Finance Commission on the rubber flooring investigation with expressions of anger.. The commission makes no recommendations, but transmits the evidence and a summary to the district attorney to determine whether the statue relating to bribery has been violated. District Attorney Thomas C. O'Brien, who walked to the reviewing stand at City Hall yesterday afternoon with Mayor Curley and stood with him during the Masonic parade, had not received the report at that time.

The mayor, i.. his lengthy statement, quotes the report of the American Hospital Association awarding the Stedman product "the highest recommendation for any type of floor covering," and declares himself so convinced of its merits that he will "recommend its installation in every municipal building, regardless of the opinion of your commission."

The mayor tells the Finance Commission that it is his practice to pay bills when bills are received. "The product installed at my home in Jamaiac Plain has been paid for," he says. "I am having it installed in my beach home, and this will be paid for upon presentation of the bill."

The remainder of the mayor's reply is an indignant protest against the Finance Commission's methods, objects and personnel. He calls it the "spawn of the Good Government Association," established to "hamper" and hamstring the municipal government; he says it was intended to be and always has been "the servile catspaw of the dominant party on Beacon Hill."

James H. Stedman, president of the Stedman Products Company, the concern mentioned in the investigation, left town yesterday on a business trip, but the treasurer of the company, George W. Bailey, said:

"The Finance Commission in this statement has omitted this salient fact. Mr. Stedman testified that the mayor asked him on two different occasions to send a bill, but that he, Mr. Stedman, was dilatory about doing so. The Stedman company demonstrated that they have a high-grade product, used and indorsed by leading authorities in all walks of public and private life. The Stedman Company has in one building in far away San Francisco more flooring than has been purchased by the whole city government of Boston. From New Orleans, La., to Tokio, Japan, from Los Angeles to Montreal, they point to extensive installations. The American Hospital Association committee on flooring, after study of over one hundred makes of floor covering submitted, recommended "naturized flooring," which is Stedman's trade name, above all other floors for hospital use.

"It was Stedman's business to sell the mayor of Boston. It is Stedman's business to sell the mayor of Tuscaloosa. It is Stedman's business to sell the mayor of any American city. With installations in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal; St. Gregory's Church, Philadelphia; the Fifth Avenue Hospital, New York; the Seaboard National Bank, New York, and the Bristol High School, Rhode Island, it was a matter of personal reproach that Boston had not adopted it. That's why Stedman assumed personal charge of the mayoral prospects and why, in his absence, the files in these cases were laid to one side with instructions for no one to meddle. He has testified at the hearings that he has traveled 25,000 miles in the past ten months. That being the case, I think it is obvious why some of the details of entering and billing of

MAYOR ABOLISHES McMASTERS' BUREAU

Director Dropped, Smith Kept at $5000

CLIPS

Curley Displeased at Handling of Recent Circus Proposition

JUN 16 1923

Abolition of the City Comercial and Industrial Bureau, of which William H. McMasters has been director at $5000 a year, was announced yesterday afternoon by Mayor James M. Curley. This change will take effect July 1. The bureau quarters will be turned over to the City Planning Board.

The bureau was created by the Curley administration 15 months ago.

"Well, I'd rather not say anything about that," was the response of Mayor Curley to the query whether he had requested Mr McMasters to resign. It is no secret at City Hall that the Mayor was not altogether in favor of the manner in which the bureau handled a recent circus proposition that involved the Durant, Inc, site on Huntington av.

Mr Curley said the time had come to disband the bureau, which he established "only as a sort of irritant and stimulus to the Chamber of Commerce, to swing the Chamberites into line with us, to attempt to get adverse rail differentials lifted."

Although McMasters, who hired Symphony Hall and told the story of "How I Put Jim Curley Back on the Mayoral Throne," will retire, his co-director in the bureau, Joseph Smith, will be continued at the same salary of $5000 on Mayor Curley's secretarial staff. Joseph Driscoll, also attached to the bureau, will retire with McMasters.

Joshua Jones has been promoted to be acting editor of the City Record. Karl Steinhauer will be transferred to the Committee on Americanization, where he will replace, as stenographer, Miss Marguerite Louise Rush, who is to be married.

Rent adjuster Herbert E. Mills will

TRAVELER. JUNE-15-1923.

Veterans of Foreign Wars Hold Annual Meeting at State House

JUN 15 1923



Four leading personages at the convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars are here snapped as they were ranged outside the State House today. Left to right, they are: Dr. Julian Lucas, State Commander John H. Dunn of the veterans, Mayor Curley and Col. W. C. Sweeney, representing Gen. Brewster, commander of the First Corps Area.

TELEGRAM - JUNE-14-1923.

THE FINANCE COMMISSION ACTS

In submitting to Dist. Atty. O'Brien evidence about the manner in which Mayor Curley acquired tile flooring for his private residence, the Finance Commission has acted wisely and with such unusual speed that there seems to be basis for hope that the action is but the forerunner of similar decisions about other municipal matters which have either been probed or are awaiting investigation.

JUN 14 1923

The commission has laid significant emphasis upon the fact that no floor tiling of the type laid in the Curley mansion was used in municipal buildings until after the mayor and Mrs. Curley had visited the Braintree home of the president of the company producing the tiling. It has similarly stressed the fact that no charge was made for the material furnished the mayor until after the commission started an investigation.

It cannot be ignored that this particular type of tiling did not become popular in municipal buildings until after it had been laid in the Curley home. Of course bills were presented to the

Cont'd #1

Continued next page.

A(2) TELEGRAM - JUNE-14-1923

city for the material purchased for school houses and for offices in City Hall, but no bill was sent to the mayor until after more than a year had elapsed and until the Finance Commission had become active.

TELEGRAM

The commission believes that certain sections of the laws of the Commonwealth have been violated. If the district attorney concurs the facts will doubtless be presented to the grand jury.

It is somewhat surprising that the commission has invoked the aid of the district attorney in a matter involving only a few dollars. Of course it may be that the facts about the rubber tiling are more convincing and more closely co-ordinated than the facts that have been gathered about other municipal projects involving many times the amount of money that the tiling would have cost had it been billed to the mayor when the work was completed.

The Finance Commission is entitled to praise for its speedy action. If Chairman Sullivan and his colleagues would only devote similar attention to the street widening projects, the gas tank and garage permits, and the paving scandals, there is not the least doubt of the submission to the district attorney of evidence upon which he would be compelled to act.

The rubber tiling may be the prelude to more important activities. The Telegram hopes this is so, because there is an abundance of municipal matters which need to be thoroughly probed by the commission.

One thing is sure, Dist. Atty. O'Brien is not afraid of anybody, and will clean up Boston, no matter how the rich are affected. He is not a high-brow, but is a happy family man, living in a plain, democratic manner with his good wife and four wonderful children.

JUNE-14-1923.

FIN. COM. PUTS THE QUEST N UP TO DISTRICT ATTORNEY

JUN 14 1923

D-1

Among the many knotty problems Dist. Atty. Thomas C. O'Brien has to pass upon are two questions put to him by the Finance Commission, upon the answer to which may hinge criminal proceedings against Mayor James M. Curley and the Stedman Products Co.

TELEGRAM

Did Curley accept a bribe and did the Stedman company bribe Curley? The finance commission couches the questions in more elaborate English but that is what they mean.

While Mr. O'Brien is considering the questions put to him and the answer to which will have a serious effect upon the city executive, the mayor jibes at his critics. Those who question the honesty of purpose and the business transactions of the mayor of Boston are called "pious humbugs and hypocrites."

Fin. Com. Acts

The finance commission has felt justified after hearing the story of the installation of rubberized tiling in the Curley mansion in Jamaicaway in putting the questions to the chief prosecuting officer of Suffolk county. If the business transactions between Mayor Curley and the Stedman Co. were open and above board, neither the mayor nor the Stedman officials have anything to fear.

Evidence brought out in both public and private hearings before the finance commission caused the commission to transmit this evidence to Dist. Atty. O'Brien.

The Law

"Whoever corruptly gives, offers, or promises to a legislative executive, judicial, county or municipal officer, after his election or appointment . . . any gift or gratuity whatever, with intent to influence his act, vote or opinion, decision or judgment on any matter . . . which may be then pending, or which may by law come or be brought before him in his official capacity, or as a consderaton for any speech, work or service in connection therewith, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State prison for not more than five years or by a fine of not more than $3000 and imprisonment in jail for not more than one year."

Briefly this is the law—section 7, chapter 263 of the general laws. Section 8 of the same chapter is practically the same, referring to acceptance of a bribe, but provides for a larger fine and a longer term in jail.

Ends Abruptly

D-1

The finance commission hearing was ended abruptly at 2:30 Wednesday. The closing paragraph of its report tells why:

"In view of the evidence the finance commission will not hold further hearings on this matter at this time, but will transmit a copy of this evidence to the district attorney, in order that he may determine whether there has been a violation of sections 7 and 8 of chapter 268 of the general laws."

The Evidence

Here is the evidence the Fin. Com. found in its investigation of the Curley-Stedman transaction, the report that was submitted to Dist. Atty. O'Brien, whose answer the citizens of Boston are anxiously awaiting:

1—In the spring of 1922 the mayor of Boston consulted Richard J. Shaw of the firm of O'Connell & Shaw, architects, as to a rubber tile flooring for certain rooms in the mayor's residence. Mr. Shaw recommended the Stedman naturized re-enforced rubber tile flooring and submitted samples to the mayor.

2—Shortly thereafter, the mayor and Mrs. Curley, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw and a Mr. Joseph Walsh called at the private residence of Mr. Stedman, the president of the Stedman Products Co., in Braintree, on a Sunday afternoon, for the purpose of examining the rubber tile as applied to rooms in a private house. The mayor, without inquiring as to the cost of the material, then ordered from Mr. Stedman rubber tile flooring for the kitchen, the butler's pantry and a small hallway in his Jamaicaway residence.

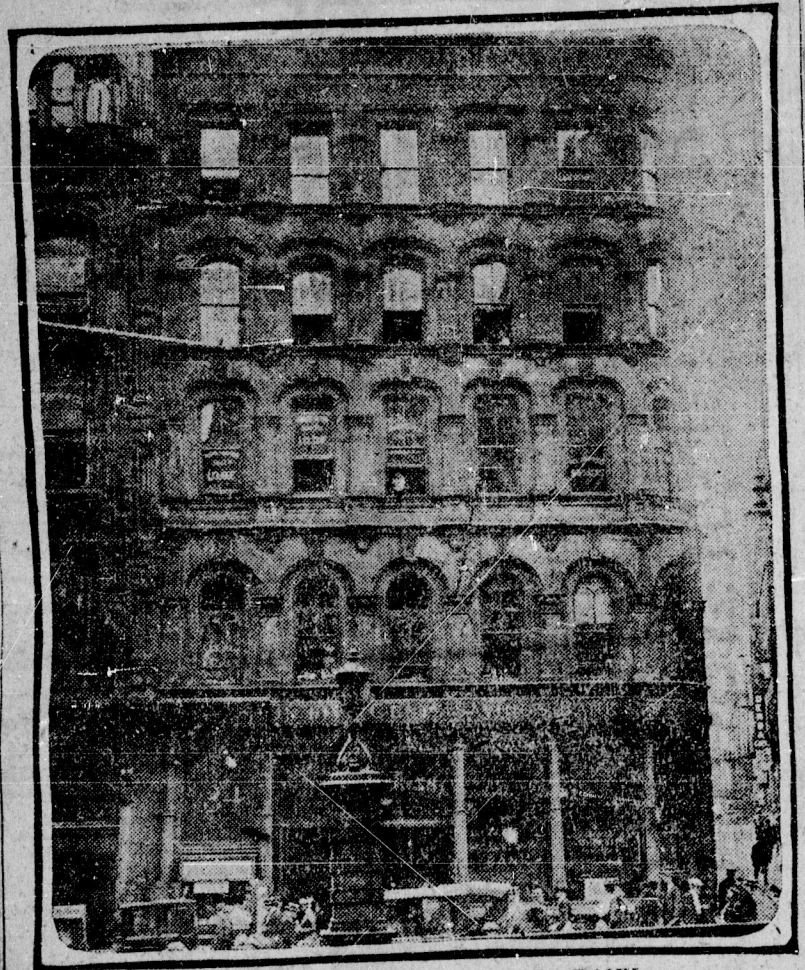
3—At about the same time the mayor ordered the Stedman Products company to cover the floor of his outer office at City Hall and the floor of the room in City Hall occupied by the trustees and manager of the George R. White fund with this company's rubber tile flooring. The installations in the mayor's house and in City Hall were made in May, 1922. The Stedman Products company sent bills to the city for the floor covering in City Hall in May, 1922, which were paid by the city June 2, 1922, but no record was made on the books of the Stedman Products company of the installation of flooring in the mayor's house. An order card in the factory contained a description of the materials shipped, the date of shipment, and a pencil no-

GLOBE - JUNE-15-1923

PROVINCE-ST WIDENING SEEMS TO BE ASSURED AT LAST

GLOBE

Two Owners Give Buildings to City, to Be Razed in Lieu of Being Assessed for Betterments



BOSTON FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK

65-year-old School-st structure to be demolished in a few months to make way for Province-st widening

The Curley administration is satisfied it has safely launched the projected Province-st widening at last, despite legal obstacles which 10 citizens, headed by Charles P. Curtis, inspired, it is said at City Hall, by Ex-Mayor Matthews, are attempting to raise by appealing to the courts for a restraining writ.

The City Council will undoubtedly pass, at its July 9 meeting, the Mayor's $500,000 additional loan, entered not as a Province-st loan but under the formula "highways, making of." With this $500,000 increment, the administration will have approximately $1,000,000 at its command under that Street Commission item, with which to put through some of the regular new highways in outlying sections and achieve the Province-st widening, too.

Chairman John H. L. Noyes of the Street Commission issues the following table of assessed valuations on both land and buildings of properties from which takings must be made for the widening of Province st to a 50-foot thoroughfare:

	Sq ft	Land	Bldg	Total
George U Crocker, et al, trs	5583	$359,895	50,000	409,895
Mass General Hospital	2094	83,760	.....	83,760
Olympia Realty Co.	1704	68,160	.....	68,160
Five Cents Savings Bank	3278	334,356	55,100	389,456
R H Gardner, et al, trs	360	36,000	5,000	41,000
State Street Trust Co	93	3,720	2,000	5,720
		$855,891	112,100	997,991

Two Buildings Given to City

In lieu of the assessment of any betterment upon property that it will control after the city takings of its present holdings at School and Province sts, the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank has offered to give the city, for demolition without cost of assessment of

AH

posite City Hall, assessed at $55,100. This offer probably will be accepted.

Aged 65 years as it is, this building is one of the youngsters of School st, in comparison with King's Chapel, the Parker House, the present City Hall and the ancient structure on the northeast corner of Washington and School sts, once occupied by the Old Corner Bookstore.

On part of the Savings Bank's present holdings, by the way, stood the first Catholic Church to be erected in Boston. Books on old Boston mention it merely as the Church of the Catholic Society, largely composed of French immigrants, built in 1788. Near it, in 1817, was erected the Second Universalist Church in Boston, where the famous Rev Hosea Ballou was ordained in 1817 and preached for many years afterward. Rev Alonzo A. Miner succeeded him in 1848, to preach in School st to spellbound congregations for more than a generation.

AH

Old Bookstore Must Move Again

After having been forced by high rentals to remove from the School and Washington-sts location it held so long, to the Bromfield-st end of Province st, the Old Corner Bookstore must again seek other quarters, as its Bromfield-st-Province-ct building must be demolished to make way for the widening. George U. Crocker, trustee for this property, has offered to cede to the city gratis the old building, assessed at $50,000, upon the same conditions that the savings bank offers its building to the city.

When the new street line is established, the Five Cents Savings Bank will have a 100-foot frontage on the new Province st and about 80 feet frontage on School st. On this site it plans to erect a new $2,000,000 home.

CURLEY TURNS DOWN $20,000 VIRGINIA JOB

Offered City Managership of Norfolk

GLOBE

JUL 15 1923

Industrial Community Seeks Man of "Pep and Vision"

Mayor Curley has refused the position of city manager of Norfolk, Va, which carries a salary of $20,000 offered him by W. B. Shafer Jr, president of the Pennsytown Corporation of Norfolk.

Pres Shafer's letter to Mayor Curley states that Norfolk must have the best city manager on earth, regardless of salary, as the city has grown up so recently that it needs a man capable of managing it properly. It is expected that five adjoining towns will be annexed to Norfolk next year.

In addition to the rapid growth of the city, the letter states that the Pennsylvania Railroad has purchased more than 1000 acres of land at Pennsytown for the erection of its Southern terminals and that a number of large manufacturing plants, including the Henry Ford plant, will begin operations there next January.

C. E. Ashburner, the present incumbent in that office, has resigned to accept the town managership of Stockton, Calif, at a salary of $20,000 per year.

The offer is open to any man [illegible]

240BE - JUN-15-1923.

BILL McMASTERS HAS "CONSENTED TO RETIRE FROM SERVICE JULY 1,"

JUN 15 1923 [illegible]

City Commercial and Industrial Bureau Is Blown To Bits by Order of Mayor Curley

William H. McMasters, director at $5000 salary of the city Commercial and Industrial Bureau for these 15 months of the Curley regime, has consented to retire from municipal service on July 1, Mayor Curley announced this afternoon. Furthermore, the entire bureau is to be disbanded and its spacious quarters in the old aldermanic chamber will be given over thenceforth to the City Planning Board.

Joseph Smith, who has been co-director of this famous bureau with Prof McMasters, will be continued on Mr Curley's secretarial staff without loss of jot or tittle from his $5000 salary. He will have desk room not alongside his old friend, M'Lord Standish Willcox, in the inner secretarial sanctum, but in the chamber of City Censor John M. Casey. There he will go on lending apt alliteration's artful aid to the Curley epistolary arsenal.

His Honor outlined in calm, unruffled tones to reporters this hugest shakeup so far in the administration—wherein one entire city department is skyrocketed to oblivion. Such an explosion is only of secondary news interest to the fact that Bill McMasters is placed overboard. Bill is a peerless publicity promoter in these parts, and soon after Mr Curley triumphed over the Murphy forces in December, 1921, Bill hired Symphony Hall and frankly told the whole story of "How I Put Jim Curley Back on the Mayoral Throne."

Didn't Like Circus Site Stunt

It has beena wide-open secret at City Hall that the Mayor didn't whole-heartedly admire the manner in which a recent circus proposition, involving the Durant, Inc, site in Huntington av, was handled by the Commercial and Industrial Bureau. When a reporter asked Mr Curley this afternoon whether he had requested Mr McMasters' resignation, fell into a "brown study" for the space of 45 seconds and answered: "Well, I'd rather not say anything about that."

Mr Curley said the time has come for disbanding the Commercial and Industrial Bureau, anyhow. He brought it into being originally "only as a sort of irritant and stimulus to the Chamber of Commerce, to swing the Chamberites into line with us, to attempt to get adverse rail differentials lifted."

The Interstate Commerce Commission will soon give its decision on Boston's appeal for relief from these hamperin rates. If the decision isn't favorable to this port, then Mr Curley will authorize Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan to appeal to the Supreme Court over the head of the I. C. C. This appeal will be made on Constitutional grounds, questioning whether the I. C. C. has the right to fix and maintain differentials that are adverse [illegible] group of States.

What Becomes of Others in Bureau

Joseph Driscoll, also attached to the bureau, will quit with McMasters. Joshua Jones, lyricist, whose musical magnum opus is "Dear Old Boston," is promoted to be acting editor of the bright, breezy and educational city Record, which M'lord Standish Wilcox has been making weekly by hand these 15 months—of ever-increasing literary and dramatic excellence, but static circulation.

Karl Steinhauer, patient plodder in the bureau, will be shifted over the corridor to the officer of the Committee on Americanization, where he will replace as stenographer Miss Marguerite Louise Rush, who is to become a June bride.

Rent Adjuster Herbert E. Ellis is to remove up one flight to the offices to be vacated by the City Planning Board. Patrolmen Pat Leahy and Hughie McLaughlin don't wholly approve of this swap, however. Distracted flat dwellers are coming in droves daily to protest to the Rent and Housing Committee against greedy landlords, and Pat and Hugh say they must now give added valuable time to steering these folk straight.

Verily, it's a great, sad little world, as the late Bert Williams used to say, when he sat down to philosophize.

TRAVELER - JUL-3

T HEARING ON CHARTER JULY 11

Commission to Sit Both Afternoon and Evening

TRAVELER

ANTICIPATE LARGE NUMBER WILL COME

JUL 3 1923

The special commission created by the Legislature to revise the Boston city charter will hold its first public hearing at the State House Wednesday, July 11. The hearing will open in the morning, and there will also be an evening session for those unable to leave their work during the day.

EXPECT LARGE ATTENDANCE

The commission organized yesterday morning with the election of Senator Wellington Wells as chairman and Representative Davis B. Kenliston as vice-chairman. Twelve of the 13 members were present at the meeting. Former Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell, one of the men named by Mayor Curley, came in on crutches. He broke his ankle last week, but came all the way from Duxbury to attend the meeting. George R. Nutter, one of the governor's appointee's, is out of the state but will return in time for the July 11 hearing.

Although other commissions have had some difficulty this summer in arousing public interest in various political subjects, the commission anticipates a large attendance at its first hearing, as criticism of the present charter has been practically continuous for the last few years. Most of the opposition has been directed at its political features, and some of the members intimated yesterday that they did not expect criticism of the charter's administrative features.

Two specific problems before the commission concern a return to party designations in municipal contests, and the adoption of a system of proportional representation for the election of the city council. These may be major subjects of discussion at the first hearing.

POST - JUN-16-1923.

The Mayor's Reply

JUN 16 1923

Mayor Curley has too much facility in extemporaneous debate. He is likely to say things in the heat of the conflict which he would not have said if he had given his subject more orderly judgment. His reply to the recent charges of the finance commission is typical of many of his communications. They may draw snickers from the crowd today, but they will not look good to Mayor Curley himself a few years from now.

The statements of the finance commission to Dist.-Atty. O'Brien on the tiling installed in the Curley home are temperate and dignified, and have the merits of courtesy and straight-forwardness. There is no suggestion in them of partisan passion, and the spirit of invective and persecution is entirely absent. In his answer to them, the mayor writes as he used to talk years ago, of "Pious humbugs, humorless hypocrites, fellows with Ku Klux Klan principles and yellow dog courage, patriots who obey orders," and believe that the terms democracy and democracy, Irish and iniquity, are synonymous," "the loyalty of Judas with the generosity of the jackal and the lung power of the jackass," "ignorance, indifference, incapacity and impudence"—those are hardly fitting phrases for the mayor of a great municipality. Under the light of soap-box torches, or from the tail board of an express wagon rattling around on the eve of an exciting election, they are easily forgiven and quickly forgotten. Issued as a written defence to sober charges they cheapen City Hall.

GLOBE - JUNE-15-1923

PHILADELPHIA MAYOR'S GREETING SENT TO THE MAYOR OF BOSTON

GLOBE

Message Brought by the Lambskin Masonic Club, Comprising Police and Firemen of Quaker City

JUN 15 1923

Dressed in their brand new regulation uniforms, the Philadelphia Police and Firemen who comprise the Lambskin Club there, arrived in Boston this morning to take part in the parade of the Masonic clubs this afternoon. They were headed by Harry Stites' Lambskin Band of 40 police and firemen in white uniforms, and attracted much attention as they marched over the city from the South Station to City Hall, escorted by the Boston Police Square Club and the New York Police Square Club, led by Roland Hibbard of New York.

Serenaded Mayor Curley

At City Hall the visitors met Mayor Curley and presented to him greetings from Mayor Moore of Philadelphia, who was in Congress with Mayor Curley. Alexander M. Smith, president of the Lambskin Club, handed the communication to the Mayor, and the latter welcomed the visitors, praising them and Philadelphia.

Mayor Curley was given three rousing cheers and a tiger, then the visitors massed in front of City Hall, which is elaborately decorated, and serenaded His Honor with several selections from the Lambskin Band. The women with the delegation enjoyed the incident as much as the men and accompanied them in a sightseeing bus.

The Lambskin Club had with it Murphy, an Airedale dog, its mascot at home. Murphy has been trained to ride on the fender of the police auto, and could tell many exciting experiences if he could talk.

Pres Smith of the Lambskin was escorted personally by Councilman William R. Horn, representing the City Government of Philadelphia; William C. Lynch, solicitor for the National League of Masonic Clubs; Detective Luther Lyons, Sergt William Henne and foreman Robert Stuart.

Message From Mayor Moore

Mayor Moore's message to Mayor Curley follows:

"Hon James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, Mass:

"Dear Mr Mayor—A delegation of our Philadelphia police, firemen and park guards will visit Boston to take part in certain convention exercises there. They are a fine, upstanding lot of fellows, who do credit to the service here and who will, I trust, give a good account of themselves in the fine old city over which you preside. I heartily commend them to your courtesy and that of the men under your direction.

"Philadelphia and Boston have much in common historically, practically and otherwise. We have the same large problems to meet, and have to rely largely upon such men as these for the preservation of law and order.

"I hope these Philadelphia associates of mine in the public service will be inspired by what they see in Boston and that you will be pleased with them. It goes without saying that we would be glad at any time to greet and welcome any visiting delegation you might send us.

"With pleasant recollections of our old association in Congress, and wishing you well in your undertaking as chief executive of Boston, I am very truly yours,

"J. Hampton Moore, Mayor."

LET THE CITIES ALONE

The bill now before the legislative committee on cities providing that mayors may be removed by three judges of the Superior Court is a measure that should not be enacted. Nor should the other measure that provides that the Governor of the Commonwealth may remove said mayors, if, in his opinion, the executives were not proving what they ought to be.

In the first place, the courts have enough to do without bothering themselves with the conduct of mayors. And we go further, and say that the Governor ought to have no right to remove mayors. The people of cities can, if they feel that their mayors have not been either efficient or honest, remove the executives at the next election. That is enough.

We think that the cities should not be interfered with in the matter of their mayors. To encroach upon the prerogatives of the citizens of a city is most ill-advised. Let the cities alone.

SHAUGHNESSEY ON WITNESS STAND

TRAVELER

Mayor's Secretary Testifies in Phone Hold-up Case

JUN 26 1923

John J. Shaughnessey, secretary to Mayor Curley, and brother of one of the defendants, Herbert P. Shaughnessey, testified today for the defence at the trial of Shaughnssey and Edward E. Wallace, as principals, and of Frank J. Tyner, as accessory, for the alleged robbery of Peter A. Gaddis, telephone company cashier, on April 6, by holding up his car at Massachusetts avenue and Landsdowne street.

Shaughnessey testified he gave his brother Herbert $2200 to make payments to one B. Whaeln, owner of a farm in Lexington on which the witness and his brother and Whalen entered into partnership to launch out in the pig raising business. Witness said he was to be a silent partner. The payments were made, $800, $700, $500, $100 and then $100, shortly after the date of the alleged robbery. Witness said he also paid out $200 or $300 for labor done on the farm. He said he did not have the money in the bank, but his mother had it, keeping it for him, and he got it from her. He said the money came partly from his wife's insurance and partly from his father's estate.

In reply to Judge Lummus, witness said he did not know of his brother having money to put into the business, and that he didn't know where his mother kept the money, as she never told him and his brother.

POST - JUNE-16-1923.

FOREIGN WAR VETERANS HOLD BIG PARADE TODAY

Heroes of 1918 Will March Through Boston Streets---
Walde Charges Officers of Poppy Drive
Used Some of the Funds

JUN 16 1923



DELEGATES TO STATE ENCAMPMENT OF VETERANS OF FOREIGN W

More than 400 men from all over the State, members of the organization, opened their third a convention in the Gardner Auditorium of the State House yesterday. In the centre of the group is the S ommander, Brigadier-General John H. Dunn.

The big feature of the convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars which opened yesterday, will come today when the delegates will parade through the streets of Boston.

It is expected that over 1500 men will be in line, with Harold L. Connolly as chief marshal.

PARADE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

The parade will start at Derne street at 2 o'clock. The line of march will be along Somerset street to Court, to Washington, to School, to Beacon, to Brookline avenue, to Fenway Park, where the veterans will be the guests of the Red Sox baseball team for the afternoon. Three bands, the YD, George Dilboy Post of Somerville and James F. Mahoney Post of Roxbury, will be in the parade.

Nearly 400 delegates from all parts of the State, representing 45 of the 60 posts in Massachusetts, attended the opening of the convention at the State House yesterday.

Wars or not, will receive the best possible care and attention by our organization."

Other department officers who reported were Judge Advocate Nathan Efron of Boston, Senior Vice-Commander John J. Trump of Worcester, State Quartermaster Thomas Kelly of Dorchester, Adjutant John H. Wallace, Chief of Staff Eliot McDowell of Cambridge and Henry G. Lawson, chairman of the Poppy Day drive committee.

Growing harmony between the Vet-

Addresses of welcome by Mayor Curley, Secretary of State Cook, State Commander Pratt of the G. A. R., Lieutenant Colonel Sweeney of the regular army intelligence service, and William H. Doyle, commander of the State department of the American Legion, featured the opening session.

Reports of State department officers were read in the afternoon. The business session will be resumed at 9 o'clock this morning with consideration of resolutions offered by the various posts.

About 40 resolutions have been proposed thus far.

Bombshell By Vice-Commander

Junior Vice-Commander Charles Walde of Everett threw a bombshell into the session yesterday afternoon when he started to give his report for the year.

"I have gone into headquarters and been called a traitor," declared the vice-commander. "I appeared against Dr. Brides, former head of the Veterans' Bureau when told not to. I have given all of my time to the problems of the organization and I have been snubbed."

He declared that money from the recent Poppy Day drive of the Veterans of Foreign Wars was used by department officers instead of being used for the benefit of former service men who needed it.

The vice-commander was finally stopped by State Commander John H. Dunn, who declared him out of order.

"I have not been given any show to give a report," said Mr. Walde and sat down. The convention adopted the motion to have his report written and forwarded to department headquarte for consideration.

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Cont'd

...report of the committee on [illegible] recommended that more speed be shown in the construction of the home for tuberculosis patients at Rutland. He declared that the present facilities in that hospital are entirely inadequate and urged the men to find some way by which more beds may be provided and provided quickly. He also recommended that an investigation be made of the method of treatment of the patients.

Commander Dunn, in his report, commended the work which the men under him had done during the year and emphasized again the fact that "any service man, whether he is a member of the Veterans and the American [illegible] forcibly shown by [illegible] by the delegates to [illegible], State commander of [illegible]mander Doyle vigor- [illegible] "mismanagement" of [illegible]s Veterans' Bureau and [illegible]ans of Foreign Wars to [illegible] Legion in a correction [illegible]ich he said existed today [illegible]y bureau and government [illegible]he country.

[illegible]ain, head of the claim sec- [illegible]ocal Veterans' Bureau, and [illegible] the convention as a repre- [illegible] the bureau's head, Dr. Ed- [illegible]ossman, received a personal, [illegible]ssage from Commander Doyle, [illegible]clared.

"[illegible]ll you, Neil Cronin, that the po[illegible] of the present administration at Wa[illegible]ngton is to clean up the disabled man and junk him as soon as possible. They want only to get rid of him and get him out of the government's care. That is their only interest. The Congressional investigation of the Veterans' Bureau now going on is a contemptible joke."

Mayor Gives Address

When it came his turn to speak, Mr. Cronin criticised Mr. Doyle for talkng instead of actin; and said that it was not the fa[illegible] of emp[illegible] if there as any mismana[illegible]ement [illegible] the Legion commander's rem[illegible]ks emotional and sensational" and compared it to the Elevated railway patron who gets wrathy at conductors or motormen for something that is clearly the fault of the ones higher up.

Mayor Curley in his address said. "I would like to see every one of the 4,000,000 veterans of the World war enrolled in some organizations, for the men who did what you did will be needed. I believe it about time we stopped engaging in foreign wars for foreign rulers who have nothing in common with the United States. There is no divine right of kings and queens and our obligation is to our country and the best flag in the world, the Stars and Stripes."

Colonel Sweeney, representing Major General Andre Brewster and the First [illegible]ps Area, urged the men to stand behind the national defence act. He declared that the United States has never had a military policy and that because of lack of it the youth of the country have been slaughtered in every war. He appealed to the veterans to support and encourage the Citizens' Military Training Camp, the Organized Reserve and the National Guard.

A smoke talk, four boxing bouts and [illegible]vaudeville e[illegible]rtainment was [illegible] the veterans at the Scen[illegible] last night.

[illegible]or the parade and [illegible] gam[illegible]y the v[illegible]erans will be taken to [illegible]antasket Beach for the enjoyment of [illegible]aragon Park and other pleasures there in th[illegible]evening.

The [illegible] of officers is scheduled to ta[illegible] [illegible]t the business session at 2 o'c[illegible] tomorrow afternoon. In the evening a banquet will be served in Mechanics building. Monday afternoon the delegates will participate in the Bunker Hill celebration exercises in Charlestown.

Several sharp contests are looked for when various resolutions are presented to the convention this morning. Among the chief of the proposals over which sentiment is divided is the question of asking or "demanding" remunerative benefits to the men who saw service overseas.

A resolution which is considered likely to pass is one relating to the admission of overseas women who were of the enlisted personnel in France as members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. More than 200 such women are at present living in Massachusetts, according to estimates of department officers.

WORLD WAR VETERANS MARCHING BY WITH THE STARS AND STRIPES



COLORS OF WORLD [illegible] IN [illegible] PARADE

GLOBE - JUNE - 1928.

BUNKER HILL SHAFT VISITED BY 100,000

Congressman Garrett Delivers Oration—Charlestown People Keep Open House

Bunker Hill Day, the 148th anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, was celebrated yesterday in Charlestown under the most favorable conditions. Fully 100,000 visited the historic district.

Thousands grouped about Monument sq in the forenoon and witnessed exercises by the school children. As many more attended the athletic carnival at the Sullivan sq playground and at the William J. Barry playground; throngs of people assembled on the Monument grounds and listened to eloquent and inspiring addresses by Mayor James M. Curley, Hon Finis J. Garrett of Tennessee, and Congressman Tague.

The vast gathering of residents and visitors witnessed the largest and most spectacular military and civic parade that has been held in years and the celebration was brought to a fitting close with fireworks at Sullivan sq playground and band concerts in different parts of Charlestown.

Aside from slight fires occasioned by firecrackers there was not an incident to mar the celebration. The homes of the people of Charlestown were the scenes of merriment and joy. Hospitality was the watchword and thousands of friends availed themselves of the opportunity to visit and partake of Charlestown's hospitality. From doors and windows in residences from the Monument grounds, clubhouses and lawns, crowds witnessed the splendid parade, which was the chief feature of the celebration.

Following the parade the invited guests were entertained by Congressman Peter F. Tague at his home, 21 Monument sq.

Children's Entertainment

The children's entertainment was held at 10:30 on Monument sq, under the direction of Miss Julia C. Sullivan and Miss Julia Murphy, Boston school teachers. They were assisted by local school teachers, in charge of the various playgrounds, whose children took prominent parts in the exercises, including the Misses Frances McColgon and Agnes Lynch from the William J. Barry playground, Catherine M. Doherty of the Charlestown Heights playground and N. Margaret Carroll and Catherine D. Donahue of the Frederick D. Emmons playground.

Assisting the teachers were the Misses Elizabeth Ryan, Margaret O'Neil, Helen Bagley, Amy Heffernan, Mary McCarthy, Agnes Daley, Helen McFadden, Mrs Fred Graham and Mrs Teresa Feeney, who served ice cream and cake to the children at the high school following the exercises in the square.

The program consisted of playground exercises, dances, marches and songs. There were also folk dances and specialties by the talented children of Miss Helen M. Baker of Charlestown. The program was as follows: Singing, "America," by the school children's chorus of 200; songs, "Old Folks at Home" and "Old Kentucky," by the chorus; ring games by the children from the playgrounds, with the following songs, "Did You Ever See a Lassie," "Looby Lou" and "Soldier Boy." A quintet of children from the Prescott School gave folk dancing and a similar dance was given by the children from the Emmons playground, while they sang "See Saw," "Swing, Swing," and gave a flag drill.

An interesting part of the entertainment was a dancing recital by the pupils of Miss Baker, who presented the following numbers: Francis Windy and Ruth Ballou in a duet; Dorothy McCormick, Danse Vivante; Helen and Ruth Denehy, Pas de Deux; Louise Berry, Autumn; Virginia Frost, Jazz Baby; Alice Marshall, Irish dance; Mary Interlandi, toe dance; Frances Windy, skating dance, and Ruth Ballou, patriotic dance. Mary Graham, one of the most talented children of the group, gave a variety of specialty dances.

The exercises ended with a salute to the flag.

Exercises at Monument

At 2 in the afternoon patriotic exercises were held on the Bunker Hill Monument grounds, which were attended by a throng of people. Chairs were arranged on the grounds in a semicircle, and from a stand draped with the National colors eloquent ora[tions] delivered by orators, the principal speaker being Hon Finis J. Garrett of Tennessee, a Democratic member of Congress.

The exercises opened with a brief address by Congressman Peter F. Tague, who introduced Mayor James M. Curley.

Congressman Garrett said in part:

"Small wonder every great library in the world has its volumes upon the story of Bunker Hill; Small wonder the tale has been told where ever since men have studied upon freedom and yearned for liberty. Its message is not for Massachusetts alone; not for America alone. It is for all the world through all the centuries.

"The story does not grow stale by repetition; its philosophy is too appealing to the hearts and consciousness of men for that. It freshens in the telling; it inspires in the reiteration; it is a thing of vast moment in the annals of the ages.

"The Declaration of Independence followed as a logical, an almost inevitable sequence of Bunker Hill."

Club Entertainments

Following the military and civic parade in the afternoon there were receptions and entertainment in various clubhouses of Charlestown.

In the evening great crowds of people gathered at Sullivan sq and witnessed a beautiful display of fireworks.

Band concerts were given in Hayes sq by the 101st Regiment Band, at the Emmons playground by the Commonwealth Band, Charlestown Heights by Mawhinney Military Band, and at the reviewing stand, High st, by Hughes Military Band. Popular music and patriotic selections were rendered at each concert.

The "midway" at Sullivan sq, Charlestown, which opened at 5 yesterday morning, closed at midnight. All day long and all night great crowds of people enjoyed the variety of attractions and children enjoyed rides on the merry-go-round. Games of all sorts attracted spectators and affording them much amusement. There were refreshment booths on hand for the thirsty, and they were well patronized.

CONGRESSMAN TAGUE HOLDS OPEN HOUSE

Congressman and Mrs Peter F. Tague, together with Mr and Mrs James P. Maloney of Charlestown, yesterday held "open house" at Congressman Tague's residence in Monument sq throughout the holiday. Many invited guests and friends viewed the parade from Congressman Tague's residence and in the evening enjoyed a program of entertainment.

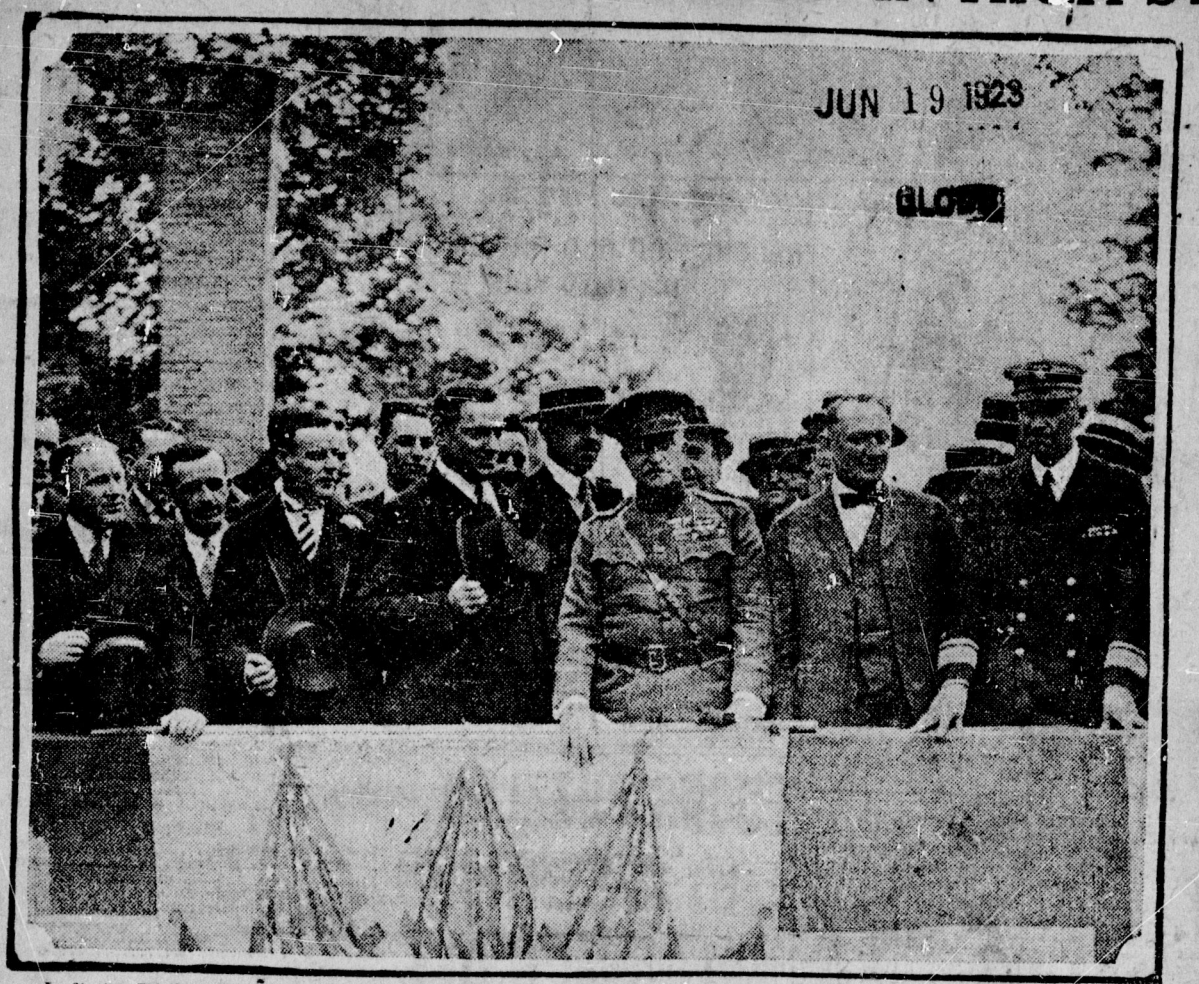
Among the guests present were: Congressman and Mrs Finis J. Garrett of Tennessee, Congressman W. J. Connery of Lynn, Mayor Edward W. Quinn of Cambridge, Rear Admiral Louis DeSteiguer, Gen Andre Brewster, Brig Gen Mark Hersey, Capt B. Finan, Col George Smyser, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, Fire Commissioner Theodore A. Glynn, Capts Cunningham, Bissett, Pottel, and John F. Buckley; Col Alla Hingston, Supt John Mason of the Army Base.

Sandish Wilcox, secretary to Mayor Curley, Mr and Mrs Robert Harris of Tennessee, Mr and Mrs James P. [illegible] of Tennessee, Lieut Theodore W[illegible]g U. S. N., Postmaster William Young of Woburn, Mr and Mrs C. F. Keating of Dorchester, Mr and Mrs Herbert J. Hickey of Dorchester, Mr and Mrs Patrick Kyle of Charlestown, Mr and Mrs Frank D. Blake of Charlestown, Miss Catherine Blake, Mr and Mrs Bernard F. Tague, Francis Tague, Capt and Mrs Philip A. Tague.

Mr and Mrs William Carlin, Mr and Mrs M. C. O'Neill of Brookline, Mr and Mrs Carroll of Brookline, Mr and Mrs Michael C. O'Neill Jr of Everett, Mr and Mrs Harvey Collins of Woburn, Mr and Mrs William O'Hearn of Lincoln, Mr and Mrs John Flynn, George and William Dee of Lynn, "Gus" Marley, Georgetown star; Francis E. Heed, Joseph G. Toland, Miss Ella Jones, William O'Donnell of Dorchester and Thomas O'Connell.

GLOBE - JUNE-19-1923.

MEN WHO REVIEWED COLUMN AS IT PASSED STAND ERECTED IN HIGH ST



Left to Right—Fire Commissioner Glynn, Chairman C. J. McCarthy, Mayor Curley, Maj Gen Brewster, Congressman Garrett and Rear Admiral De Steizuer.

REVIEWING STAND ON HIGH ST.



TRANSCRIPT - JUN-21-1923. D1

CURLEY SEVERELY BLAMED

Finance Commission on Stuart Street Extension

D-1

Increased Damage Awards Are Condemned

Flagrant Disregard of City's Interests

TRANSCRIPT

Former Mayor Matthews Completely Cleared

JUN 21 1923

Flagrant disregard of the city's interests in approving increased awards for damages resulting from the extension and widening of Stuart street is the charge which the Finance Commission brings against Mayor Curley, in a communication long expected. The commission outlines its case at length, and includes in it a complete exoneration of former Mayor Nathan Matthews, trustee of property along Stuart street, taken by the city, who has been severely criticised by Mayor Curley since he assumed the office of chief executive for the second time.

The commission points out that the total amount of damages originally awarded for land taken was $2,391,068.25, and the total betterments was $2,369,936.95, thus making the total cost to the city for taking land to make this street improvement $21,131.30. Of the fifty-five owners awarded damages for land taking, twenty-six accepted the original awards, amounting to $1,200,224. Twenty-five of the other twenty-nine owners who were entitled to damages have had their awards increased. Two were increased during Mayor Peters's administration to the extent of $196,786.50. All of these increased awards required the approval of the mayor. Within four months of Mayor Curley's inauguration he approved eight increases, amounting to $99,-174. Two of these cases the commission discussed in detail.

Property of Howe and Lebowich

"Several small parcels of property fronting on Eliot street and Tremont street, but excluding the corner, were owned equally by J. Murray Howe and Samuel Lebowich although carried in the name of William J. Stober, who had no interest in the property," the report says, "Mr. Howe has been in the real estate business in Boston for forty-six years. He has been called to court as an expert in many cases, and by the city of Boston itself. Mr. Lebowich has been in the real estate business about twenty years. The street commissioners awarded $124,370 damages for the taking made of this property.

"After this award was announced in September, 1921, Messrs. Howe and Lebowich presented to the Street Commissioners all the facts at their command that would justify increasing this award, but no increase was made by the Street Commissioners. According to the testimony of Mr. Howe before the Finance Commission, he and his partner believed that the award was satisfctory, but thought that they could probaby convince the Street Commissioners that it ought to be increased $10,000 or $15,000. Mr. Lebowich testified before the Finance Commission that he thought it ought to be increased by not less than $50,000. In January, 1922, Mr. Howe testified he believed the award would not be increased and was in favor of accepting it, while Mr. Lebowich maintained that they would fare better with the incoming administration. Mr. Howe also testified that Mr. Lebowich intended to handle the matter himself under the new administration and was certain that he would procure an increase.

"Finally, toward the last of January, 1922, Mr. Howe was ready and willing to accept the award of the Street Commissioners, and testified that he proposed to Mr. Lebowich that they go to the Street Commissioners and accept the award. Mr. Lebowich then offered to buy Mr. Howe's share of the claim on the basis of the award. Mr. Howe accepted and was paid by Mr. Lebowich one-half of $124,370, the amount of the award by the city. Thereafter, Mr. Lebowich filed a suit against the city and, without presenting any new evidence before the Street Commissioners, was awarded $160,000 on April 22, 1922, an increase of $35,630, which amount was paid on May 1, 1922, with the approval of your honor.

"If Mr. Lebowich had been compelled to pursue his remedy in court, as he had chosen to do when he brought suit, the fact that he had purchased of his associate, Mr. Howe, his interest in their joint claim against the city on the basis of the original award, would have been disclosed at the trial, and it is inconceivable that a jury would have fixed the damages to Mr. Lebowich on any other basis than that on which he bought his partner's share. There was no reason why the city should have hurried this settlement through as it did. The award was not bearing interest. It is clear that the city's side of the case was not fully prepared when the settlement was made. Before the case would have been reached for trial the city would have had ample time to prepare the case fully. In the opinion of the Finance Commission the settlement of this case by increasing the original award by over $35,000 was in flagrant disregard of the city's interests.

Gaskin Had Riley as Attorney

"The other case was that of Job E. Gaskin, [illegible] square feet of his land with the buildings, on Church and Grenville streets. The Street Commissioners awarded him the sum of $90,-340 in September, 1921. He was dissatisfied with the award and employed John F. Doherty, Esq., to represnt him before the Street Commissioners. Upon the coming in of the present administration, Mr. Doherty was discharged and Judge Thomas P. Riley of Malden was employed. A hearing was held before the Street Commissioners and the case presented by Judge Riley with the aid of two experts, and on April 12, 1922, the Street Commissioners awarded the sum of $125,089, an increase of $34,749, or over 38 per cent. No suit had been brought, no interest payments were running against the city, and the Law Department had not been consulted. This award was paid with Your Honor's approval on May 17, 1922.

"Job E. Gaskin testified before the Finance Commission that in accepting the increased award of $125,089 for 4725 square feet of land and the buildings thereon, he had suffered a loss of several thousand dollars. Yet in the same month that he had suffered this loss because of the city's alleged inadequate settlement of his claim, Mr. Gaskin purchased of George F. Whitcomb both his claim against the city for property taken at the corner of Broadway and Mahan place, and also about 324 square feet of land. Title to the land was [illegible]

D-2

Lloyd G. Taylor, a student at college. Notwithstanding that Mr. Gaskin was the real owner of this property, he appeared before the street commissioners as a real estate expert, without disclosing his ownership of the property. The city had awarded George F. Whitcomb, the owner of record when the land was taken, $27,340. Mr. Gaskin testified that he paid Mr. Whitcomb about $30,000 for the claim and for the 324 feet of land. In December, 1922, the city settled with Mr. Gaskin for $42,-000, an increase of $14,660, or fifty-four per cent. Mr. Gaskin's counsel was Joseph Lundy.

D-2

"Again, in September, 1922, Mr. Gaskin purchased of William Hoag et al, trustees, property at the junction of Columbus avenue and Grenville Place, taking title in the name of Frederick M. Durkee. The city had awarded $38,800 for this taking. Mr. Gaskin paid $39,900 for it, and in December, 1922, the city paid him $50,000.

"The evidence in this investigation compels the conclusion that the city officials gave too great weight and credence to values set up by claimants for the property taken. It is equally clear that the claimants accurately gauged the city officials in this regard. Mr. Gaskin went so far as to buy claims in the names of other persons and to appear before the Street Commissioners as an expert for these other persons. He wrote the Street Commissioners on June 10, 1922, ten days after he bought the George F. Whitcomb claim in the name of Lloyd G. Taylor, and stated in his letter, 'I have been requested to appraise the value of the estate 30-36 Broadway which was formerly owned by the Whitcomb estate.' He further stated: 'The minimum price for this land per square foot should be $20. When he made this statement he had just bought, at a net cost of $8.20 per square foot, the remaining portion of the Whitcomb land at the corner of Broadway and Stuart street.

"He further testified that he did not regard it as his duty to tell the Street Commissioners, when he appeared as an expert on the Whitcomb estate, that he was in fact the owner of it.

"Mr. Gaskin succeeded so well in impressing the Street Commisisoners as an expert in this case that later, when he bought the claim of William Hoag in September, 1922, taking title in the name of Frederick M. Durkee, he testified that he 'went down there (to the Street Commissioners) as an expert and convinced them.' It appears that there was no city official sufficiently vigilant to ascertain that when Mr. Gaskin thus presented himself a second time as an expert he was in fact the owner of the property, and it was not difficult to establish this fact.

D-3

Charges Against Matthews

The Finance Commission disposes of Mayor Curley's charges concerning the payment of damages to Nathan Matthews, trustee, for property taken by the city from Oxford terrace to Huntington avenue. It says: "The Finance Commission has been unable to find the slightest evidence to support any of them."

"Your honor's first charge is that the manner in which the award of $392,117 was paid to Nathan Matthews on Nov. 16, 1921, for his property taken in connection with the Stuart street widening was illegal. The commission finds that the property referred to was not owned by Mr. Matthews personally, as your charge indicated, but that Mr. Matthews held the property as trustee; that his interest in the property was only one-fifth of the whole; that the acceptance of the award was made at the direction of the owners of the other four-fifths; and that the manner of [illegible] award, as well as the [illegible]

JUNE-21-1923 D5 GLOBE-JUL-17-1923.

"Your honor's second charge, that 'Men were held up on the highways and byways and on threats to sell all property for unpaid taxes, money was forced into the treasurer's office to pay Nathan Matthews the amount of damages awarded him' is without the slightest evidence to support it. Moreover, the Commission finds that no money collected from taxes was used to pay this award, or any other award that was made on account of the widening of Stuart street. There is sufficient documentary evidence in the auditor's office at City Hall to establish this fact, and this evidence was available to your honor at the time you made these unwarranted charges.

"Your honor also charged that for the first time in its history the treasurer's office remained open after hours or until five o'clock in order that sufficient money might be raised to pay the damages awarded Nathan Matthews. The Commission finds no evidence to support this charge. On the day when the city paid the award to Nathan Matthews, trustee, an assistant corporation counsel, the assistant treasurer of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, Mr. Matthews and his counsel, the city auditor and the city treasurer, met at one o'clock for the purpose of accepting the award, receiving payment from the city, and discharging the mortgage on the property held by the Five Cents Savings Bank. This time was fixed to suit the convenience of Mr. Peters, who was then mayor, but he was unexpectedly called away. The parties remained in attendance in the auditor's office, which regularly remains open until five o'clock, and closed the transaction before that hour.

"This was not an unusual occurrence, in view of the amount of money involved. Mr. Mitchell, who was auditor of the city at that time, testified that many times the office of the auditor, with the attendance of the treasurer therein, has been kept open after hours for the purpose of closing a transaction. Not only did this happen many times during Mayor Peters's administration and during your honor's first administration, but in one case in your honor's first administration the auditor's office was kept open after hours and as late as half past six o'clock in the evening to complete the payment for some fire apparatus.

Curley Did Same Thing

"Your honor further charged that the payment made on November 16, 1921, to Nathan Matthews was illegal, because a sufficient number of bonds of the Stuart street loan had not been issued on that date. This charge is wholly unwarranted. The Commission finds that the mayor had given authority on that date to take money from another loan to make this payment on account of Stuart street, in the same way that your honor did within one week after coming into office in February, 1922, when you authorized the city auditor and city treasurer to take $1,000,000 from another loan account to pay obligations of the Stuart street widening. In both cases such action is authorized by Chapter 192 of the Acts of 1893, and was perfectly legal. Your honor had done this a number of times during your first term as mayor of the city of Boston, and must have been very familiar with the practice.

"The Finance Commission believes that the opposition of giving the present administration the opportunity to carry out a comprehensive plan of street widening in the city is due, in some degree at least, to the unwarranted statements made by your honor since you took office in February, 1922, concerning the awards of damages in the Stuart-street widening. At the same time your honor was [illegible] increases in the unpaid awards, such increases aggregating approximately $200,000, and allowing speculators who had bought awards practically at face value to receive later from the city increases from 28 per cent to 54 per cent over the awards.

"The commission recommends:

1.—That in future street widenings the Board of Street Commissioners hear the owners of land to be taken on the question of damages prior to making the awards.

2.—That the Street Commissioners, having given the parties interested an opportunity to be heard, and having awarded damages, shall thereafter make no changes in the awards.

3.—That all owners of property taken who refuse to accept their awards made by the Street Commissioners be left to their remedy in court."

D-5

Mayor Curley Comments on "the Latent Sense of Humor"

Calls Finance Commission's Report "Labored and Uninteresting Drool" and Offers Congratulations

Mayor Curley, in reply to the Finance Commission's report, signed by Chairman Michael H. Sullivan, says:

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt th's day of the labored and uninteresting drool submitted by the Finance Commission in defence of its own existence and its failure to safeguard the city from the acts of one Nathan Matthews, during the administration of my predecessor, the Hon. Andrew J. Peters.

"Your communication, I assume, was forwarded to me either through a mistake or as a matter of courtesy, presumably the former, since under the law it is the duty of the mayor to approve awards made by the Street Commission after favorable recommendation of the law department, and this provision of the statute was complied with in every case.

"Your elaborate contribution of ten full portions of Nathan Matthews's whitewash summed up in three small fillers at the conclusion, is so stupid in character as to deceive no one.

"I beg to congratulate your commission upon the latent sense of humor disclosed in the three recommendations, more particularly in the third—'that all owners of property taken who refuse to accept their awards made by the street commissioners be left to their remedy in court,' which, if followed in the case of the Stuart street widening after the precedent established in the Nathan Matthews's settlement, would have undoubtedly represented an increased cost to the city in the matter of the Stuart street awards greatly in excess of the amounts expended.

"The settlement made in the Nathan Matthews' case established, as your commission is fully aware, a standard of value nearly 100 per cent in excess of assessment and made it absolutely impossible for the city to permit any case where settlement could be made on a lower basis.

"The settlement was made in the Nathan Matthews case without protest from the Finance Commission during the administration of my predecessor, the Hon. Andrew J. Peters."

STILL FIGHTING GARAGE PERMIT

Hearing For Residents of Harvard St, Dorchester

JUL 17 1923

The executive committee of the City Council will give a public hearing tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock at the Sarah Greenwood School Hall, Harvard and Glenway sts, Dorchester, to those protesting against the granting of a permit for a garage at 8 and 10 Harvard st, Dorchester.

Last Friday the Street Commissioners granted a permit and it was approved by Mayor Curley. The residents of the Harvard-st section, however, have not lost hope of proving that the permit for the building of the garage was granted illegally, and intend to turn out in large numbers at the hearing. City Councilor Henry Hagan will preside.

The fight has been going on since 1921, and once before the Street Commissioners granted a permit, which was later recalled. Residents of the Harvard-st section say that the garage will be a menace because of its close proximity to schools, churches and a fire engine house.

Citizens of the section are wrought up because a petition containing 425 names and representing about 1200 persons disappeared from City Hall last January. The protest was filed with Mayor Curley and a few hours after he went South on a trip the permit for the garage was signed by Acting Mayor Brickley, who claimed he knew nothing about a protest on the matter.

HYDE PARK CHILDREN WILL HAVE OUTING

TRAVELER

JUL 1923

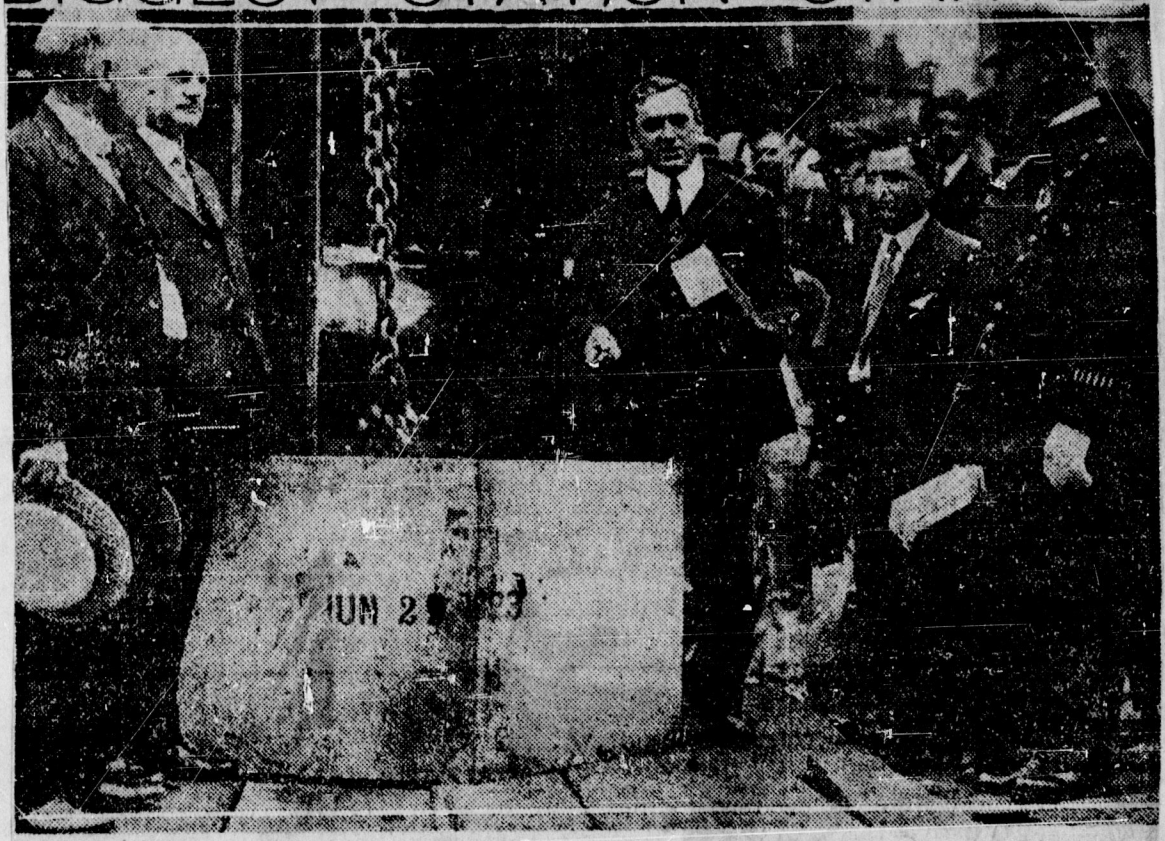
Mayor Acts When Told They Never Had Share in Fund

Mayor Curley will dip into his contingent fund to provide an outing for 600 Hyde Park children. He set Saturday, Sept. 1 as the day, after a delegation of Hyde Park residents complained to him yesterday that, although their town was annexed to Boston as far back as the administration of John F. Fitzgerald, they had never had a share in the Randidge fund for outings for poor children.

The mayor called in Institutions Commissioner Johnson, who admitted that there had never been a "Hyde Park day" excursion down the harbor, but said it was now so late in the season that he saw no way to change the schedule already made out. Mayor Curley promptly cut the Gordian knot by declaring he would find the money, anyway, and the city steamboat Michael J. Perkins will carry the excursionists, to the number of 600, to Rainsford Island.

AMERICAN – JUNE-22-1923.

BIGGEST STATION STARTED



American A-1

MAYOR CURLEY LAYS CORNERSTONE

Police Commissioner Wilson (second on left) and Superintendent of Police Crowley (in uniform on right) were present when the Mayor delivered the address at the laying of the corner stone of the new police building on Milk street today.

CURLEY LAYS CORNER STONE OF STATION 2

A-2

At noon today Mayor Curley laid the corner stone of Boston's newest and the world's largest police station, Station 2, at Milk and Sears streets. American

Station 2 will take the place of the old Station 2 in Court square, condemned more than a decade ago.

The Traffic Band and a detail from Division 20 under command of Captain Bernard J. Hoppe, formed at Quincy Market, and marched by way of Dock square, Adams square, Brattle street, Scollay square and Pemberton square to Police Headquarters.

Police Commissioner Wilson, Superintendent Crowley, a detail from headquarters and representatives of all divisions there joined the procession, marched to City Hall and escorted Mayor Curley and a group of city officials to the site of the new building. The corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

Mayor Curley said that while the expenditure for the police department represented 17 per cent. of the whole city expenditure it did not mean that there was a proportionate disregard for the law on the part of Boston's citizens.

"It is a wise expenditure," he said, "I believe in preparedness and if we teach these policemen to shoot straight it will have served useful purpose."

The mayor said that the example set by the city could be well followed by the federal government and that a proper program of national defense, a respect for the constitutional rights and liberties of the people would be better than speeches smacking of peace and harmony.

In a bronze box which was set in the cornerstone were copies of the Boston American and other newspapers with the exception of one afternoon newspaper, photographs of Mayor Curley, Commisioner Wilson and Superintendent Crowley, a police badge and police records.

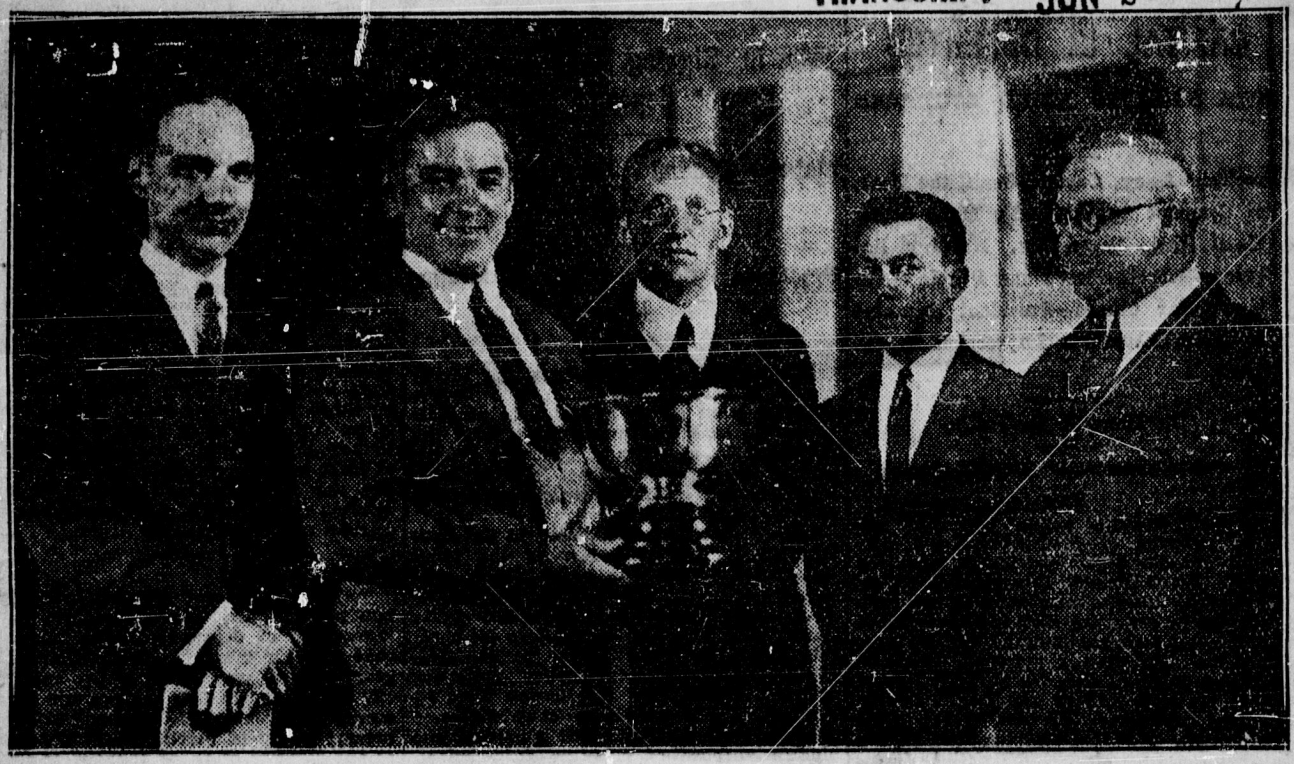
The invocation was delivered by Rev. D. B. Aldrich of St. Paul's Cathedral. A-3

Station 2, designed by Architect James Purdon, will be ten stories high above the basement, and will have an approximate floor space of 60,000 square feet. Including the land, it is estimated the new police station will cost $650,000.

TRANSCRIPT - JUNE - 23 - 1923.

New Tennis Trophy from Design by Paul Revere

TRANSCRIPT JUN 23 1923



(Transcript Photo by Colby)

Mayor Curley Presents Bowl for Municipal Tennis Tournament

Left to Right—A. Nicholas Reggio, Mayor Curley, George W. Wightman, Acting President of the United States Lawn Tennis Association; C. Desmond Wadsworth, William P. Long, Deputy Commissioner of Boston's Park Department

BOSTON'S first municipal lawn tennis championship, open to any resident of the city who is not a member of any private tennis club, will begin a week from today at 5.30 o'clock at the Franklin Field courts and the winners of the singles and doubles tournaments will be sent to St. Louis to engage in the national municipal championships which start Aug. 8.

Boston's city officials are coöperating to the fullest extent with the lawn tennis officials and Mayor James M. Curley this afternoon presented a challenge bowl for the winner of the tournament. This bowl, of hammered silver and a reproduction in style and form of a famous bowl designed and made by Paul Revere in 1768, will become the property of the player first winning it three times. The champion's name will be inscribed on the trophy each year.

Mayor Curley presented the bowl to William P. Long, deputy commissioner of the city park department, who will aid in conducting the tournament. Present at the mayor's office were George W. Wightman, acting president of the U. S. L. T. A. and chairman of the national municipal tennis committee, and two members of the Boston municipal tennis committee, C. Desmond Wadsworth and A. Nicholas Reggio. Mayor Curley spoke of the desire of the city to foster a sport that can do so much for the physical and mental development of the citizens and referred to it as the "fastest of all games."

Entries will close at 6 P. M., Saturday, with John A. Lane, assistant physical director of the bath division, who will act as referee. He can be reached at Franklin Field, Dorchester. There is no age limit and no entrance fee. Gold and silver medals will be awarded.

TRANSCRIPT – JUN-27-1923.

No Police Building So Large as This

TRANSCRIPT JUN 27 1923



New Home for Division 2 and the Traffic Squad

Next Friday at Noon, Mayor Curley Will Lay the Cornerstone of the Long-Delayed Structure Which Will Rise at the Corner of Milk and Sears Streets and Thus Take the Place of the Insanitary Building in City Hall Avenue and the Cramped Quarters in Faneuil Hall Market

TEN stories and a basement, occupying 60,000 square feet of floor area, will be provided in the building to be erected at the corner of Milk and Sears streets for the police of the second division in City Hall avenue, the traffic squad and the property department. The architect, James Purdon; the engineer, Burtis Brown; the late police commissioner, Edwin U. Curtis, and meets with similar approval by the present commissioner, Herbert A. Wilson.

The building, including land, which will cost approximately $650,000, will be of steel construction, with brick and granite walls, concrete floors and roof and terra cotta partitions. In the basement there will be a gun range, oil-burning boilers, ma-

nard J. Hoppe commanding, will march from the quarters of the traffic squad, in the Faneuil Hall Market, through Dock square, Brattle square, Brattle street, and Scollay square to Pemberton square and thence escort Police Commissioner Herbert A. Wilson and Superintendent Michael H. Crowley, with a detail from police headquarters to City Hall.

Here the [illegible]

Continued on page 8

TRANSCRIPT - JUNE-27-1923

(1)

...largest police building in ...world. Next Friday noon the corner ... will be laid, and from that time construction will go on rapidly.

The public will recall the trouble which started in Mayor Curley's first administration and ended during the Peters administration over the site for the structure, and the amount of publicity which has been given to the insanitary and totally inadequate quarters which the police of the second division have occupied for many years. Though the location of the new building may not be the best that could have been provided, in the heart of the downtown district, it was acceptable to ...china rooms, seized liquor storerooms and the janitor's quarters. The first floor will be occupied by the station 2 police, the quarters embracing a guardroom, cell-room with fifteen cells; signal room, special officers' rooms, kitchen, a four-car garage and lavatories. The second to fourth floors, inclusive, with contain bedrooms for eight superior officers and sixty bedrooms for patrolmen. The fifth and sixth floors will be occupied by the traffic division, bedrooms being provided for two hundred men. The seventh to ninth floors, inclusive, will be for the property department, and the tenth floor will contain the drill hall.

At 11.30 A. M. on Friday the traffic band of the police department, with a detail of patrolmen from division 20, Captain Berby a detail from station 2, under Captain Perley S. Kneeland, and a detail from the property department under Captain Charles W. Searles, as escort to Mayor Curley and Superintendent of Public Buildings Fred J. Kneeland. Thence the line of march will be: School street to Washington, to State, to Broad, to Milk, to Sears street.

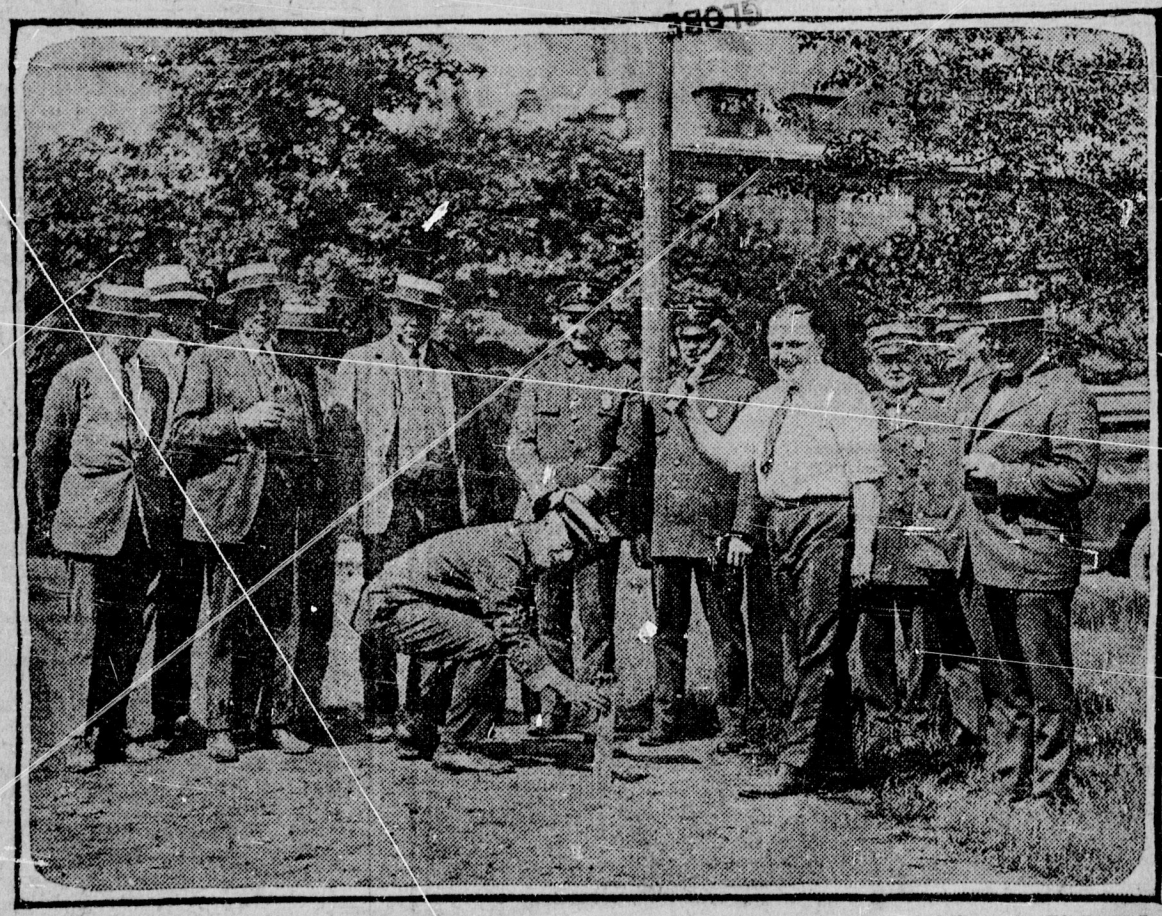
The ceremonies will begin at noon with the singing of "America," led by the band, and continue with introduction by Superintendent Kneeland, invocation by Rev. Donald B. Aldrich, St. Paul's Cathedral, and an address by the mayor, who at the close of his remarks will lay the cornerstone. The programme will close with response by Commissioner Wilson, and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

GLOBE - JULY-10-1923.

FIRST STAKE DRIVEN ON LAND IN FENWAY TAKEN FOR NEW FIRE ALARM STATION

JUL 10 1923

39075



Chief John O. Taber holding stake, Fire Commissioner Glynn with hammer. Others in Picture, Left to Right—John S. Murphy, engineer; Arthur A. Shurtleff, landscape architect; Charles A. Coolidge, park commissioner; Richard Shaw, J. B. Shea, park commissioner; John Crehan, aid to commissioner; William Ryan, aid to chief; Richard Donohue, assistant superintendent of fire alarm; Aaron Tapp, William P. Long, park commissioner.

DRIVING THE FIRST STAKE ON SITE OF FIRE ALARM HEADQUARTERS.

Fire Commissioner Theodore A. Glynn, with the assistance of Chief John O. Taber, of the Boston Fire Department yesterday afternoon drove the first stake on the land taken in the Fenway, at the Westland-av entrance, for the erection of the new $500,000 station for the fire alarm system of Boston.

The stake-driving ceremonies took place in the presence of the members of the Boston Park Commission and officers and men of the Fire Department. The plans and specifications will be prepared immediately by the Park Commissioners and it is expected that they will be completed by the Municipal Printing Department so that requests for bids for the erection of the station will be advertised for within six weeks.

According to the engineers and architects who were present yesterday, with whom Commissioner Glynn and Chief Taber consulted, the structure will be ready for the installation of the fire alarm apparatus early next Spring.

It is the hope of Commissioner Glynn that the dedication of the new station can take place during the convention of the New England Fire Chiefs' Association, which will be held in this city next year.

TELEGRAM - JUNE 29 1923

DR. MAHONEY WRITES LETTER TO MAYOR EXPLAINING RAID

Is Mayor Curley lined up with the rotten meat dealers against the people and the health board?

JUN 29 1923

If he is not, why did he demand an explanation of the action of the board of health in seizing tons of rotten food and dead lobsters which were about to be sold to the people?

TELEGRAM

Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, health commissioner, today had to write an apologetic letter to the mayor, explaining why he seized the rotten food.

Curley's demand for an explanation was not made public through the million-dollar press bureau but Dr. Mahoney innocently let the cat out of the bag when he says in the very first line of his apology:

"In compliance with your request I am submitting a statement of the food condemnations of this department."

Did Curley protest and say that the rotten meat would not have been placed on the market?

Did he try to furnish an alibi for the rotten meat dealers?

If he did not, why does Dr. Mahoney in his letter to the mayor make this plea:

"While it is true that perhaps some of the condemned goods would not have been placed on the market, it is the positive opinion of the market inspectors that a considerable quantity would be foisted on the public."

If Dr. Mahoney feels compelled to insist that the rotten meat would have been sold to the people, it must be because the mayor insisted that it would not have been.

And Dr. Mahoney's statement, quoting the inspectors, proves The Telegram's charges that the rotten, crawling meat was to be sold the people of Boston.

And the most creepy statement in Dr. Mahoney's report says that he had to seize 250 pounds of lobsters because "unscrupulous dealers boiled the lobsters while dead."

Imagine boiling dead lobsters, and then selling the decaying carcasses to men and women to have them give the rotten lobster meat to their little children!

And Dr. Mahoney must have felt that he had to go farther to convince the mayor, for he has appended this list of seizures of rotten food:

Veal, 4789 pounds, sweetbreads, 90 pounds; plucks, 70 pounds; livers, 27 pounds; tongues, 19 pounds; hearts, 3 pounds; frogs' legs, 46 doz.; pork, 134 pounds; kidneys, 6 pounds; olives, 20 gals.; mutton, 104 pounds; poultry, 88 pounds; grapefruit, 15 boxes; canteloupes, 25 crates.

Recent Fire Apparatus Accidents Are Cause

A board of inquiry was appointed yesterday by Fire Commissioner Theodore A. Glynn to sit upon all accident cases in which apparatus owned by the Boston fire department might be involved.

The action was taken following a series of accidents in which drivers of department apparatus were said to have been at fault. Fire Commissioner Glynn places the burden of the blame for accidents directly upon the shoulders of company commanders, saying: Attention is called to the fact that on practically all the apparatus now in service the officer rides alongside the chauffeur, when possible, and is, therefore, primarily responsible for its operation."

POST - JULY - 10 - 1923

COUNCIL O. K.'S NEW STATUTE

Medical Examiner Will Get Expense Money

Medical Examiner Magrath was attacked by Councilman Gilbody yesterday in the City Council for "leaving his work to be done by his assistants while he receives $100 or $200 a day going here and there testifying as a medical expert."

The discussion came on the acceptance of the special statute increasing the allowance for clerical expenses of Medical Examiner Magrath and Leary by $1500 each. The statute was accepted.

By the acceptance of another special act the Council awarded $2500 to Carl H. Grote, father of Henry C. Grote of Jamaica Plain, who was killed in the police strike of Sept. 1919 by a State guardsman.

The sum of $35,000 was transferred from the Soldiers' Relief appropriation to the Park Department for repairs to Commonwealth avenue between Sutherland avenue and Washington street, Brighton.

The council adjourned for three weeks.

POST - JULY - 6 - 1923

CHARGE OF FAVORITISM ON GARAGE

JUL 6 1923

JUL 1923

Declares Anyone Who Knows Game Can Get Permit

Boost

Charges "that if anyone knows the game he can get a garage permit" and that "a proper amount of persuasion is necessary," were made by William A. Davidson of 44 Harvard street, Dorchester, at an exciting hearing before the street commissioners yesterday on the application of Schwartz and Parner for a permit for a public garage to hold 200 cars and tanks for 1500 gallons of gasolene at 8 and 10 Harvard street, Dorchester.

SECURES INJUNCTION

The permit was once granted after having been previously refused three times and then Davidson secured an injunction from the Equity Division of the Superior Court against the use of building a garage on the ground that he as an abuttor did not receive the statutory notice.

Davidson was the principal remonstrant and after repeated insinuations of "persuasions" and "knowing the game," which Chairman J. H. L. Noyes endeavored to stop, he came to an impassioned end by declaring that "the Board of Street Commissioners might as well be abolished and the Mayor sign all the permits."

Claim Chairman Unfair

Charges of unfairness against Chairman Noyes were made by Mrs. F. N. Carleton of 8 Harvard park, representing the Dorchester League of Women Voters, and Mrs. Emma A. Norton of 7 Harvard street. They said he was not giving the remonstrants a fair show.

Other protestants against the permit were R. G. Wilson, 44 Kenwood street; Cornelius Shea, 14 Harvard street; Mrs. C. W. Knox, Radcliffe street, vice-president of the Mothers and Homemakers' Club; Mrs. Mary V. Ridge, 15 Gaylord street; Mary A. Collins, 35 Barry street; Mrs. Catherine A. McIntosh, 13 Harvard street; Mary E. Everrood, 430 Washington street, representing the Dorchester Centre Improvement Association; Mrs. W. E. Mulet, 3 Bowdoin avenue, and Mrs. Anne V. Sullivan, 21 Nottingham street, representing the Dorchester Women's Civic Club. The basis of protest was the proximity of two primary schools and a fire engine house.

The Board took the matter under advisement.

TELEGRAM - JUN - 27 - 1923

CURLEY POSES AS CHAMPION AND WRITES RED HOT LETTER

TELEGRAM

But No One Believes Tale of Press Agent and Everyone Scents Scheme to Make Political Capital

JUN 27 1923

Negroes of Boston are furious over the latest play by politicians at city hall.

After appointing Charles C. Dogan, a colored boy, to read the declaration of independence from the balcony of the old state house on July Fourth, Mayor James M. Curley made public a "letter" in which "three gentlemen from North Carolina" protest against the appointment.

"Jim" comes back with a copy of a letter in which he blasts out the three mythical "gentlemen from North Carolina" in what is regarded as a plain attempt to dupe the colored voters into casting their ballots for Curley and his gang.

The mayor's office, if city hall pols can be believed, is being flooded with such letters from members of the Ku Klux Klan. From all parts of the country are coming messages protesting against allowing the Dogan boy to speak, these "pols" assert.

But the colored residents of the city tear aside the mask of "guardian angel," under the guise of which Curley hopes to gain votes, and brand the latest stunt as a plain attempt to secure the colored votes.

The three mythical gentlemen—"Thomas F. Armstrong, J. Frank McClelland and Frank Dalton"—are supposed to have informed the mayor that they were former Bostonians and "still residents of Boston in spirit if not in body."

But these three gentlemen, the negroes claim, aren't real at all. They are just inventions of the minds of certain persons who wish to swing the colored vote at the next election. For "Smiling Jim" has issued a long statement, in which he takes issue with the "three mysterious gentlemen from North Carolina." He wants to show the colored people that he is good to them.

AMERICAN - JUNE - 30 - 1923

Collecting Water Bills

Mayor's Campaign Reduces Amount Outstanding by More Than $230,000

American

JUN 30 1923

Our attention has been called to the good work of the Curley administration in collecting outstanding water bills. Some opposition has been made to the vigorous efforts to collect these bills, but we think the people ought to know the situation before they decide against the collection crusade.

The Water Service Income Branch of the city government reports that an investigation made last Summer revealed a very unusual condition in that branch. Favoritism or gross negligence was evident in the department. Some users of water were allowed to use city water for years and run up a bill of thousands of dollars without paying a cent, until in 1917, three-quarters of a million dollars was owed to the city in unpaid and outstanding water bills, and in 1922 $1,300,000 was owed.

Mr. Curley's campaign to reduce these unpaid bills has resulted in the largest collection ever known in the history of the city. It reduced the outstanding amount of unpaid water bills by more than $230,000.

We presume that these collections have all been made without undue hardship to deserving delinquents. We have heard no complaints from those who were honestly unable to pay their water bills.

Under the circumstances the Mayor appears to be doing a thorough and good job.

ADVERTISER - JUNE - 28 - 1923

MRS. CURLEY 'THE IDEAL WIFE,' MAYOR SAYS

JUN 28 1923

Pays Notable Tribute to His Mate on Their 17th Wedding Anniversary

ADVERTISER

By KATHERINE DONOVAN.

"The ideal wife of today is a chum to her husband and a devoted mother to her children. She is sufficiently old-fashioned to be a real home maker, and sufficiently modern to make him proud of her in public.

"I don't see many of these ideal wives nowadays. My own is the best example I know."

These are the precepts laid down by Mayor James M. Curley, who last night, on his seventeenth wedding anniversary, discussed his standards for wifehood and gave some constructive advice to girls.

CHOSE THE "IDEAL WIFE"

Incidentally, the Mayor paid tribute to Mrs. Curley, who recovered from her recent serious illness sufficiently to join with him in the family festivities.

"I chose my 'ideal wife' 17 years ago, and I only wish I had found her many years before that," His Honor smiled. "If I had the choosing to do over again, I'd choose the same wife. Our happiness has been as perfect as I could desire."

Mayor Curley discussed the ideal woman on the breezy veranda of his shore estate at Kenberma. Great vases of flowers, sent in honor of the occasion, flanked the porch.

Mrs. Curley, however, chose to wear a corsage of blue forget-me-nots which the Mayor and his two smallest sons had gathered for her in the near-by woods.

"I don't believe in the wife who sacrifices everything for her children and leaves nothing for her husband. She should be ready, I believe to share his good times and to be a real 'pal' to him.

"Since my own marriage, I have never gone anywhere without Mrs. Curley, barring a few stag banquets and public affairs where there were no women guests.

MAKES IDEAL HOME

She makes my home an ideal spot, and is a devoted mother. She is the best example I can point to in discussing an ideal wife."

The modern girl, Mayor Curley stated, should guard against becoming over-absorbed in work which takes her from home.

"I believe in modernity, but not when it means neglect of the duties of wifehood," Mayor Curley said. "Every woman, however, owes it to herself and her husband to be intellectually alert, well-read, and sufficiently informed to make him proud of her in public."

TELEGRAM - JUNE-27-1923

TELEGRAM

ON CANDIDATES

Who will be the next governor of Massachusetts?

The Republicans have eliminated themselves by their utter inability to administer public affairs, by the disgraceful conduct of the party bosses, by the notorious weakness of Cox's record. If the Republicans nominate Lieut.-Gov. Fuller they do so with little hope of victory, for his attendance record as a member of the national Congress would be enough to remove him from the list of possibilities.

The Democrats can elect a governor, that the cheap Democratic bosses cannot. The cheap Democratic bosses for years have sold out to the Republicans and have been the trick pullers of the Lodge gang.

JUN 27 1923

The Boston Telegram will be able to name the man who will be the next gubernatorial candidate of the Democratic party because The Telegram will prove to the Democratic voters just how they have been double-crossed and sold out and trimmed for years by men who claimed to be Democrats, but who were, in reality, soupers hiding underneath Lodge's table.

Some of the men who would like to be the Democratic candidate for governor have pushed themselves into the contest and no one but themselves is interested in their ambitions. James M. Curley is out of the fight. He has no chance of ever winning any office in Boston or Massachusetts, but The Telegram can suggest a job for him. He can sell insurance or sewing machines or he can have charge of the janitors in the Little building for the Duke of Concord could find a place for him there.

The men seriously mentioned as possible candidates are Peter F. Sullivan of Worcester, John F. Fitzgerald, Joseph Ely of Westfield, Andrew J. Peters, Michael F. Phelan of Lynn and James J. Storrow.

The Telegram is quite sure of this: that there will be no fight at the primaries, a fight financed and staged by Republicans so that fake candidates can create factions and develop bitterness. The Republicans have been able to wreck the Democratic party very often, but they will do it no more.

It was by dividing the Democrats that the Republicans elected Calvin Coolidge, who ran away from the police strike and did not stop running until he reached Washington as vice president. It was by dividing the Democrats again that the Republicans elected Channing Cox.

And when the Democrats are about to nominate a senator, The Telegram will have many interesting truths to tell. These truths told by The Telegram will go far to decide if the nominee will be David I. Walsh, William A. Gaston or someone else.

The Democrats, eliminating trickery, have a great opportunity before them. They can elect a senator and governor just as they can elect a president, and a Massachusetts man may be the presidential nominee, for William A. Gaston today is being seriously accepted as a possibility.

Continued next page.

TEL - JUNE - 27 - 1923

TRAVELER · JUN - 22 - 1923

THE WOMAN IN THE ATTIC

The mayor of the people is in City Hall. His automobile, supported by the people, is at the door. His mansion in Jamaica Way, is cool and comfortable but, if one warm breath should reach it, the seashore and mountains would offer relief to the mayor of the people.

And one of his people, a woman of 80 years, a woman who has had a life of labor, today is dying in a Boston attic, a windowless attic, an airless attic. There the hot sun beats down through a skylight. There no water touches the parched lips.

And City Hall sends agents to look at her and they refuse to take her from that attic and place her in a hospital so that this, her dying day, may be spent in some comfort.

City Hall says: No.

The old woman may stay there in that hole, stay there until she dies.

If a dog were shut up in an attic today, a dying dog, men and women would be rushing to the courts for writs to demand that the animal be removed and cared for, but an old woman is dying and no one cares. City Hall is too busy playing dirty politics to think of a woman of 80 years dying, alone, uncared for in an attic.

When next you go to the polls remember the woman in the attic!

New Municipal Garage



TRAVELER

Architect's drawing of the new municipal garage on Albany street.

To Be on Albany Street, of Concrete Construction, Two Stories High, Will Cost $152,490, and Be Ready Nov. 1

JUN 29 1923

Contract for the new municipal garage for the public works department in Albany street has been awarded to John B. Dolan, who bid $152,490.

The garage will house automobiles and trucks for the public works department, and will also contain a repair shop. It will be two stories high, of re-enforced concrete, with a frontage of 124 feet on Albany street and a depth of 220 feet. It will be heated by oil-burning boilers, and will be equipped with a sprinkler system.

Obnoxious gases usually in garages will be taken out by high-speed ventilators. Showers and lavatories will be furnished with hot and cold water.

Concrete girders, on a 55-foot span, will support the second story of the garage, making them probably the largest concrete girders inside a building in New England. The second floor is entered by a ramp and also is served by a five-ton elevator.

There will be an office and gas station on the first floor, so that cars may be served going in and out of the garage through the main entrance. The building will be ready for occupancy on or about Nov. 1. The architects and engineers are Mulhall & Holmes, 248 Boylston street.

100 HOUSES TO SELL AT $7,000

Conservation Bureau Plans Body Blow at Rent-Gouging Landlords

JUN 22 1923

The City of Boston has struck a body blow at the housing shortage.

Announcement was made yesterday by the chairman of the Boston Conversation Bureau, that the city has obtained an option on a large tract of land in Dorchester and will build 100 two-family houses which will be turned over to 200 families at a cost of less than $7,000 each.

TRAVELER

This is the first step taken by a municipality to come to the aid of persons of limited means in their fight for a home.

SEVEN YEARS TO PAY.

According to the present plans the families to whom the houses are turned over will have them paid for by the end of seven years. Each house will be situated in a plot of 3600 square feet of land, and will have two small garages to each lot. The houses will be of brick and will be constructed of the very best materials obtainable.

A committee of two bankers, two real estate men, two architects and two engineers and contractors has been appointed to carry on the work of building and see that everything is done properly.

SAVING OF $5,000.

In addition to solving the sousing probem for 200 familes the present plan will add a total of $15,000 a year to the city's tax receipts.

Each house will contain five rooms, alcove and bath room on the ground floor, and six rooms with a bath room on the second floor. The basement will be divided into two parts, with a separate heating unit for each dwelling. Contracts will be placed for the digging of the cellars by steam shovel and for the building of the basement cellars of concrete. The brick work, plumbing, hardware, trim, etc., will all be placed under separate contracts, and if possible no contractor will be awarded more than one block.

Under present conditions it is estimated that the ordinary building speculator would have to spend at least $3,000 for each house more than the above esimate and an individual purchaser of such a house would have to pay at least $12,000 so that the plan practically proposes to make a present of at least $5,000 to $6,000 to each of the fortunate citizens who are able to secure a deed to one of these houses.

TRAVELER - JUNE - 27 - 1923

Confident Province St. Widening Will Win Out

Mayor Curley Expects Council Will Pass Necessary $500,000 Loan Bill—Holds Nathan Matthews Back of Opposition

TRAVELER JUN 27 1923

The Province street widening project is expected to go through the city council despite any possible opposition from the finance commission, and from the litigation begun by 10 leading citizens, headed by Charles P. Curtis, who have appealed to the courts for a restraining writ. Mayor Curley charges that the opposition has been inspired by former Mayor Matthews.

Six votes are needed for the $500,000 loan bill, and as only Councilmen Hagan, Healey and Lane are on record against it, and Healey thus voted "without prejudice," and only in protest against rushing the matter through, there is said to be little likelihood it will be defeated.

ASSESSED VALUATIONS

Chairman Noyes of the street commission has prepared the following table of assessed valuations on both Province street land and buildings, of properties from which takings will be made for the widening to a 50-foot [illegible] to Bromfield street:

	Sq. Ft. Land.		Bldgs.	Total.
G. U. Crocker et al trus..	5583	$359,895	$50,000	$409,895
Mass Gen Hosp	2094	83,760	—	83,760
Oly'ia R'y Co..	1704	68,160	—	68,160
Boston 5-Cents Savings Bank	3278	334,356	55,100	389,456
R. H. Gardner et al trus....	360	36,000	5,000	41,000
State Street Trust Co.....	93	3,720	2,000	5,720
Total.....		$885,891	$112,100	$997,991

SEES BIG SAVING

The trustees of the Five Cent Savings Bank have offered to give the city the present old building on the corner of Province street and School street assessed at $55,100, provided no betterments are assessed. Similar offers, as to other buildings, which will have to be razed, are made by the owners of the George U. Crocker property, and other parcels, so that the mayor declares a third of a million which the street improvement might cost will be saved.

The Five Cents Savings Bank building dates back only 65 years, so that although hopelessly out of date, it is comparatively modern when compared with King's Chapel, the Parker House, City Hall and the old building on the corner of Schpol and Washington streets, formerly known as the "Old Corner Bookstore." But the bank site is hallowed and historic ground, for on it once stood the first "Catholic church" erected in Boston, the "Church of the Catholic Society," composed of French Huguenots, built in 1788. The Second Universalist Church stood close by, where the Rev. Hosea Ballou was ordained in 1817, and where in 1848 the Rev. A. A. Miner succeeded him, both famous preachers.

When the new line of Province street is established, the Five Cents Savings will have a frontage of 100 feet on Province street, and 80 on School, and will erect a new $2,000,000 home.

The "Old Corner Bookstore" business, which migrated from its original location to Bromfield street some years ago, must find some other habitat, as the building it occupies at Bromfield and Province streets, will be razed. This is assessed at $50,000, and George U. Crocker offers to give it to the city, provided no claim for betterments is made.

PROVIDES NEW PLAYGROUND

City Council Responds to Dorchester Demand, Votes More Money for Garage and Rose Garden, and Acts for Fire Station

GLOBE JUN 12 1923

Several appropriations were made by the City Council yesterday, including $50,000 for a playground in the vicinity of Magnolia and Ceylon streets and Columbia road, Dorchester; an additional $25,000 for the municipal garage on Albany street; a transfer of $3067 from the appropriation of the South Boston gymnasium to the C. J. Lee Playground; a loan of $60,000 for a new engine house at Summer and Orleans streets, East Boston, and $25,000 from the Parkman Fund income for the Franklin Park rose garden.

The Council voted to accept an act of the Legislature authorizing an increase of $1500 in the expenditures of the Suffolk County medical examiners, making the total $7500, instead of $6000, and then, on motion of Mr. Gilbody, voted to reconsider the measure uhtil Budget Commissioner Fox has an opportunity to explain. Medical Examiners George B. Magrath and Timothy Leary appeared before the Council to urge acceptance of the act.

Much time was taken in a consideration of the housing situation. Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan told the Council that the only way to do what the council desired in the construction of tenements was to go before the Legislature and ask

GLOBE - JUN - 11 - 1923

ELKS CONDUCT FLAG CEREMONY

Fuller and Curley Speak at Parkman Bandstand

JUN 11 1923

Public honors were paid to the American flag yesterday afternoon by the Boston Elks in an impressive ceremony at the Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common, held in accordance with the annual custom inaugurated by the Elks throughout the country in 1909.

Lieut Gov Alvan T. Fuller and Mayor James M. Curley made the two principal speeches of the occasion, while George Kaden, a pupil in the High School of Commerce, read "The History of the Flag" and Daniel J. Kane, exalted ruler of the Boston Elks, explained the purpose of assembling on Flag Day and also the ceremonial of the order. George A. Stuart, chairman of the Flag Day committee, presided.

"Our flag is the only one which has never known defeat," declared Lieut Gov Fuller. "Where that flag leads, we follow, for we know that the hand that bears it onward is the unseen hand of God. We follow the flag and independence is ours. We follow the flag and Nationality is ours. We follow the flag and oceans are ruled. We follow the flag and in Occident and Orient tyranny falls and barbarism is subdued."

"America must send no more of her young blood across the water to fight for foreign Nations," declared Mayor Curley. "They would like another war over there; they would like us to send over thousands more of the Nation's manhood that tinsel crowns might be kept on puny heads. Put the Kings and Queens at work; they would make good dishwashers and conductors. Let them take care of their own problems. We have ours here at home. We couldn't get any coal last Winter, and some people have already been embarrassed by the lack of sugar.

"The day has come in America when race and creed must be forgotten and man be accepted by his character and for his loyalty."

FIRE STATIONS TO BE POLLING PLACES

JUN 27 1923

Use of Additional Quarters Will Increase the Number from 274 to 324

TRAVELER

For the first time in the history of the city fire stations will be used as polling places in the next election. Chief Taber of the fire department has promised the use of eight stations.

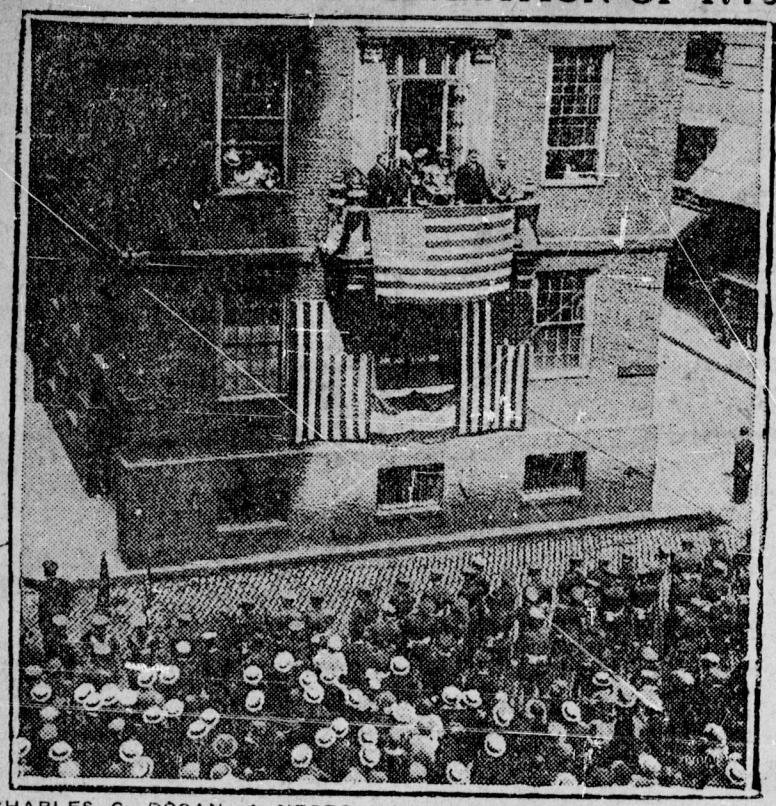
The new arrangement is the result of the report of the election commissioners that the number of polling places is at present insufficient. There are now 274 voting places. The number will be increased to 324. Besides the fire stations, school buildings and branch libraries will be used. The arrangement was reached through a conference of the commissioners, the fire department heads, the school committee and the library trustees.

As a further result of the conference, the school committee and the library trustees have agreed to [illegible] establishing

TRAVELER JUN - 1923

JUNE-27-1923

READING THE DECLARATION OF 1776



CHARLES C. DOGAN, A NEGRO, AND AN HONOR STUDENT AT THE ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL, WAS SELECTED FOR THE HONOR AT THE OLD STATE HOUSE EXERCISES

MAYOR CURLEY MARRIED 17 YRS.

TRAVELER

Observes the Anniversary with Family at His Summer Home

JUN 27 1923

Mayor and Mrs. Curley are today observing the 17th anniversary of their wedding at their summer home, Kenberma, Nantasket, with their six children. This evening the mayor and Mrs. Curley will entertain friends. A week ago the mayor took a day off, to move down to the beach. He always waits till after the schools close, but he likes to be in his summer home for the wedding anniversary.

The Curleys were married in St. Philip's Church, Harrison avenue. Standish Willcox, the mayor's social secretary, avows that his own personal acquaintance with the mayor began that day, 17 years ago, when he gave up his chair at the barber's to oblige the future chief executive of the city.

Curley was an alderman then, and Willcox was seated in a barber's chair, in the Roxbury district, face all lathered, and the razor poised, when a boy rushed in and informed the barber that "Alderman Curley's going to get married, and he's got to have a shave right away."

A moment later the alderman arrived, in evident haste, and Willcox offered to postpone his own shave, there being no vacant chair. Curley never forgot the little courtesy, and when he went to Congress granted Willcox's request for the position of secretary.

IN FAVOR OF WIDER STREET

Cambridge Manufacturers Want New Building Line

JUN 27 1923

Widening of Broadway, Cambridge, to care for the great influx of travel to follow the widening of Cambridge street, Boston, received hearty endorsement yesterday at the meeting of the Kendall Square Manufacturers' Association.

It was voted to request the City Council to establish a building line on Broadway 40 feet back from the street, which is now 66 feet wide. This restriction would extend from Kendall square to Mechanic square, about 500 feet.

City Engineer Lewis M. Hastings of Cambridge said he expected Cambridge street, Boston, would be made 100 feet wide. The bridge to Kendall square is 105 feet in width.

Mayor Quinn concurred, saying that closing the Harvard bridge for repairs would throw a great burden of traffic into Kendall square.

MAYOR LAUDS W. H. M'MASTERS

Regrets His Quitting Service for City

JUN 27 1923

Accepting the resignation of William H. McMasters as director of the Commercial and Industrial Bureau, Mayor James M. Curley, yesterday spoke his appreciation of the director's work.

"Permit me to say that the intelligent and painstaking efforts which you have given to the work of the Commercial and Industrial Bureau have, I have every reason to believe, been productive of great good and it is with regret that I learn of your desire to sever your connection officially with the city of Boston."

Mr. McMaster's resignation becomes effective June 30. He will then go to New York to take a position with the Ballard Oil Company.

OPENS CITY BUILDINGS FOR DEVENS RECRUITS

JUN 23

Mayor Curley Aids Citizen Training Camp Movement

GLOBE JUN 22 19

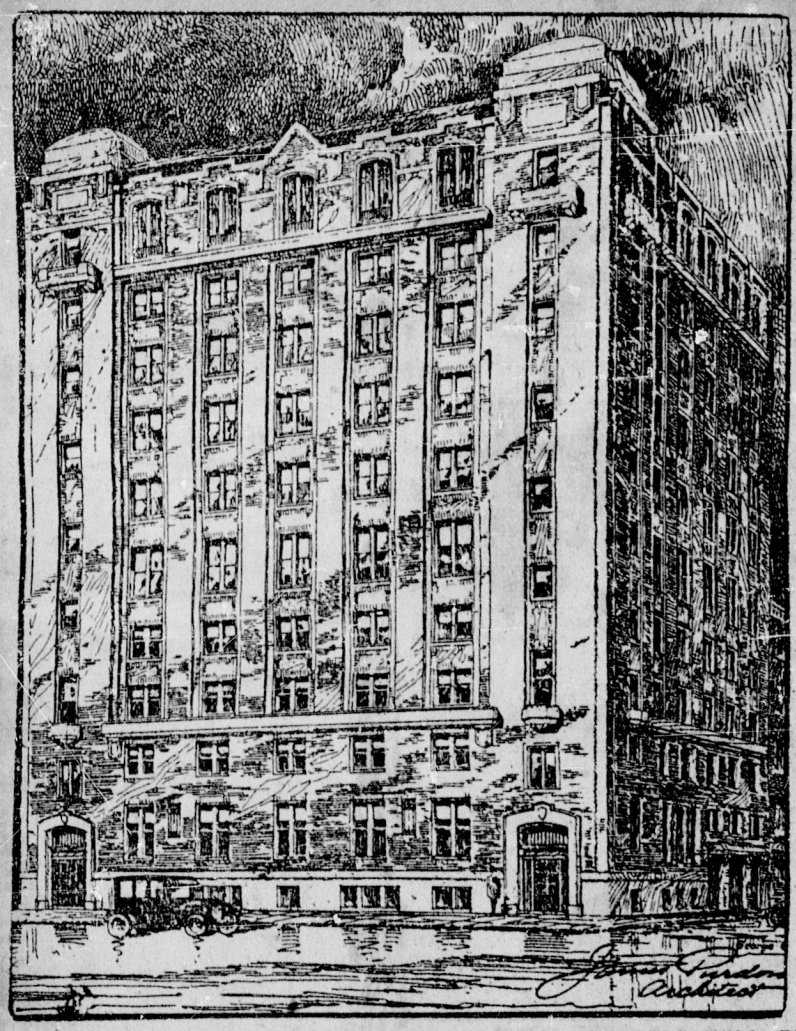
Indorsing the Citizens' Military Training Camps movement, Mayor Curley has directed that 11 municipal buildings be opened for use as subrecruiting stations for the August camp at Devens. Beginning Monday these buildings will be open every day until June 30, and there will be an Army officer on duty in each with literature and application blanks. Nearby will be doctors to make physical examinations which applicants can take free of charge. Neither will the Citizens' Training Camp cost young men anything.

The subrecruiting offices are: East Boston Courthouse, City-sq Courthouse, Municipal Building at Broadway, South Boston; Municipal Building at Vine st, Roxbury; Curtis Hall, Jamaica Plain; Roxbury Courthouse, Dorchester Municipal Building at Columbia road, Library Building at Codman sq, Dorchester; Hyde Park Municipal Building and the Old Town Hall at 310 Washington st, Brighton.

TRAVELER - JUNE-27-1923

JUNE-15-1923

HOW NEW POLICE STATION WILL LOOK



CORNERSTONE OF LARGEST BUILDING OF KIND IN WORLD WILL BE LAID AT 11:45 A. M. FRIDAY BY MAYOR CURLEY

JUN 27 1923

START NEW POLICE STATION ON FRIDAY

Corner-Stone of Largest One in World to Be Laid

TRAVELER

The cornerstone of the largest police station in the world, Station 2, will be laid at 11.45 A. M., Friday at Milk and Seary streets, with appropriate ceremonies.

At 11.30 A. M. the traffic band of the police department, with a detail of patrolmen from Division 20, Capt. Bernard J. Hoppe commanding, will march from the quarters of the traffic squad, in the Quincy market, through Dock square, Brattle square, Brattle street, and Scollay square to Pemberton square and thence escort Police Commissioner Herbert A. Wilson and Supt. Michael H. Crowley, with a detail from police headquarters to City Hall.

Here the procession will be augmented by a detail from Station 2, under Capt. Perley S. Kneeland, and a detail from the property department under Capt. Charles W. Searles, as escort to Mayor Curley and

lice Buildings Fred J. Kneeland. Thence the line of march will be: School street to Washington, to State, to Broad, to Milk, to Sears street.

The ceremonies will begin at noon with the singing of "America," led by the band, and continue with introduction by Supt. Kneeland, invocation by the Rev. Donald B. Aldrich, St. Paul's Cathedral on an address by the mayor, who at the close of his remarks will lay the cornerstone. The program will close with response by Commissioner Wilson, and "The Star Spangled Banner."

More than a decade ago, old police Station 2, in Court square, was condemned as unfit for human habitation. The Sears street site was bought in 1921, and in 1922, after the beginning of the second term of Mayor Curley, and the coming into office of Commissioner Wilson, the contract was awarded. The total cost of land and building will be approximately $650,000. The building will contain 10 stories and basement, with two elevators to all floors. It will have a floor space of 60,000 square feet. Of steel construction, with brick and granite walls, concrete floors, and roof and terra cotta partitions, it will house not only the officers and men of Station 2 but also the 200 members of the traffic squad, who will occupy the entire fifth and sixth floors, with a guard-room, officers' quarters, kitchen, and lavatories, locker-rooms, and shower-baths.

PARADE BY HIGH SCHOOL CADETS

State and City Officials Review Annual Trek of Lads in Uniform

GLOBE

ELEVEN BANDS PLAY FOR 7500 MARCHERS

JUN 15 1923

Following the annual parade yesterday of the Boston high school cadets, the superior officers, military drill instructors, headmasters, and the school board were guests of the city at a luncheon at the Hotel Bellevue.

Mayor Curley presided. He commended the boys on their efficiency and soldierly bearing. They listened with deep interest as he told of plan for a new athletic grounds in the Fenway, to have two baseball diamonds which in the autumn will be converted into football gridirons, and be of sufficient area to serve as drill grounds for the Boston Latin school and Mechanic Arts high school. He said that the latter school never had had military drill because of a lack of space. Ultimately, there will be 12,000 seats in the concrete "bleachers" at the Fenway playgrounds.

CHEERS FOR MISS CURTIS

Chairman Richard J. Lane and Dr. David D. Scannell of the school board and Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of schools, also addressed the diners. The boys gave a round of cheers and stood at attention while Miss Frances G. Curtis of the school board, the only woman present, preceded the chief guests on their departure.

Approximately 7500 high school boys were in the parade, which included 11 bands. Thousands of friends lined the route and made the downtown district ring with their cheers and applause. The boys made an excellent showing.

At City Hall they were reviewed by Mayor Curley and other city officials, and at the State House by Gov. Cox and his staff and Lt.-Gov. Fuller. Among the army officers who viewed the marchers as the guests of Lt.-Col. Charles J. Ranlett, United States infantry, who is in charge of military instruction in the high schools, were Col. M. G. Spinks, Col. George Williams, Col. Frank C. Bolles, Col. James J. Fitzgerald and Capt. John C. MacDonald.

The line was headed by the English high school cadets, comprising two regiments, with drum corps and band. Col. Leo L. Keefe of Boston Latin school was chief marshal. Assisting him were Col. George A. Mulvey of the high school of commerce, Col. Joseph McKenney of Brighton high, Col. H. H. Sargent and Lt.-Col. Gately, both of English high, and officers from other district schools.

James M. Curley, Jr., son of the mayor, acted as mounted aide to the chief marshal. He attracted much attention by his soldierly bearing and the manner in which he handled his horse.

POST - JUNE 27-1923

IN RAGE AT RAISING OF RACE ISSUE

Mayor Bitter in His Reply to North Carolina Citizens

JUN 27 1923

Bristling with defiance, Mayor Curley answered the North Carolina citizens who warmly objected to the choice of Charles C. Dogan, Negro boy, who will read the Declaration of Independence from the balcony of the Old State House, July 4.

PROTEST APPOINTMENT

The Protestants, Thomas F. Armstrong, J. Frank McClelland and Frank Dalton of Charlotte, N. C., declared to the Mayor, in a letter:

"The Boston Post of June the 5th carries the announcement that you have selected Charles C. Drogan, honor pupil at English High School, to read the Declaration of Independence from the balcony of the Old State House in connection with the July Fourth exercises.

"Being former Bostonians and still residents of Boston, in spirit if not body, and further knowing the Negro as we know them, we protest such an appointment on the grounds of a deliberate insult to the Boston school boy and the average Bostonian.

"The South would not allow such an appointment to be made and we believe knowing both sides as we do that what this section of the country will not tolerate, should not be accepted by the city of our birth.

"We make the above protest aware that the question of race has never been settled, but we feel as all here do in the supremacy of the white race. May we have the honor of hearing from you." They did.

Mayor Vitriolic in Reply

The Mayor said in part:

"I have seldom received a letter from any source so lacking in good manners, so devoid of Americanism, so destitute of all knowledge of the principle and practices of our government and so offensively and stuupidly impertinent. It is some satisfaction to know that this ill-mannered effusion was not written by any native Carolinian; for while Massachusetts and Carolina may differ profoundly upon the race question, both are as one in recognizing the necessity of practising politeness and observing the conventions of decent society, in correspondence and social relations. You do not speak therefore either for the town you live in, Charlotte, or the State of North Carolina, so they must be acquitted of the offensive, ill-bred and unwarranted meddling in the affairs of Massachusetts and Boston exhibited in your letter. When men claiming birth and former residence in Boston are guilty of the gross discourtesy you have committed, and its bad manners are emphasized by a betrayal of the principles and an insult to the traditions of their birthplace, they become at once deserving of scorn and contempt.

"I refuse to accept you as the spokesman of the State and the children of the men who fought and died for human freedom at King's Mountain.

"Charles C. Dogan was selected for the honor conferred on him for excellent reasons; he has shown a competence and capacity in the generous rivalry of school life to make him a worthy choice; he is an "honor pupil," that is to say, a pupil of more than ordinary attainments; his choice has the approbation of his fellow pupils; and his selection to read the immortal Declaration is an expression of our recognition of the services of his race in Massachusetts to human freedom and democratic government. One of his race died in the streets of Boston in defence of human rights—Crispus Attucks—and Boston has raised a monument to his memory on Boston Common; and thousands of his race fought and died to preserve the Union in the war of the Rebellion, and to 'make the world safe for democracy" in the World war. Any man of any race, color or creed who is willing and worthy to serve the Flag and die for the Republic is worthy to have his place in the Sun of American Democracy.

"Let me commend to you three men the wisdom of reading and remembering the principles embedded in the Bible, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and the Massachusetts Bill of rights. The Scriptures tell us that God made man in his own image, be the envelope in which he encased his soul white, black, brown or yellow.

"Let me also commend to you the desirability of moving out of Carolina and going further afield to regions where men of your viewpoint may find a congenial atmosphere which I am sure is not to be found in North Carolina, and should be impossible to find in any portion of America."

TRAVELER - JULY - 11 - 1923

WIDER PROVINCE STREET FOUGHT

TRAVELER

Judge Carroll Hears Taxpayers' Protest by Matthews

JUL 11 1923

The Province street widening case was heard by Judge Carroll in the supreme court today on a petition of taxpayers to enjoin payment of the sums awarded by the street commissioners to abutters as damages for the proposed Province street widening. The city last October appropriated $250,000 to establish a new building line on that street from School to Bromfield street.

Nathan Matthews argued for the petitioners and John A. and E. Mark Sullivan appeared for the city.

Matthews contended the city had no legal right to establish temporary building lines. He said that the order for the widening established a permanent building line along the street by the properties on its central portion, and established temporary building lines for the properties at each end of Province street. He said the city could have established lines legally in a piecemeal fashion for one piece of property at a time, but that there was no authority for it to establish temporary building lines.

Judge Carroll remarked: "I am free to say I have never heard of a building line for one year."

Matthews further argued that the city council had the whole project in mind when it passed the order and knew that the same would cost more than a million dollars, which was a sum in excess of the then borrowing capacity of the city, and hence, that the order for $250,000 was illegal. Furthermore, Matthews said that, at the time the order was passed, the borrowing capacity of the city had been reduced to $60,000.

He said there were no decisions on the temporary building line question, but the statute of 1885 was against such lines.

POST - JUN-29-1923

Syracuse Safety Chief Watches Hub Traffic

JUN 29 1923



MAYOR CURLEY GREETING SYRACUSE COMMISSIONER

Because there are less deaths in the streets of Boston and Detroit than other cities throughout the United States, T. Eugene Hitchcock of the Syracuse Public Safety Committee, visited Boston yesterday.

Mr. Hitchcock was greatly impressed yesterday with the traffic methods of the Hub and declared he saw many 'improvements which Syracuse could copy for the benefit of its pedestrians. The city of Syracuse, he added, was investigating traffic systems in Detroit also, the resultant advantages noted in both Boston and the auto city to be applied in Syracuse.

The visiting traffic man conferred with Mayor Curley at City Hall and was conducted on a tour of Boston by Street Commissioner John H. L. Noyes, Colonel Thomas F. Sullivan, chairman of the Transit Board, and Lieutenant James Laffey of the Boston police traffic department.

POST - JULY-15-1923

WILL KEEP UP GARAGE FIGHT

JUL 15 1923

Dorchester People Hold Hearing July 18

The public hearing which the City Coucil at its last meeting decided to hold at the Sarah Greenwood School House, Dorchester, Wednesday night on the question of the garage and gasolene tanks at 8 and 10 Harvard street, Dorchester, will take place, and though its usefulness is problematical.

The Board of Street Commissioners have approved and Mayor Curley has signed the permit for the garage, and for the storing of 1500 gallons of gasolene.

Nevertheless, the City Council has decided to go on with the hearing and listen to what the citizens of Dorchester have to say. The meeting is expected to be quite lively.

TRAVELER-JUN-12-1923

Tiling in Curley Mansion Booked As 'Not Charged'

JUN 12 1923

There will be more testimony about the rubber floor tiling in Mayor Curley's house. Also about the rubber floor tiling in Schoolhouse Commissioner Thomas Glynn's house. The "Fin. Com.'s" hearing on the subject of rubber floor tiling recommences at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, in the Mason st. schoolroom.

Small time stuff, perhaps—but it shows how the great statesmen operate.

That there was no charge made apparently, for the tiling put in the home of the mayor, was shown in yesterday's testimony by a card from the files of the Stedman Company.

In one corner of the card, in the space left for charges, there was the pencil notation, "Not charged."

The card was made out: "Curley [illegible] Jamaica Plain, Mass., Jamaicaway."

It had been brought out in the previous testimony of President Stedman that a bill was not sent Mayor Curley until after the Finance Commission probe of the matter had begun.

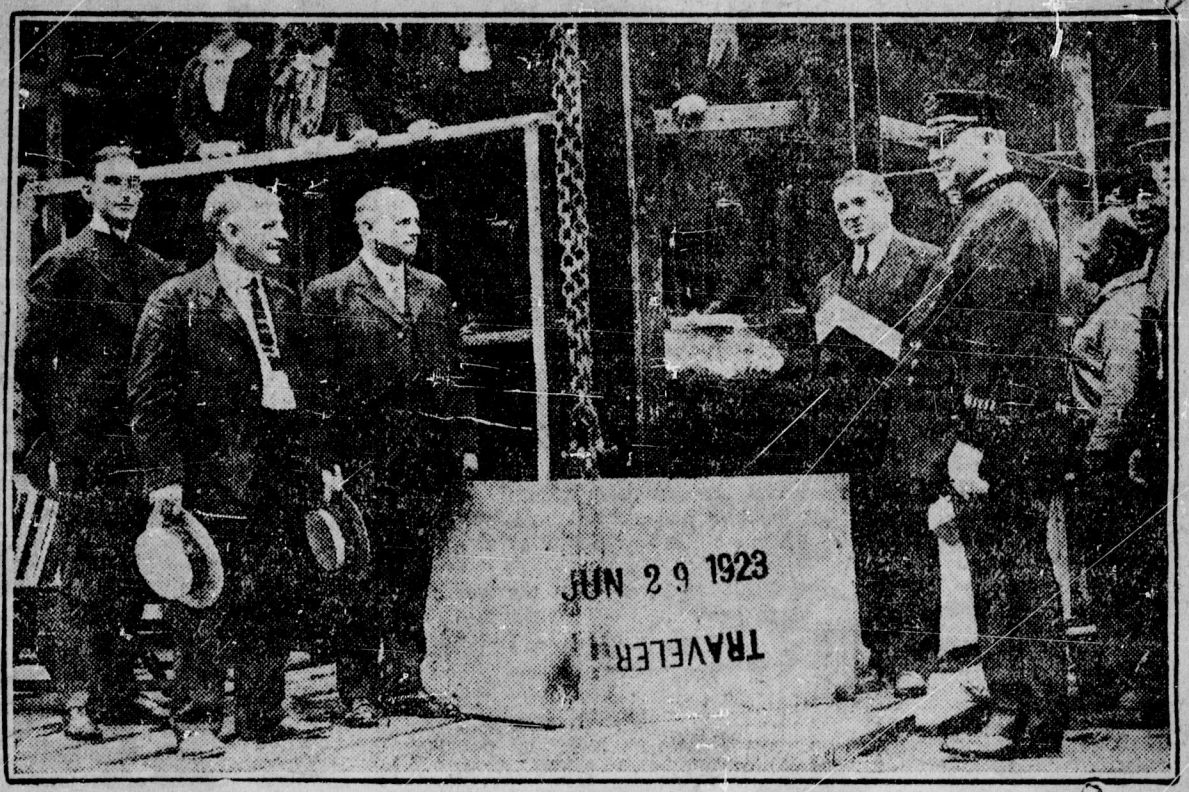
Stedman flooring was also placed in the residence of Thomas Glynn, schoolhouse commissioner. This has not been paid for yet, it was testified.

Although a new system of bookkeeping was inaugurated the first of this year, under which all bills were to be sent out when the goods were shipped, there was a delay of six weeks in sending any bill to Glynn.

Stedman stated this was due to his personal laxity, as was the case, he said, with regard to Curley's bill.

TRAVELER - JUNE - 29 - 1923

Mayor Lays Corner Stone of New Police Building for Station 2



Group of city notables who took part today in the laying of the cornerstone of Station 2, which, when completed, will be the largest police station in the country. Left to right, they are: The Rev. Donald B. Aldrich of St. Paul's Cathedral; M. Seretto, the builder; Police Commissioner Wilson, Mayor Curley and Superintendent of Police Michael H. Crowley.

Curley Notes Contractor for Mammoth Structure Was Once Italian Immigrant—Commissioner Wilson Praises the Plans

In laying the corner-stone of new police station 2, at Milk and Sears streets, at noon today, Mayor Curley departed from the set program by introducing M. Seretto, the builder, saying: "He illustrates the opportunity which America offers! A quarter of a century ago it would have seemed an impossibility that today, in Boston, should be erected, by an Italian immigrant less than two decades in this country, the largest police building of its kind in the world."

MAYOR WELCOMES PROGRESS

The mayor found in the fact, also, illustration of the spirit of evolution and progress. Reviewing the decade of delay in beginning the structure, he satirized the "usual procedure of discussion, acceptance and reaction, which has hindered so many pupblic improvements,' and welcomed the fact that progress is at last in sight.

[illegible] will be spent for the police by this year's authorization, of which $4,400,000 will go for maintenance of the department, $1,000,000 for new police headquarters, $650,000 for station 2, and the remainder for remodelling other police stations.

He regretted that so high a price is necessary to take care of those who have no regard for law and order, but thought it not too high a price, and only wished, being himself "always an advocate of preparedness," that the federal government would make adequate appropriations for the public defence, relieving states and communities of the burdens, instead of "issuing pamphlets and speeches concerning the dove of brotherly love, which finds no resting place in Europe."

Police Commissioner Herbert A. Wilson declared that the ceremony marked an epoch in the history of the city. Seldom, if ever, had an occasion of such importance been celebrated. "New police station 2 will be overshadowed only by the tower of the Custom House, erected by the federal government, but I hesitate to predict what may be in another quarter-century, as I gaze around at the low buildings in this neighborhood."

The commissioner commended Mayor Curley on his celerity in settling the disputes over the site of the station, thanked him for his interest in improving conditions in the police department, and declared emphatically his own resolution to do everything possible toward making every police station "at least habitable."

He welcomed the plans for the new police station in Hyde Park.

USED OLD TROWEL

In laying the cornerstone, which is of granite quarried in Concord, N. H., and bears the date "1923," Mayor Curley discarded the brand new trowel, glittering, but of scanty dimensions, as "more suitable for a college professor," and grasped a heavy but practicable tool handed him by a nearby workman, laying the mortar while a battery of camera artists trained their weapons upon him.

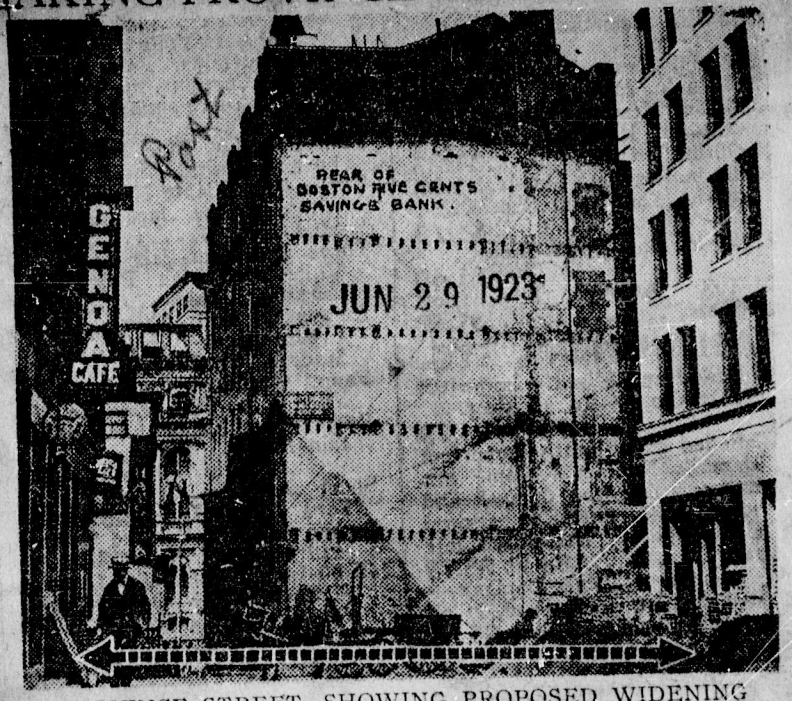
The Rev. Donald B. Aldrich of St. Paul's Cathedral offered the invocation. Superintendent of Public Buildings Fred J. Kneeland acted as master of ceremonies, introducing the architect, James Purdon, and the band of the traffic squad furnished music for "America" and "The Star Spangled Banner."

Copies of Boston newspapers of the current date, photographs of the mayor and police commissioner, and a copy of the City Register were deposited within a tin box, beneath the cornerstone.

Preceding the ceremony, there was a parade of police details, headed by the traffic squad band, who escorted the police commissioner from police headquarters, with Supt. Crowley, to City Hall, where Mayor Curley was taken under escort.

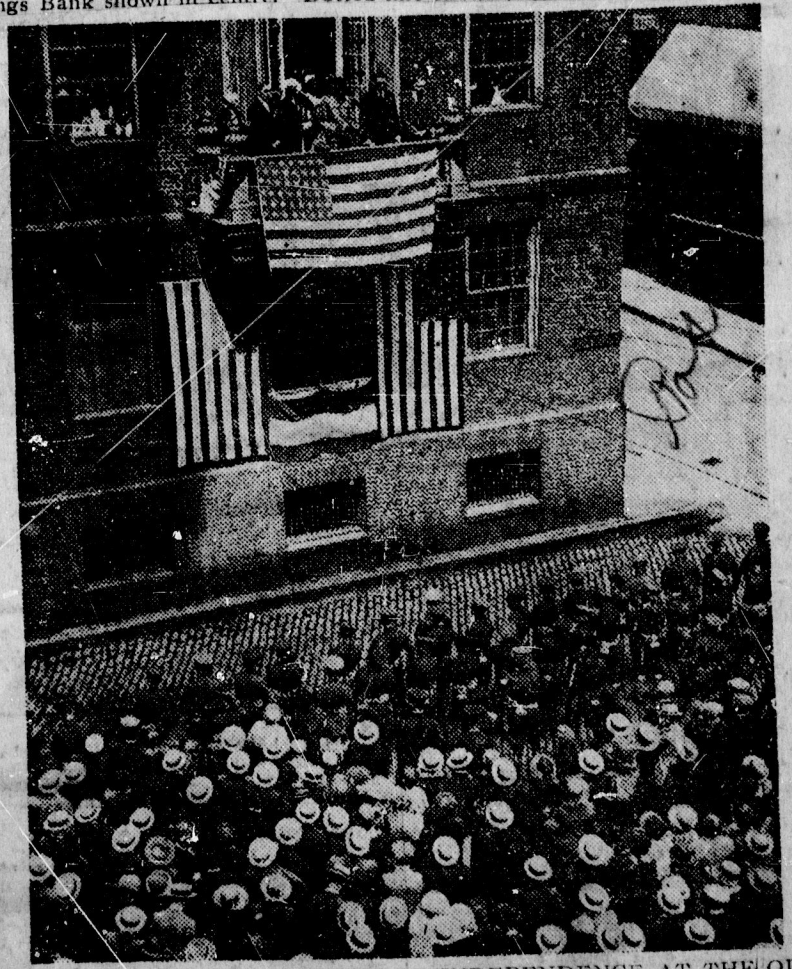
POST - JUNE - 29 - 1923

MAKING PROVINCE STREET WIDER



PROVINCE STREET, SHOWING PROPOSED WIDENING

Council's support of the measure to widen the thoroughfare, opposite City Hall, has been assured. New Old South building is shown at right, set back to conform the new street lines. Building of Boston Five Cents Savings Bank shown in centre. Dotted line shows proposed 50-foot widening.



READING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AT THE OLD STATE HOUSE

Charles C. Dogan is shown reading the document. Left to right on the platform are: Charles F. Read, secretary of the Bostonian Society; James H. Phelan, Lieutenant-Governor George R. Lunn of New York, Dogan, Mayor Curley and John [illegible], chairman of the committee.

JUL 4 1923

THE GUARDIAN

JUNE-30-1923-

GUARDIAN, BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1923

CURLEY SCORCHES TRANSPLANTED BOSTONIANS

White Alabamans Threaten Col. Doctors for Hospital

Colored High School Girl Highest Student in Mass. City—Britain Not to Sell West Indies

CURLEY REPLY SIZZLES

TELLS 3 MEN IN NO. CAR. WHO CLAIM BOSTON BIRTH AND WHO PROTEST COLORED BOY AS READER OF DECLARATION ON JULY 4 THEY ARE ILL-MANNERED MEDDLERS, DEVOID OF SENSE, JUSTICE OR DECENCY—COLORED PUT DOWN SOUTH'S REPRESENTATIVE

Mayor Curley of Boston this week received the communication from three men in No. Carolina, who declared themselves to be former Bostonians and who as such protested the selection of Charles Dogan to read the Declaration of Independence from the Old State House balcony on July 4. He replied in vitriolic terms. The letter received read as follows:

Letters of Transplanted Bostonians Now in South

"The Boston Post of June the 5th carries the announcement that you have selected Charles C. Dogan, honor pupil at English High School to read the Declaration of Independence from the balcony of the Old State House in connection with the July Fourth exercises.

Being former Bostonians and still residents of Boston in spirit if not body, and further knowing the negro as we know them we protest such an appointment on the grounds of a de-

continued on back page

JUNE-30-1923

(11)

and the average Bostonian.

The South would not allow such an appointment to be made, and we believe knowing both sides as we do that what this section of the country will not tolerate should not be accepted by the city of our birth.

We make the above protest aware that the question of race has never been settled, but we feel as all here do in the supremacy of the white race.

May we not have the honor of hearing from you,

Respectfully,
THOS. F. ARMSTRONG,
J. FRANK McCLELLAND,
FRANK DALTON.

Charlotte, North Carolina.
June the seventeenth, 1923.

Mayor Curley's Reply

The Mayor sent the following reply to Messrs. Armstrong, McLelland and Dalton at Charlotte, North Carolina.

Your extraordinary letter of June 7, 1923 has been received and its contents noted. You object to the selection of Charles C Dogan, a Negro boy, to read the Declaration of Independence from the Balcony of the Old State House on the Fourth of July; you assume that such a selection is a "deliberate insult" to the children of the English High School, of which he is an "honor pupil"; and you protest that what Charlotte, N. C. refuses to tolerate Boston should not accept.

Letter Called Ill-Bred

I have seldom received a letter from any source so lacking in good manners, so devoid of Americanism, so destitute of all knowledge of the principle and practices of our government and so offensively and stupidly impertinent. It is some satisfaction to know that this ill-mannered effusion was not written by any native Carolinian; for while Massachusetts and Carolina may differ profoundly upon the race question, both are as one in recognizing the necessity of practising politeness and observing the conventions of decent society, in correspondence and social relations. You do not speak therefore either for the town you live in, Charlotte, or the State of North Carolina, so they must be acquitted of the offensive, ill-breeding and unwarranted meddling in the affairs of Massachusetts and Boston exhibited in your letter. When men claiming birth and former residence in Boston are guilty of the gross discourtesy you have committed, and its bad manners are emphasized by a betrayal of the principles and an insult to the traditions of their birthplace, they become at once deserving of scorn and contempt.

I refuse to accept you as the spokesmen of the State and the children of men who fought for freedom and died for human freedom of King's mountain.

Dogan Now Selection—Approved by White Mates

Charles C. Dogan was selected for the honor conferred on him for excellent reasons. He has shown a competence and capacity in the generous rivalry of school life to make him a worthy choice; he is an "honor pupil," that is to say a pupil of more than ordinary attainments; his choice has the approbation of his fellow pupils; and his selection to read the immortal Declaration is an expression of our recognition of the services of his race in Massachusetts to human freedom and democratic government. One of his race died in the streets of Boston in defense of human rights—Crispus Attucks—and Boston has raised a monument to his memory on Boston Common; and thousands of his race fought and died to preserve the Union in the war of the Rebellion, and to "make the world safe for Democracy" in the World War. Any man of any race, color or creed, who is willing and worthy to serve the Flag and die for the Republic is worthy to have his place in the Sun of American Democracy.

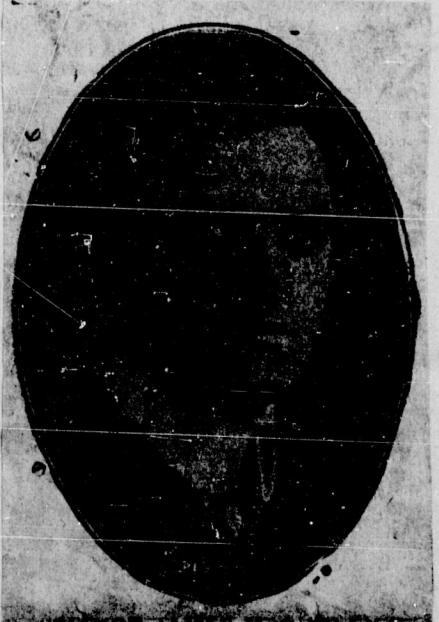
Prescribes Reading for Boors

Let me commend to you three men the wisdom of reading and remembering the principles embedded in the Bible, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and the Massachusetts Bill of rights. The Scriptures tell us that God made man in his own image, be the envelope in which he encased his soul white, black, brown or yellow.

Go to Further Regions

Let me also commend to you the desirability of moving out of Carolina and going further afield to regions where men of your viewpoint may find congenial atmosphere which I am sure is not to be found in North Carolina, and should be impossible to find in any portion of America.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) JAMES M. CURLEY
Mayor



MAYOR JAMES M. CURLEY
Boston's Equal Rights Mayor who has now made full amends for a past fault

MAYOR CURLEY "CLEANS UP" FOR COLORPHOBES

Two remarkable letters appeared in the daily press of Boston and of New England this week. The first one was sent to Boston from North Carolina and signed by three white renegades who claimed to have been born in Boston. This letter was remarkable because of it's absurdity in sending a protest from North Carolina to Boston, Mass., against the affairs of our schol children, the mere matter of the race of the student selected to read the Declaration of Independence at the 4th of July exercises.

Equally remarkable is the reply of James M. Curley, as Mayor of Boston, remarkable for it's sense, logic, fairness, force, breadth and nobility. We print both letters in full. We thank Mayor Curley for this blow straight from the shoulder, or bulls-eye shot, a "clean-up." We accept the Mayor as a friend of the race without reservation or reference to the past.

LOS DOS ALCALDES

HERALD - 1927 -

El "Mayor" de Boston recorrió la ciudad en compañía del Alcalde de la Habana

MR. CURLEY, ALCALDE DE BOSTON. MRS. CURLEY SU ESPOSA Y LA AMIGA DE AMBOS MRS. DAILY

La llegada a la Habana del ilustre hombre público norteamericano J. L. Curley, alcalde de la ciudad de Boston, con quien teníamos nosotros los cubanos una sagrada deuda que saldar, de reconocimiento y de cariño, ha sido motivo más que suficiente, para que el repórter que a su cargo tiene las informaciones del Ayuntamiento, no parase un solo instante, hasta obtener de dicho señor una entrevista.

Y árdua ha sido la labor en este caso, porque, a decir verdad, en una sola ocasión propicio se nos presentaba, pues desde que Mr. Curley pisó tierra cubana, no ha estado un minuto libre de nuestror cumplimentadores oficiales...

Desde su llegada, ha sido acompañado el señor Curley, por nuestro alcalde Municipal General Freyre, y la primera invitación de que fué objeto por parte de nuestra primera autoridad municipal, fué la de que asistiera a la representación de "H Puritanos", en compañía de su elegantes esposa, la misma noche del día de su arribo a nuestras playas.

Allí le vimos, en el palco del General Freyre, charlando animadamente. Y luego, en un entreacto, por los pasillos charlando con nuestro alcalde, y a fuer de honrados confesamos, que ardimos en deseos de abordarle en aquel instante, pero pensamos en la indiscreción, y nos contuvimos, contentándonos con verle pasar varias veces por nuestro lado.

¡Si hubiese estado solo!

Y con la esperanza de verle al día siguiente muy de mañana en su hotel, nos marchamos esa noche.

(Sigue en la página SEIS.)

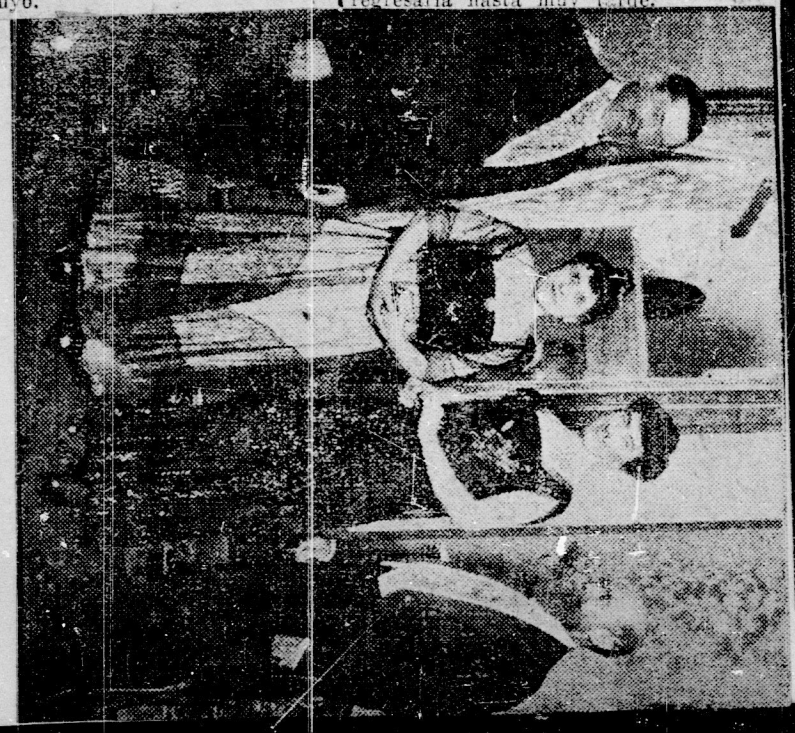
MR. CURLEY ALCALDE DE BOSTON. SRA. CONCEPCION ESCARDO DE FREYRE. MRS. CURLEY Y GRAL. FREYRE DE ANDRADE ALCALDE DE LA HABANA

(Continuación de la primera PLANA.)

Nunca hemos sentido tantos deseos de interviuwar a un personaje.

Conocíamos al señor Curley de referencias, sabíamos pues, de su caballerosidad y cortesía, así como de su espontánea simpatía por este pueblo, pródigo en franqueza y hospitalidad, como lo es el suyo.

Nunca más impaciente el repórter que esta vez, por obtener algunas declaraciones del Mayor de Boston, y nunca también mayor el desencanto sufrido, cuando, ayer muy de mañana, le manifestaron en el hotel que Mr. Curley había madrugado, para asistir a una excursión campestre... y que no regresaría hasta muy tarde.

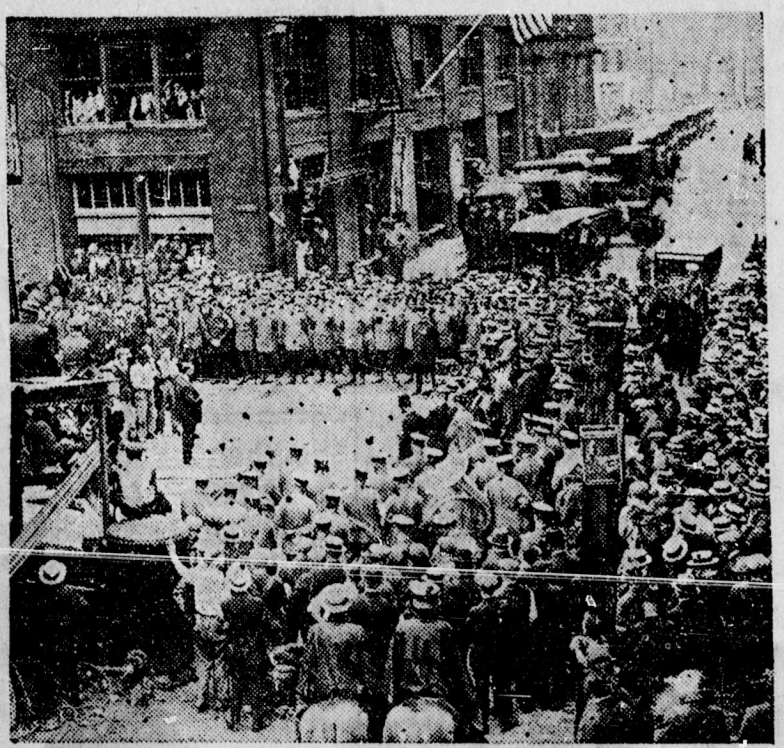




POST - JUNE-30-1923

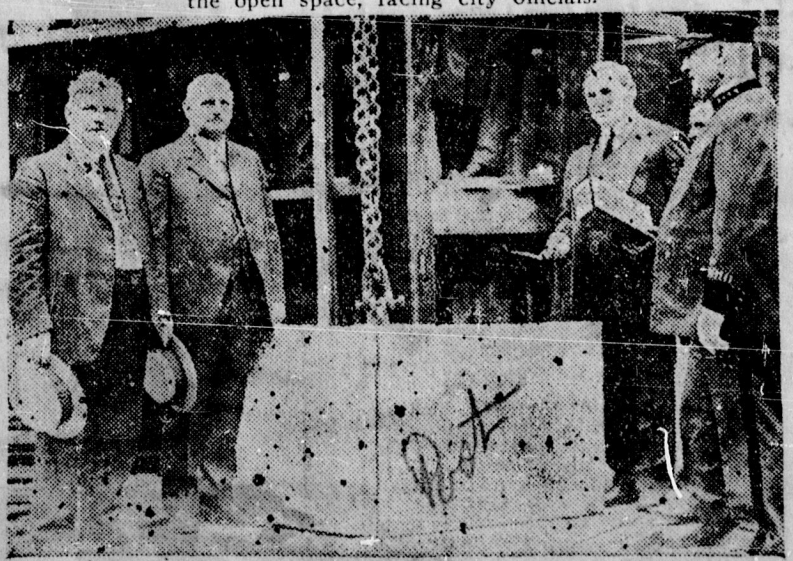
Mayor Lays Cornerstone of New Police Station

JUN 30 1923



LAYING CORNER STONE OF NEW POLICE STATION

Mayor Curley, police officials and other dignitaries on hand for the ceremonies at the corner of Milk and Sears streets. The Mayor is shown in the open space, facing city officials.



OFFICIALS AT CORNER STONE CEREMONIES

Left to right: Fred J. Kneeland, superintendent of public buildings; Police Commissioner Herbert A. Wilson, Mayor Curley, Superintendent of Police Michael H. Crowley.

Declaring it was unfortunate that Boston should have to pay such tribute to those who disregard law, order and the rights of their neighbors, Mayor Curley laid the cornerstone of the world's largest police station, the $650,000 structure to house Station 2, at Milk and Sears streets, at noon yesterday.

Below the steel uprights, climbing heavenward, thousands of people gathered about the hollow square, made by the police bands, a company of captains and a second company of members of the traffic squad. The Mayor, giving up the silver ceremonial trowel, that "might do for a college professor," for a "man-sized" trowel, swiftly inserted the copper record box in the granite and bound it with mortar.

Police Commissioner Wilson smoothed the mortar. When the box is opened, hundreds of years from now, citizens of the phantom future, will find a police badge, police roster, clippings from all Boston papers but one, copies of the city charter and city record, and photographs of the Mayor and police commissioner.

A parade, which opened the dedication exercises, started from traffic headquarters, marched to Pemberton square where Commissioner Wilson and Superintendent Michael H. Crowley joined it and then continued to City Hall where a band concert on the plaza was given until the Mayor appeared.

The parade then continued to the scene of the exercises.

POWER GIVEN CITY POSITION

Is Appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel

POST JUN 29 1923

Hale Power of 1246 Commonwealth avenue, Allston, son of Charles O. Power, Boston newspaperman and former secretary to Mayor Curley, was appointed by the Mayor yesterday, assistant corporation counsel of the city.

Mr. Power will fill the vacancy in the law department made when P. Nicholas Petrocelli of Roxbury was advanced to the position occupied in the law office by Edward T. McGettrick, who died recently.

The new member of the law department is a World war veteran, serving with the 9th regiment as orderly to General Sweetser on the Mexican border and later with 101st regiment in [illegible]. He won the rank of second

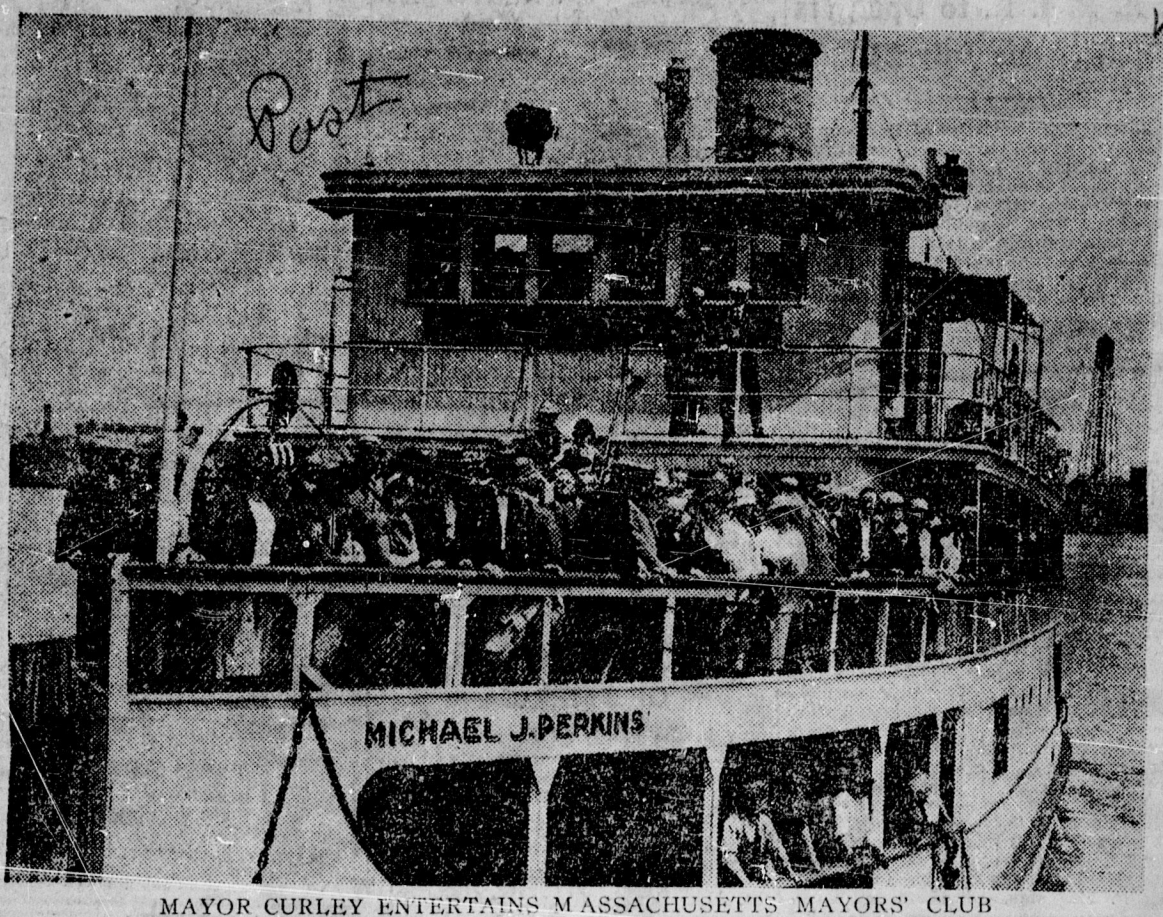
Curley Buried

The face of James Michael the First was buried in cement today. His photograph in a characteristic pose was placed in the cornerstone of the new police building on Milk st. With his face was a life size lithograph of Fred J. Kneeland, a minor city worker. Also in the collection of curios were copies of the Police Gazette, Smart Set, Snappy Stories and reports of the Finance Commission [illegible]

POST - JULY - 1 - 1923.

Mayor Curley Is Host to Mayors' Club on Its Annual Outing

JUL 1 1923



MAYOR CURLEY ENTERTAINS MASSACHUSETTS MAYORS' CLUB

Present and former chief executives of the Bay State's cities, their wives and friends are guests of the Hub's chief executive at Pemberton. Photo snapped as the Michael J. Perkins was leaving Eastern avenue wharf.

Members of the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts left Eastern avenue wharf yesterday afternoon, on board the city steamer Michael J. Perkins, intent on having a good time. They had just that. A good time with a large G.

As guests of Mayor Curley, 12 active Mayors and 19 former Mayors, with their families, sailed around the harbor cheering everybody and everything, ate hot dogs, sang "In the Good Old Summer Time," and comported themselves generally as human beings.

There was no speechmaking, that smacked too much of things Mayors are supposed to do. There were no freak games under a boiling sun, that would make the outing too much like the outings of other human beings.

Their honors just pealed off their executive coats, rolled up their sleeves and had what resulted in a unanimous vote as the little city steamer docked long after sundown, " a regular time.

There was only one formal touch to the whole affair. That was when the Mayors and their families gathered around tables at Pemberton Inn and completely wrecked a perfectly good [illegible] which started with nuts and ended with long and loud cheers for their host.

Mayor Curley, himself happy as a kid, started to answer the cheers, but a tremendous "Hurrah for Our Next Governor" sat him down, and then the chief executives got back to the steady business of forgetting politics in the interest of having one good time.

The active Mayors on the outing were: Curley of Boston, Quinn of Cambridge, Webster of Somerville, Beal of Waltham, Bates of Quincy, Whittemore of Beverly, Mahoney of Lawrence, Donovan of Lowell, Cashman of Newburyport, Coughlin of Taunton, Chisholm of Everett and Remington of New Bedford. The former Mayors were: Rockwood, Good, Wardwell and Thurston of Cambridge, Carter of Chelsea, Lynch of Lawrence, Asa Marshall of Lynn, Richards of Malden, Shaugnessy, E. F. Brown and McCarthy of Marlboro, Hopkinson of Newburyport, Carter and Hall of Beverly, Harvey of Waltham and Davis, Linscott and Johnson of Woburn.

Mayor Quinn of Cambridge, with his La Paloma, calling for a chorus of all the Mayors, easily won the vocal honors.

The trip around the harbor included a visit to the navy yard and a demonstration of the city fire boats which brought the congratulations of everyone to Fire Commissioner Theodore Glynn and Chief John O. Taber, who with Dr. David J. Johnson, acted as guides for the party.

CURLEY PUTS TELEPHONE STRIKE UP TO COX AGAIN

For the second time since the telephone strike began, Mayor Curley puts a move toward a settlement of it up to Gov Cox ,suggesting in a letter to His Excellency last night that he assemble a conference of New England Governors, with the aim of bringing about peace.

The Mayor took this step rather than attend the conference of Massachusetts Mayors called by Mayor Sullivan of Worcester. Mr Curley wrote to Mayor Sullivan, in part:

JUL 10 1923

"I beg to say that I conferred with the Massachusetts representative of the telephone company in the early part of last week with a view to arranging a conference. . . . I was informed by Mr George H. Dresser that the strike, having extended beyond the confines of Massachusetts, he had no desire to participate in any conference relative to a settlement.

"Under the circumstances, since it has become more than a State matter, and is at present rather a New England matter, it would appear to me advisable that His Excellency the Governor call a conference of New England Governors for the purpose of considering an adjudication of existing differences and I have accordingly taken the liberty of forwarding your letter to him with this suggestion, which I trust meets with your approval."

Mr Curley's letter to the Governor follows:

TRAVELER JULY 2 1923

CURLEY FIGHTS NAVY YARD CUT

TRAVELER

Mayor Appeals to Coolidge, Weeks, Lodge and Gillett

JUL 2 1923

Mayor Curley has sent a telegram to Vice-President Coolidge, Secretary of War Weeks, Senator Lodge and Speaker Gillett, urging intercession with Secretary of the Navy Denby to prevent a reduction in wages at the navy yard.

The telegram follows:

"A delegation representing mechanics employed at the Boston Navy Yard waited upon me this day and requested me to intercede through you with the secretary of the navy to prevent the enforcement of a wage scale submitted on Saturday last and to become effective immediately, which represents a reduction in excess of 15 per cent. In view of the accepted policy throughout the country of increasing wages in industry, an injustice of this character should not be permitted.

"The Boston Navy Yard has suffered the rankest character of discrimination in the allotment of work during the past two years, and I trust, in view of the influence that the representatives of your party should find it possible to wield at Washington, that justice may be speedily secured for the workers at the Boston Navy Yard."

O'BRIEN TO SEE IF BRIBERY HAS BEEN MADE OUT

Law Provides Heavy Fines and Jail Terms for Civic Corruption

CURLEY CHARGES KU KLUX METHODS

Says Finance Commission exists to Hamstring Boston, as Tool of G. O. P. and G. G. A.

JUN 14 1923

With the declaration that the finance commission is organized to "hamper and hamstring the municipal government," Mayor Curley last night replied to the report of the commission which calls upon Dist. Atty. Thomas C. O'Brien to inquire into the awarding of contracts for rubber flooring in the homes of Mayor Curley and Schoolhouse Commissioner Thomas P. Glynn.

The finance commission yesterday suddenly ended its hearing, which had been adjourned until 2 P. M., and announced that it would send the evidence gathered to the district attorney "in order that he may determine whether there has been a violation of sections 7 and 8 of chapter 268 of the General Laws." Section 7 fixes a penalty of not more than five years in prison or a fine of not more than $3000 and not more than one year in jail for giving, offering or promising a bribe to a public official. Section 8 prescribes a penalty of permanent disqualification from office, with a prison term of not more than 10 years or a fine of not more than $5000 and not more than two years in jail for an official accepting a bribe.

HOW HE OBTAINED REPORT

In his retort addressed to the finance commission the mayor said: "In conformity with the contemptible practice of the commission, a report of its findings this day has been submitted to me by a representative of a Boston newspaper, rather than by the commission."

He added: "A year's trial of this type of floor covering convinces me that it is superior to any floor covering at present on the market, and as a consequence I am having it installed at my beach home. It is my practice to pay bills when bills are received. The product installed in my home in Jamaica Plain has been paid for, and the installation at my beach home will be paid for upon presentation of the bill."

Report of the Finance Commission

E-2

In its report the finance commission said:

The following evidence, as herein briefly stated, has been given in this investigation:

1—In the spring of 1922 the mayor of Boston consulted Richard J. Shaw of the firm of O'Connell & Shaw, architects, as to a rubber tile flooring for certain rooms in the mayor's residence. Mr. Shaw recommended the Stedman naturized re-enforced rubber tile flooring and submitted samples to the mayor.

2—Shortly thereafter, the mayor and Mrs. Curley, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw and a Mr. Joseph Walsh called at the private residence of Mr. Stedman, the president of the Stedman Products Company, in Braintree, on a Sunday afternoon, for the purpose of examining the rubber tile as applied to rooms in a private house. The mayor, without inquiring as to the cost of the material, then ordered from Mr. Stedman rubber tile flooring for the kitchen, the butler's pantry and a small hallway in his Jamaicaway residence.

3—At about the same time the mayor ordered the Stedman Products Company to cover the floor of his outer office at City hall and the floor of the room in City hall occupied by the trustees and manager of the George R. White fund with this company's rubber tile flooring. The installations in the mayor's house and in City hall were made in May, 1922. The Stedman Products Company sent bills to the city for the floor covering in City hall in May, 1922, which were paid [illegible] on the books of the Stedman Products Company of the installation of flooring in the mayor's house. An order card in the factory contained a description of the materials shipped, the date of shipment, and a pencil notation in the price column, "Not charged."

CALLED GLYNN AND KNEELAND

4. After the installation of the flooring in the City Hall, Mr. Stedman, the president of the Stedman Products Company, called on the mayor at City Hall. The chairman of the schoolhouse commission, Thomas P. Glynn, and the superintendent of public buildings, Fred J. Kneeland, were then summoned to the mayor's office and in the presence of Mr. Stedman were shown the rubber tile flooring and told to consider this flooring for use in the city's buildings.

5. Thereafter specifications for certain school buildings contained provisions for installing this rubber tile flooring or equal, and installations of this flooring have been made in schools and in other public buildings without competition since that time, although there were other rubber tile floorings in the market.

6. In May, 1923, about one after the rubber tile flooring had been laid in the mayor's house, and immediately after Mr. Stedman was informed by the treasurer of his company that the finance commission was investigating the matter, Mr. Stedman called on the mayor at the mayor's residence and informed him of the investigation. Thereupon the Stedman company sent the mayor a bill which he paid immediately.

In view of this evidence the finance commission will not hold further hearings on this matter at this time, but will transmit a copy of the evidence to the district attorney, in order that he may determine whether there has been a violation of sections 7 and 8 of chapter 268 of the General Laws.

Mayor's Reply to Finance Commission

E-3

The mayor in his reply to the commission quotes the report of the American Hospital Association awarding the Stedman product "the highest recommendation for any type of floor covering," and declares himself so convinced of its merits that he will "recommend its installation in every municipal building, regardless of the opinion of your commission."

The finance commission the mayor declares to be "the spawn of the Good Government Association," saying "it was established to hamper and hamstring the municipal government elected by the citizens of Boston," which end he asserts is effected "by twisting and torturing its acts and activities into an appearance of wrong-doing." He goes on:

It was intended to be and always has been the servile catspaw of the dominant party on Beacon hill, which in turn was bossed and directed by the G. G. A., whose authority was vested in a little camorilla of financial politicians who paid the deficits when the "easy marks" fell off in subscriptions.

"HUMORLESS HYPROCRITES"

The personnel of the finance commission is always about the same—pious humbugs, humorless hyprocrites, fellows with Ku Klux Klan principles and yellow-dog courage, patriots who obey orders and believe that servility is ser-

Cont #1

TELEGRAM - JULY - 1923

A CURLEY HOLIDAY

What a Fourth of July this will be in Boston!

It is unfortunate that the people cannot borrow a real mayor for the holidays, a mayor who will not sit silent and smirking while British propaganda smothers the community.

It is unfortunate, too, that Boston cannot borrow the mayor of Guttenburg, N. J., who issued a proclamation calling upon the children to have "an old fashioned Fourth," to make as much noise as possible and to build their bonfires high.

What a celebration Boston will have! JUL 2 1923

London will be cheered, Lloyd George and Balfour will be pleased and every pro-British agitator in the ranks of the Loyal Coalition will applaud with his manicured finger-nails.

Every now and then Curley assails the Coalition with words —all words—but when Fourth of July comes around Curley plans the sort of a celebration the Coalition wants.

What an insult it is to Boston to have old women who pose as men approving pageants; pageants which will teach Boston how much it owes to Mother England; pageants which will attempt futilely to prove that the selfish, narrow fanatics of early days were champions of liberty!

TELEGRAM

The Fourth of July pageant is approved by Curley! Does he deny that Fourth of July pageants came into fashion only after Cecil Rhodes and Carnegie got together and attempted to make the United States a province of Great Britain?

It is this sly, sneaking, pro-British propaganda that condemns bonfires and horns and cowbells, and substitutes pageants in which husky men, who should be tossing barrels on the docks, dress up in women's cloaks and parade around the grass holding lilies or pussy willows.

Imagine observing the Fourth by having barefooted girls interpreting classic dances with their hides covered with draperies of cheesecloth!

Imagine what the pageants teach you!

Here's one tableau: "Democracy and Struggling Humanity." That will be presented on the Common.

If you want to see the real thing go to the Common tonight when the benches are filled with men who have no beds. There is struggling humanity with a vengeance! Then you can go out Jamaicaway and get a glimpse of the modern City Hall brand of Democracy.

Another tableau is "Friendship with the Indians."

If you know any history you know that the friendship the early colonists manifested toward the Indians was displayed at the end of a musket. Swapping a quart of moonshine rum for 500 acres of land was the supreme proof of the white man's friendship in those days and it was through a rum swap that many a proud Boston dame of today secured her inherited wealth.

In the East Boston pageant the nations will be represented. The Indian will come first and, of course, the Englishman is next.

That is the way it must be, for, otherwise, the children of East Boston might forget the great debt they owe the English and the Loyal Coalition would have to issue 15 circulars to educate them.

ADVERTISER - JUL 7 1923

REJOIN UNION TO SUPPORT GIRLS

JUL 7 1923

Gen. Mgr. Dresser Turns Down Mayor Curley's Offer to Mediate

MEMBERS of the Boston C. L. U. at a special meeting last night pledged $50,000 as a fund for the striking telephone operators.

The executive committee also was instructed t otake whatever measures it deemed advisable to bring about a veitory for the girls.

Edward F. McGrady, legislative agent of the A. F. of L., who was present, hinted that there was "some unknown" influence at work to bring about a settlement of the strike.

ADVERTISER

CABLE SPLICERS IN UNION

At a meeting of the cable splicers' union approximately 95 p. c. of those employed by the New England company voted to seek re-enrollment in the Brotherhod of Electrical Workers, which has already voted support of the strike.

Among the day's events was the efusal of Gen. Mgr. George Dresser to accept the services of Mayor Curley as mediator. In a statement on this offe he said;

"We cannot consider the suggestions made by Mayor Curley to hold a conference and come to some agreement regarding the settlement of the question affecting the girls of the company who left our employ."

cester, asked other New England mayors to join him in an effort to end the strike.

An invitation by Pres. Jones of the telephone company for a conference between officials of the company and representatives of the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce was declined.

CONFERENCE REFUSED

Manager Cheney of the Lawrence exchange said last night 27 new girls were put towork yesterday and more would be taken on until the full quota is at work.

In Salem, Miss Mollie Broadley, treasurer of the striking telephone union Local 16A? resigned and quit the union, it was stated. She is junior supervisor of the Beverly Exchange. Thre other strikers quit the union and returned to work.

Miss Julia S. O'Connor, strike leader, addressed a mass meeting on Salem Common last night.

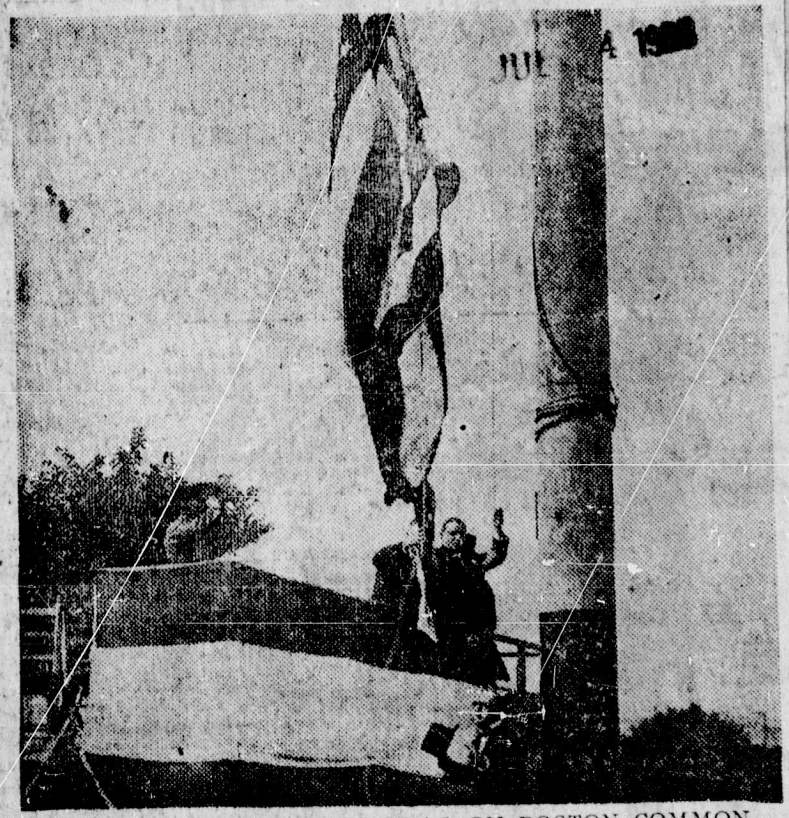
"We are fighting the public now," Miss O'Connor said, "and their acceptance of rotten telephone service."

Before the meeting 150 striking Salem operators paraded with a

Reports issued last night by the telephone company shows that Worcester gained 32 new operators yesterday, Springfield 16, Lynn 8, Salem 3, Brockton 5.

POST - JULY - 4 - 1923.

All New England Observes Day in Safe and Sane Manner---Many Elaborate Celebrations



MAYOR CURLEY RAISING FLAG ON BOSTON COMMON
Appropriate patriotic exercises opened the city's official observance of the Fourth of July on the Common yetersday morning.



MAYOR CURLEY SPEAKING AT FLAG RAISING ON COMMON
Thousands joined with the city's chief executive yesterday at the flag raising exercises on the Common as part of the city's holiday programme.

Safe and sane, but none the less enthusiastic, was the general observance of the "Glorious Fourth" throughout New England.

Beginning in the early morning with flag raisings and parades, events both colorful and patriotic crowded the day which marked the 147th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

Even the afternoon shower failed to dampen the enthusiasm of hundreds of thousands who gathered at various public celebrations, and only in a few instances were postponements necessary in the programmes scheduled at that hour.

OBSERVANCES EVERYWHERE

In practically every city, town and hamlet there was some sort of festivity. Colorful military and civic parades featured these observances. Buildings and homes displayed the American flag.

Outdoor pageants, topped off with a blaze of spectacular pyrotechnic displays, featured the programme carried out in many cities. The boisterous doings and mischievous pranks of individuals in former years were noticeably lacking—due, perhaps, to the "Safe and Sane" campaign of local authorities in every section.

At any rate, Young America has undergone a remarkable change which no longer calls for explosives and noise to express patriotism. Police authorities in every community reported this significant lack of mischief-making that marked the day in years gone by. And the small list of those injured by fireworks was also noticeable.

Beaches Lose by Showers

Beaches and shore resorts suffered some in point of attendance as a result of overcast skies and cool weather. But every highway was thronged with automobile tourists on their way to sports and games in the suburbs.

Thousands of music lovers attended the long list of band concerts which were staged last evening in every section of Boston under the direction of the public celebrations committee. Everything in the line of music was presented during the concerts, but the public's appetite appeared best satisfied when snappy martial airs and jazz music was offered by the musicians.

The day's activities in Boston opened with raising of national and municipal flags on the Common by Mayor Curley. The participants then marched to the old State House, where the Declaration of Independence was read by Charles C. Bogan of the English High School.

Busy Day for Mayor

It was a busy day for Mayor Curley, who jumped here and there to lend his presence at various affairs staged by the city government. He was accompanied on part of his tour by Lieutenant-Governor Richard Lunn of New York, who was scheduled to deliver an Independence Day oration at the World War Memorial Park, East Boston.

The latter affair was one of the few postponed because of the afternoon shower.

It was a big day for sports. Swimming races and a rowing regatta on the Charles River Basin started the list of events. World war veterans also made it a day for reunions and outings.

Practically every city and town of

Continued on page 8

Post - JUL 4 1923

C-1

West Roxbury citizens gathered at Billings field, Centre and Lagrange streets. Thousands of children here were served with free ice cream. Baseball games in the afternoon and band concerts in the evening added to the affair.

Doll Carriage Parade C-3

Roslindale featured its programme at the James F. Healy playground with a doll carriage parade by the little girls of the community under the auspices of the park department. More than 500 children took part in exercises held at Mount Hope. Roxbury's celebration was scattered over the various playgrounds.

Congressman Louis A. Frothingham and Attorney David W. Murray were the speakers at the Corriganville Improvement Association exercises in Hyde Park

The Jeffries Yacht Club celebrated its 44th annual holiday-making at East Boston, where prizes were awarded in children's swimming races and sports.

More than 150 disabled veterans from the U. S. Naval Hospital at Chelsea, accompanied by members of their families, attended the dedicati of the new Veterans' Convalescent et Camp at Shirley as guests of the Massachusetts Association of Disabled Veterans. Rain did not interfere with the two-hour ceremonials here.

The annual field day of the Dedham American Legion Post was held on the clubhouse grounds in Dedham. In Revere, seven squares and streets were named and dedicated in honor of heroes who paid the supreme sacrifice in the last war. Among these were: Angelo A. Laporie, Albert Smith, John H. McKinley, John F. Fitzpatrick, John Breen, William H. Hartley and John Mooney.

An automobile parade, the annual carnival and field day of the local American Legion Post and the dedication of a new golf course marked the day's celebration in Winthrop. At Point Shirley, the residents had a community celebration and the program included a parade of horribles. In the evening there was a vaudeville entertainment and concert at Ingleside Park.

The day was not forgotten in various hospitals and public institutions—not even omitting the jails and State prison. Inmates of the Concord Reformatory had a holiday that included athletic games, a concert and a dinner of baked ham, potato salad, apple and squash pie and cookies of various kinds.

C-4

GLOBE - JUL 4 - 10 - 1923

MORE POWER TO CITY COUNCIL

Commission Expected t Favor Change

H-1 JUL 10 1923

Public Hearings Will Begi Tomorrow Forenoon

Some Talk of Reviving Old Board of Estimate Plan

Reduction of the Mayoral term to tw years, increase in the City Counci membership and also in its powers, wit election by districts rather than at large, and the restoration of party designations, are expected by local politicians to be the major proposals for changes in Boston's charter with which the special Legislative recess commission will concern itself. Its first public hearing will be held tomorrow forenoon at the State House.

Some fear there will be also a strong effort to revive for Boston the principle of a Board of Estimate and Apportionment, tried out for one year here in 1899, such as New York city now works under. An establishment like this would take out of the Mayor's hand control of the appropriating power, involving about $25,000,000 annually in Boston nowadays.

But the more seasoned politicians are said to rest comfortably in the conviction that such a "reform" would be considered a little bit too stiff even by the Republican powers-that-be which, now as always, are revising a charter for the operation of the political affairs and the municipal business of Democratic Boston.

Won't Hit Curley Machine

The sanguine feeling at City Hall about all these proposals is that, whatever happens, the Curley machine will survive intact. No changes affecting the Mayoralty can become effective until this term is over. Of course there is a defensive understanding with the Lomasney and Innes camps. From this group point of view, the difference between a four-year term under a charter that forbids a Mayor to succeed himself and a two-year term, without restraining provision against reelection, is considered rather academic.

There is apparently a difference of opinion among the politicians as to whether the commission's recommendation will be for a district council of 15 or of 25 members. The city's customary decennial redistricting (1925) will precede any change in the Council constitution, it is said. The question appears to be whether each of the 26 Wards shall have a Councilor, or whether two Wards shall be thrown into a single Councilor District. One or two members of the new Council might be elected at-large, it is suggested. The majority of contemporary Councilors, elected at-large, cannot see how any change would improve matters, and many who follow politics agree with them.

More Power to Council

The new Council that is sure to come, however, will be given a larger grant of power than the present body, it is predicted—mainly in the matter of overriding the Mayoral veto, from which it is prohibited by the present charter, and also in the matter of originating loan or appropriation items, also now denied it.

Then there is a marked division of opinion respecting the merits of reviving party designations in Boston elections, which change all the Democratic politicians are sure is coming. Some say frankly that reestablishment of these party names, forced out in the 1909 revision, can result only in a solidification of local party machines, divorced into smaller contending units since the change.

Many express the fear that a return to the party-designation system will drag National issues back into local politics during city campaigns. One Democratic politician prophesies the Republicans will throw their full strength behind the revival of designations, so that, in future campaigns the Republican stump speakers over the State may more properly "view with alarm" almost any Democratic administration in Boston. Gov Cox himself, it is recalled, openly advocated the resumption of the party-designation system for Boston, in speeches last Fall.

Will Mark New Policy

The impending revision will be epochal in local political annals, as it promises to mark the termination of the tendency of Boston's astute charter-makers to lodge additional power with the Mayor. The story of all revisions to date, from the original 1822 document through to 1909, has been that of the reduction of the power of the "legislative" branch Aldermen and Councilmen of the city Government and the increase of that of the "executive" branch—the Mayor.

In 1822, when the city first received from the Great and General Court its charter, the policy was to retain His Honor the Mayor as merely "the first gentleman of Boston," and leave the real administrative power with Aldermanic and Councilmanic committees. The first Josiah Quincy saw the inefficiency of this system, and as the municipality's second Mayor, he insisted upon being not only "the first gentleman of Boston" but the real administrator of its affairs.

H-2

"Government by Committee"

After his term of office, there was a sharp reaction to "Government by committee." Things grew so bad that, by 1885, the charter-reformers set out to strip both these "Legislative" bodies of their power and to centralize it in the Mayor, as the responsible chief executive. Certain compromise policies in this revision, however, tended to postpone application of a drastic remedy until 1909—when the revisionists went so far as to abolish the Board of Aldermen and lodge their power largely with the Street Commission.

They left the "Common" or City Council in the charter, but cut the membership from more than 200 to nine. Now it is proposed to increase the size of the Council, to make that body, as it were, more representative.

The recess commission of which Senator Wellington Wells is chairman will undoubtedly give several public hearings and then deliberate upon the various proposals, reporting to the Legislature when it convenes in January. The expectation is that the commission's recommendations for changes will be submitted to the people in referendum in the 1924 election.

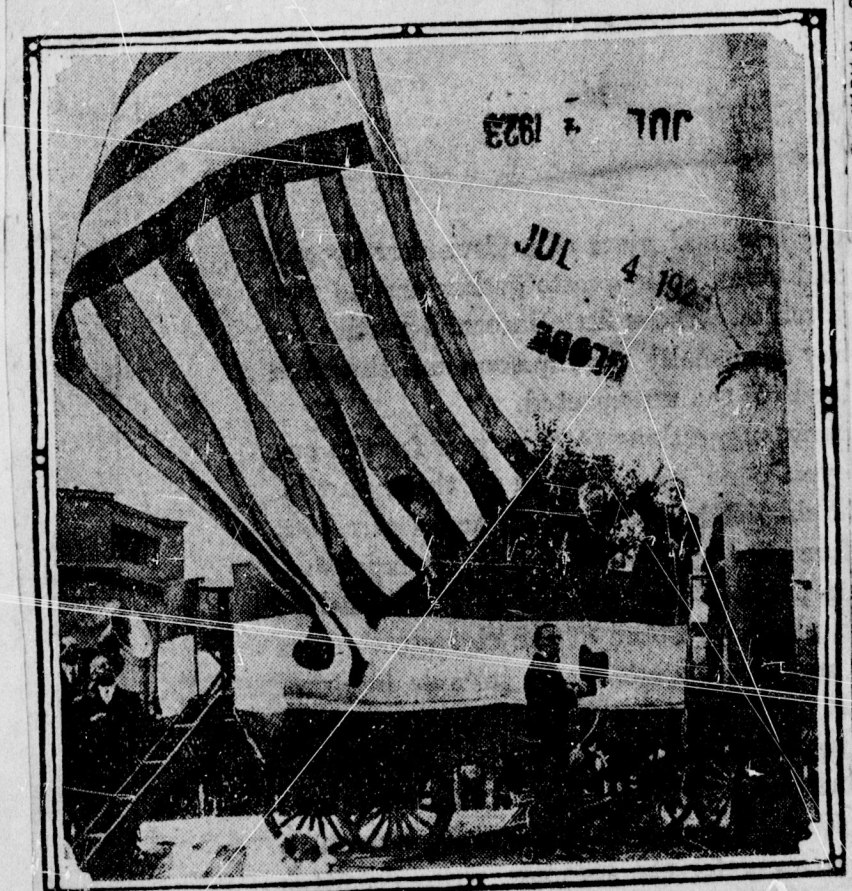
GLOBE - JULY-4-1923.

A2

CURLEY DENOUNCES EFFORT FOR EUROPE

America's Need a Program of Defence, Tribe of Judas Still Active, He Says

A1



MAYOR CURLEY RAISING "OLD GLORY" AT INDEPENDENCE DAY EXERCISES ON THE COMMON.

Thousands thronged the Common at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when Mayor Curley raised the flags as the official opening of the city's celebration of July 4. A company of coast artillerymen and a band from one of the forts accompanied the Mayor and his committee from City Hall to Flagstaff Hill. Edward L. Curran, as chairman, gave an introduction. The flag raising was followed by the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by the audience.

Mayor Curley made the address, saying:

"Our heritage was achieved by the sword and preserved by the sword and a recourse to the sword may again be necessary for its preservation. Our obligation to posterity is that should that hour eventuate we shall not be lacking in the essentials for the safeguarding of our liberty.

"The need of the hour is the development of American National spirit and a program of National defense that will serve as a guarantee to posterity of the privileges and blessings made possible through the service and sacrifice of those in whose honor we this day assemble.

Vigilance Still Price of Freedom

"The Declaration of Independence was a challenge to the divine right theory in government, for the consummation of whose priceless boon of liberty and equality the women and men of the 13 colonies stood ready to make the supreme sacrifice.

"The same integrity of political purpose," Mr Curley continued, "fidelity to the traditions and teachings of the fathers and founders, and an unswerving allegiance to the ideals of freedom and democracy, united with a sleepless vigilance to preserve our liberties, are as urgent in this hour of our life as in those hazardous days of revolution and political construction when America was led out of darkness into light by Washington and his associates.

"Eternal vigilance is still the price of freedom. A wise distrust of 'the Greeks who come bearing gifts,' an enlightened scepticism of the counsel and cozening of the bankrupt militarists of Europe, and a face of flint and a fist of steel for the enemies of democracy born and bred upon our own soil, who remain colonists and king's men in spite of example and experience, and who would betray this Republic into the hands of its false friends, are still the paramount duties of the American.

Fruits of the Declaration

"For ages Europe has been engaged in war and aggression, in conquest and confiscation, in wicked activities in which the peasant and his toil were the possessions of some overlord, who believed that only kings and their kind were born to rule the world and the common man ordained to be the chattel of a master, who plundered him in peace and sacrificed him in war.

"The French Revolution, the Terror, the Napoleonic era, the wreck of kingdoms and the banishment of kings, the

continued

Continued on page

JULY-4-1923 POST-JULY-25-1923. TRAVELER-JULY-26-1923.

(1)

revolutions in South America and the republics set up there were the fruits of the seeds sown by the Declaration of Independence."

The Mayor spoke of the Monroe Doctrine and the attempt of Napoeon III to set up an empire in Mexico, "but when America sent Sheridan and 100,000 men to the Rio Grande and a polite note to France to get out, she speedily returned to Europe. England and Germany attempted a policy of occupation in Venezuela, and Japan in Lower California; but all halted and retreated when the Monroe Doctrine was invoked."

"Europe still looks with greedy eyes from her bankrupt territories to the rich lands of America," he continued.

Judases of Internationalism

"Her propagandists are in the fields and cities her soldiers dare not invade; falsehood and flattery have taken the place of fire and fury. Europe no longer ships her Hessians here to strangle liberty; she buys her mercenaries on American soil and recruits her hirelings from bench and bar, press and pulpit, college and counting room, to preach the gospel of colonialism and anti-Americanism, to poison the sources of education and knowledge, and teach insidiously the failure of democracy, the absurdity of freedom, and the glory of internationalism.

"The tribe and teachings of Judas are not dead; they still thrive on American soil; and under the guise of a false humanitarianism, a fake fraternalism and a spurious community of race and religion, our modern Benedict Arnolds preach a League of Nations, an international court and other thinly disguised methods of allying America to the European plunderbund, that her fate and her fortune may be wasted in imperialistic wars waged to destroy democracy and liberty, and give the earth and its people over to death and destruction and the rehabilitation of kings and courts and class and caste.

"Reject Europe's Schemes"

"Pay no heed to the parrot cries of the tribe of Judas, who speak incessantly of war, isolation and American duty. No one will war on America as long as we are prepared and vigilant. Europe has learned that lesson. We never were and never will be isolated from the world as long as commerce, trade and the peaceful intercourse of humanity endure.

"The duty of America is to guard and preserve America, her honor, her integrity, her principles and her heritage; to live at peace with all Nations, and in alliance with none; to make her policies and politics such that the world will emulate her example and follow her methods if it wishes to rid itself of war and waste, and caste and privilege.

"On this, the birthday of American freedom, let us under the providence of God reconsecrate ourselves to our country, rededicate our energies to its perpetuation and pledge ourselves to the rejection of the overtures and temptations of Europe and her schemes, and the removal of the traitors within our household, no matter how exalted the stations they hold, the names they bear, or how pleasing the heresies they preach."

MAYOR AND PHONE HEAD TALK PEACE

JUL 25 1923

Believe Settlement of Strike Now Near at Hand

Mayor Curley and General Manager George H. Dresser of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. held a prolonged conference at City Hall yesterday afternoon following which it was predicted, by those familiar with the situation, that a settlement of the strike of telephone operators is near at hand.

NOT THE FIRST MEETING

It was very evident that some important action was contemplated when it became known that members of the wage conference board of the New England Council of Telephone Operators' Union had later been ordered to come to Boston by telegrams sent to each one.

Neither the Mayor nor Mr. Dresser would make any statement for the public relative to the matters discussed or the possibility of a settlement of the strike. However, it was learned that yesterday's conference was not the first that Mayor Curley has held in the hope of restoring normal conditions, but he refused to give any details regarding the situation.

Take Up Cases of Executives

Although officially no information could be obtained about what took place at the conference yesterday, it was ascertained from authentic sources that one question discussed was that of restoring young women who, when the strike was called, had held executive positions, to those same positions should the strike be called off. According to statements made by strikers, this is the key to the whole problem of a settlement. The girls say that they will return to work if their supervisors, observers and assistant chief operators are not discriminated against.

WILL GO AHEAD WITH WIDENING

TRAVELER

Mayor Says Court Decision Relieves City of Financial Liability

JUL 26 1923

Province street will be widened, regardless of the decision of Judge Carroll in the supreme court, Mayor Curley declared today following a conference with Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan and the street commissioners. The widening will be proceeded with at once, the mayor said.

The only practical effect of Judge Carroll's decision, that the city cannot establish a "temporary building line," is, according to the mayor, that it "relieves the city of finacial liability in connection with damage resulting to property owners on Province street, unless the decision of Judge Carroll is overruled by the supreme court."

Max Shulman of the Olympia Realty Company, which demolished so many old buildings in the block between Province and Washington streets and erected the big Province building in their place, is hit hard by Judge Carroll's decision, inasmuch as he claimed $200,000 damages.

Former Congressman John A. Sullivan was counsel for Shulman, and raised no protest against the action of the street commissioners in establishing the "temporary building line," not believing that the courts would declare it illegal.

Now, under the ruling of Judge Carroll, and the advice of Corporation Counsel Sulivan, the city will pay a cent of damages, and the demolition of the old Five Cents Savings Bank building and the old hat shop building, at the School street corners, and the Old Corner Bookstore, on Bromfield street, will be proceeded with.

TRAVELER - JULY-4-1923.

MAYOR RESENTS ANY SHORTENING OF DECLARATION

JUL 4 1923

Assails Bostonian Society Official for Suggesting It on Fourth

D-1 TRAVELER

An attempt to have a censored version of the Declaration of Independence read on the balcony of the old State House yesterday morning, roused the wrath of Mayor Curley, who in a denunciatory speech a little later at the continued municipal observance of the day in Faneuil hall, excoriated Charles F. Read, secretary-treasurer of the Bostonian Society, whom he charged with responsibility for an effort to censor the famous document.

The mayor declared that when the copy of the Declaration was handed Charles C. Dogan, negro, honor pupil of the English high school, to read, he was requested by the Bostonian Society official, who was also historical adviser to the celebration committee, to eliminate the sections dealing with the charges against the King of Great Britain and confine himself to the preamble and conclusion.

IS READ IN FULL

The mayor refused to permit the reading of the document in emasculated form. He instructed Dogan to read the Declaration in its entirety, saying that what was unanimously adopted in Congress, July 4, 1776, was fittingly proper to read at the municipal exercises. The instructions were carried out.

No further reference was made to the episode at the exercises in the Old State House. When the mayor, however, as presiding officer began his address in Faneuil hall, he lost no time in alluding to what happened.

He said that a great deal of propaganda is being spread, some of which is exceedingly dangerous to the life and welfare of this nation. He declared that some of the propaganda is taking the form of censorship, adding that even in the old State House, an attempt was made to delete the reading of the Declaration of Independence.

He said that such censorship is harmful and not to be tolerated by liberty-loving people. Referring to Mr. Read, the mayor said: "While Charles F. Read might be a wonderful man, he will never compare with Thomas Jefferson, who played so large a part in the framing of the Declaration of Independence."

At the close of the Faneuil Hall meeting, the mayor asserted he would write the Bostonian Society today and request the removal of Mr. Read, who, he said, should not be permitted to remain in the old State House.

D-2

READ DEFIES THE MAYOR

Secretary Read, when his attention had been called to the matter, defied the mayor to have him removed. He said he had been an official of the Bostonian Society for the last 25 years, and inasmuch as the organization is a private one, not subject to municipal supervision, the mayor could not act.

Mr. Read said he did not intend any disrespect to the Declaration or to any of the people at the exercises. He declared he wanted merely to shorten the morning's program. "In eliminating the clauses in question," he continued, "my only reason was that they were very lengthy, and for that reason I asked the young Mr. Dogan if he did not think it was wise to omit them. I had no intention of showing any disrespect to the Declaration of Independence."

Mr. Read added that he is elected an official of the Bostonian Society by the corporation of the society. "The mayor can't remove me," he concluded.

The mayor was exceedingly wrathful over the entire affair. He said that he would see to it that such a thing did not happen again, and that he would take the necessary measures to prevent any orders being given that the Declaration of Independence be read only in part at any city celebration where the document is supposed to be read.

The copy handed Dogan was pasted on a fac-simile copy of "The Boston Gazette and Country Journal, Monday, March 12, 1770." The portions of the Declaration not to be read were marked with brackets in pencil. The mayor retained the paper.

D-3

MORNING FLAG RAISING

The city's official celebration of the day began at 9 o'clock in the morning. A band from the coast artillery stationed at Fort Banks and a company of soldiers of the 13th infantry stationed at the army base, commanded by Lt. George Stevens, escorted Mayor Curley and members of the municipal committee to the Common where the national and municipal flags were raised by the mayor.

In the speech on the Common, the mayor said in part: "Europe still looks with greedy eyes from her bankrupt territories to the rich lands of America; her methods have changed but not her morals; her courage is not equal to her greed; and what she may not gain by sword and slaughter, she seeks to clutch by false pretence.

"Her propagandists are in the fields and cities her soldiers dare not invade; falsehood and flattery have taken the place of fire and fury. Europe no longer ships her Hessians here to strangle liberty; she buys her mercenaries on American soil and recruits her hirelings from bench and bar, press and pulpit, college and counting room, to preach the gospel of Colonialism and anti-Americanism, to poison the sources of education and knowledge, and teach insidiously the failure of democracy, the absurdity of freedom and the glory of internationalism. The tribe and teaching of Judas are not dead; they still thrive on American soil; and under the guise of a false humanitarianism, a fake fraternalism and a spurious community of race and religion, our modern Benedict Arnolds preach a league of nations, an international court and other thinly disguised methods of allying America to the European plunderbund, that her fate and her fortune may be wasted in imperialistic wars waged to destroy democracy and liberty, and give the earth and its people over to death and destruction and the rehabilitation of kings and courts and class and caste."

AT OLD STATE HOUSE

The mayor's speech was followed by the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner." Edward L. Curran had charge of the exercises on the Common.

Then came the march to the old State House. It was from this balcony that the original Declaration of Independence was read to the people of Boston in 1776.

The program here began with a selection by the band. Chairman John J. Morgan then introduced the mayor, and he mayor presented Lt.-Gov. George R. unn of New York. Charles C. Dogan, who read the Declaration of Independence, did not wear a colonial costume as was the custom in other years. nstead he appeared in his high school adet uniform.

Following the reading of the declaration the crowd sang the national anthem and preceded by the band and army escort, the officials went to Faneuil Hall, where the annual oration exercises were held. The oration was delivered by the Rev. Charles W. Lyons, S. J., Boston College.

He took as his subject, "The American Mind," and spoke, in part, as follows:

"Ours is a most responsible trust. We must hand it down to posterity sacred and intact. Capital must make truce with labor, labor must make pact with capital, each must measure even in the scales of justice. The rights, inalienable rights, of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, must not be infringed. The rights, natural and civic rights, of property, must not be denied. Class prejudices, racial pride, assumed superiority, must be dislodged from the minds of men, that justice may function, and equality and the dignity of human nature be sustained.

HOME AND SCHOOL

"The home must be safeguarded, and its sanctity preserved, that our children be protected and grow—as nature destined them to grow—in wisdom and grace before God and man.

"The school, the private and the public school, free as speech and the press are free, must be encouraged that our citizens may understand the constitution and our laws, and in the full development of their intellectual faculties, realize the burdens as well as the privileges of representative government.

"The church, the house of God, must have its place of respect, that our children may continue moral and grow in reverence for authority and [illegible] divine and [illegible]

Forest Hills Church Bell Tolls Dismally at 3 A. M.

The tolling of the bell atop the steeple of the Upham Memorial M. E. Church, Wachusett and Patten streets, Forest Hills, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, attracted the attention of Patrolmen McKillop and Sturtevant of the West Roxbury station. When they reached the building the bell was still ringing but no ringer was visible. They discovered, however, a rope 300 feet long hanging from the belfrey almost to the ground. With some difficulty they managed to climb into the church tower and untie the bell cord. The police believe boys played the prank.

D-4

Continued next page

JULY-4-1923

(1)

Judge Frank Leveroni, chairman of the Independence day committee, introduced the mayor at the Faneuil hall exercises. Following the mayor's address, Rabbi David M. Shonet recited prayer.

The singing of "America" followed, and then came the second reading of the Declaration of Independence by Charles C. Dogan. In introducing the latter, Mayor Curley said: "He represents a race that has never produced a traitor to liberty."

LT.-GOV. LUNN OF NEW YORK

The oration followed. At the conclusion of Fr. Lyons's address, the mayor introduced Lt.-Gov. Lunn, who spoke, in part, as follows:

"I read with pleasure the other day the statement issued on the part of the religious forces of America, including Protestant, Catholic and Jewish, condemning in wrathful language the continued policy of the steel trust to compel men to work 12 hours a day. This policy is morally indefensible and economically wrong. No nation can develop loyal citizenship on the basis of economic servitude. The steel trust can produce human mechanism with a 12-hour day, but they cannot develop those human beings into loyal American citizens. It is a sorry day for America when we find disloyalty to the fundamental principles of the government advocated and enforced by a group of otherwise very respectable citizens. And furthermore, it comes at a time when everything is being done to develop loyal Americanism. The world war revealed many things, but one thing stands out to my mind (having been a member of the war Congress on the military affairs committee), and that is this: Our first army revealed the fact that 25 per cent. could neither read nor write the English language. Many of them could neither read nor write any language. This was startling. It was the result, however, of a definite cause.

"Following the panic of 1873 there ensued 30 or 40 years of unparalleled prosperity in manufacturing. We brought hundreds of thousands of people into our country and then forgot them, making them mere cogs in the iron machine to grind out prosperity. This was done by no particular group mastered by stupidity, but it was done because we did not seem to care. The nation in its wonderful prosperity forgot the mass of men and women who were responsible for that prosperity, but when we called to our defence the stalwart young men and found that they had been so far forgotten that they did not even know our language, we could not with reason expect them to sing heartily, 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty.'

"For the future, therefore, we should emphasize and everlastingly emphasize the human element in industry, for only as we consider the human element basicly necessary to production will we be able to develop that type of loyal devotion and patriotism without which no nation can long endure."

The playing and singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" brought the Faneuil hall exercises to a conclusion.

TRAVELER - JULY-24-1923.

Curley Gives Trophy for Canoeists' Meet

TRAVELER JUL 24 1923

D-5



Mayor Curley presenting a beautiful silver shield to be awarded the club point winner at the Spring Street Canoeists' regatta and carnival next Saturday. The trophy was accepted by John F. Veeder, chairman of the committee in charge of the events.

Makes Presentation at City Hall for Spring Street Association's Regatta Next Saturday—Silver Shield for Club Winner

Mayor Curley today gave a beautiful silver shield to the Spring Street Canoeists' Association, which will be awarded to the point winner at the regatta and carnival to be held on the Charles River next Saturday.

PRESENTED AT CITY HALL

Presentation was made at City Hall. The shield was accepted by John F. Veeder, chairman of the executive committee that has charge of the program Saturday. Several other members of the committee were present when the cup was presented. Among them were Adam O. Hoffling, Albert Herman, Mark Fitzgerald, Goddard Page, Oscar Henning and T. J. Hannon.

The prize given by the mayor will be awarded to the club scoring the greatest number of points in the class A contests. Entries have been received from many clubs in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

In addition to the main trophy, there will be 36 cups awarded club and individual winners in the various events.

TRANSCRIPT - JULY-5-1923

CURLEY HITS AT READ

Has Him Removed from Celebrations Committee

B-1

Reports to Norcross Read's Alleged Offence

JUL 5 1923

Asks Action by the Bostonian Society

TRANSCRIPT

Read Explains Old State House Incident

TRANSCRIPT

True to the promise made at Faneuil Hall exercises yesterday, Mayor Curley lost no time, on reaching his desk today, in taking action against Charles F. Read, secretary and treasurer of the Bostonian Society, who, as the mayor had explained to a responsive audience, had given Charles C. Dogan, the schoolboy chosen to read the Decralation of Independence from the Old State House balcony and at Faneuil Hall, a copy of that instrument from which had been marked for deletion all the charges in the original document drawn up by Thomas Jefferson.

Mayor Curley first directed J. Philip O'Connell, director of public celebrations, to remove Mr. Read from the position of historical adviser on the committee, and then wrote to Grenville H. Norcross, president of the Bostonian Society, calling his attention to Mr. Read's offence to Mr. Curley and asking for an investigation to the end that unless more satisfactory reasons can be presented by Mr. Read, drastic action be taken.

Mayor Curley made much of the incident which had happened at the Old State House. To his applausive Faneuil Hall audience he declared that, when the Declaration of Independence was handed to the boy Dogan, he was requested to eliminate the clauses and confine himself to the preamble and conclusion; that he refused to permit the reading of the document in emasculated form, instructing Dogan to read it in its entirety, which was done. The mayor proceeded to discuss the propaganda which, he said, is being spread about the country, some of it taking the form of censorship.

Referring to Mr. Read the mayor said: "While Charles F. Read might be a wonderful man, he will never compare with Thomas Jefferson who played so large a part in the framing of the Declaration of Independence." He closed by saying that he would write to the Bostonian Society today and request the removal of Mr. Read, who, he said, would not be permitted to remain in charge of the historical treasures of the Old State House.

No Disrespect Intended

When the attention of Mr. Read was called to the incident, he said that he intended no disrespect to the Declaration or to any of the people at the exercises at the Old State House. He said he had been an official of the Bostonian Society for twenty-five years, and that his life-long study had been that of history. Besides the Bostonian Society, he is a member of the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, the Brookline Historical Society and the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

"Last year," said Mr. Read, "I indicated to the boy orator the clauses that might be eliminated from the Declaration, and the reading was shortened. Mayor Curley stood on the balcony and made no protest. Until last year, the Declaration had been read in full, generally taking fifteen or twenty minutes. I thought that, so long as the document was to be read a second time at Faneuil Hall, the lengthy clauses in it might possibly be omitted from the reading at the Old State House. I handed the boy the Declaration printed in large type, showed him the brackets at the beginning of certain paragraphs and told him that he could read them or not, as he pleased. I meant no disrespect to the Declaration or to the mayor."

B-2

Mayor's Letter to Norcross

The mayor's letter to Grenville H. Norcross, president of the Bostonian Society, is as follows:

Dear Sir—I beg to direct your attention to certain facts in connection with the observance of Independence Day at the Old State House on Wednesday, July 4, 1923.

With a view to providing against a lapse of memory in the reading of the Declaration of Independence I requested the young man who had been selected to read Declaration, Mr. harles C. Dogan, to procure a copy that I might follow him and, if necessary, prompt him. A copy of the Declaration pasted upon the fourth page of the Boston Gazette of March 12, 1770, wa ssecured by Mr. John J. Morgan, chairman of the exercises, at the Old State House, from Mr. Charles F. Read, secretary and treasurer of the Bostonian Society, and who eserved in the capacity of hitsorical adviser for the public celebrations committee. Mr. Morgan informed me that a copy had been secured from Mr. Reed and stated that provision had been made therein to eliminate certain passages. I had no knowledge as to the particular passages at the time but stated most emphatically that there would be no eliminations. The copy as submitted to the boy by the secretary-treasurer of the Bostonian society, if read as outlined and pencilled, would be not only valueless but meaningless, as substantially every derogatory reference made to Great Britain in the Declaration of Independence had been deleted from the document as submitted.

I have no means of determining the source prompting the action of the secretary-treasurer of the Bostonian Society and am unwilling to accept his statement that he revised the Declaration of Independence as written by Thomas Jefferson to save tim e in the reading. In view of the fact that there was no occasion for hurry and everyone had ample time, it was as reasonable to eliminate portions of the Declaration of Independence as it would be to eliminate portions of the Lord's Prayer.

The entire proceeding, in my opinion, warrants investigation by your society, and unless more satisfactory reasons can be presented by Mr. Read I believe drastic action should be taken and some individual placed as custodian of the historical treasures of the Commonwealth and Nation who is sufficiently in sympathy with the history of the United States if necessary to waste, as he terms it, a few minutes in fulfillment of his duty.

I beg to forward herewith the original copy as submitted by the secretary-treasurer of the Bostonian Society, Mr. Charles F. Read, and John H. Morgan, chairman of the Independence Day committee at exercises held at the Old State House.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES M. CURLEY, Mayor

B-3

JUL 6 1923

tests against the negligence of city officials who haven't collected garbagefrom the streets of the district for two weeks.

The South End, with its tenement houses in which thousands of working people of the city reside, is the latest section from which there comes a "kick" about the service of the garbage collecting department.

Refuse containers, overflowing with filth, line the sidewalks, the residents complain. Whole families are contracting disease, and it is because of this condition, the citizens charge.

Foul odors, nauseating to the residents, issue from the containers and float into the bedrooms on the night air, spreading their germs throughout the territory named.

With the warm weather making conditions worse, South Enders want something done. They want to know why the city officials have neglected

TELEGRAM

They say that the men under the Curley regime refuse to go out of their way even to save lives.

Unless satisfaction is forthcoming, the residents say, they are going to storm the City Hall, and demand to know where they stand in the present administration.

In the district affected residents are forced to sleep with windows closed. Suffering is the result.

At 10 Upton st., an elderly woman has been taken ill and her relatives insist that the garbage has caused the illness. She has been taken to the country to obtain fresh air.

In the same section a woman and her child were taken ill from the odors of the garbage cans.

The South End is becoming known better by the name "garbage alley," the residents complain. Tenants at 12 and 14 Upton st. assert that they went to the [illegible] company [illegible] received no satisfaction when they [illegible].

CORRECT

JUN 27 1923

The Boston City Council takes the right position in regard to the property on Mason street, a long time the home of the School Committee. Its request to the latter board for a public hearing on the matter of the proposed auction sale of the land and building will, we presume, be acceded to, for the committee is wholly disposed to be reasonable and courteous.

It seemed to be in a bit more of a hurry than was necessary when it advertised the real estate for sale so soon after relinquishing it and without giving any opportunity for the expression of public opinion on the transaction. If it had been a matter affecting the schools and school board alone, the case would have been different. But here was a proposition to get rid of a very valuable and, as we said the other day, a strategic site for police or fire department use. That requires deliberation.

The hearing should prove illuminating and interesting, and, we believe, convincing as to the proposition that the lot is of more value to the city than

AMERICAN - JULY - 5 - 1923

MAYOR TEARS PATCHED COPY FROM SCHOOLBOY'S HANDS

JUL 5 1923

Mayor Curley's interruption of Boston's Fourth of July exercises, by charging that a schoolboy had been given a pro-British Declaration of Independence to read from the Old State House balcony, found an aftermath today in a flame of resentment that swept through Boston. American

The Mayor snatched the pro-British version from the hands of the boy orator and ordered him to read the Declaration of Independence in full. He then announced from the balcony that he would have removed immediately Charles F. Read, Old State House custodian. Read had handed the boy, Charles Dogan, colored honor pupil, the deleted copy of the Declaration he was about to read, but denies he deleted anything to save the face of Great Britain. The resentment that swept through Boston today was that in the city which gave more toward the birth of liberty than any city in the country any person should dare to tamper with the great edict which made this country free.

Following the Mayor's charge young Dogan read the Declaration in full. The Mayor then accompanied the boy to Fanueil Hall where it was read again.

DELETED PASSAGES.

What the schoolboy, Dogan, would have read had not Mayor Curley asked to see the copy of the Declaration of Independence, contained nothing of the vital passages indicting Great Britain for the crimes America was rebelling against. Some of the deleted passages read:

"He (George III) has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation until his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

"He has refused to pass other laws for the accomodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

"He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

"He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

"He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of Lands.

"He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

"He has made Judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

"He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

"He has kept among us, in times

SWARMS OF OFFICE HOLDERS.

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"He has made Judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

"He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

"He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our Legislature.

"He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

TAXED WITHOUT CONSENT.

"For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States.

"For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world.

"For imposing taxes on us without our consent.

"For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury.

"For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences.

"For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments.

"For suspending our own Legislatures and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

PLUNDERED OUR SEAS.

"He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

"He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our people.

"He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely parelleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

"He has constrained our fellow citizens taken captive on the high seas to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren or to fall themselves by their hands.

"He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions."

TRAVELER JULY - 6 - 1923

EDITOR RAPS BACK AT MAYOR CURLEY

TRAVELER

Hopes to Make Negro as Good a Citizen as He Is

JUL 6 1923

[Special Dispatch to The Herald]

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 6—Replying to a bitter attack on the editor of the Wilmington News by Mayor Curley of Boston, the News today directed a letter to the Boston executive assuring him that the South is satisfied with the bargain she is now getting by swapping to New England, almost daily, a negro for a cotton mill.

The mayor's attack on the News was evoked by an editorial appearing June 29, criticising Mr. Curley for violent and intemperate language in answering the protests of former Bostonians, now residents of Charlotte, against the mayor's selection of a negro student to read the Declaration of Independence at Boston's Fourth of July celebration.

The News reply, in part, says:

"We are in receipt of your lecture on manners and culture contained in your letter of July 3.

"As to manners and culture, we confess we are not very strong, having recognized many years ago that Boston had a monopoly of these, and only as Boston loses them do we gain them. Judging from your letter, we have a feeling that we are improving.

"We should regret to see Boston and its government lose any sleep over our opinion. You are losing your cotton mill and many other industries to the South because the South offers better treatment, better living conditions and better opportunities of other kinds, both to the investor and to the laborer. Almost daily we are swapping a negro for a cotton mill, and our people really think we are making a good trade.

"Candidly, our people have a high esteem and affection for New Englanders and especially for Bostonians. We certainly think those of the white race who come South are, in some respects at least, superior to the colored man and we believe that some day we will be able in our efforts to improve the negro to make at least as good a citizen of him as you are."

GLOBE - JULY-5-1923.

MAYOR EXCHANGES HOT SHOT WITH WILMINGTON, N C, EDITOR

JUL 5 1923

Controversy Over Appointment of Negro Boy Grows Fiercer—"Mephitis Americana" Figures In Latest Interchange

Mayor Curley's reply to the three citizens of Charlotte, N C, who protested his choice of Charles C. Dugan, a colored boy, to read the Declaration of Independence from the balcony of the old State House, this morning, has drawn a scathing reply from the Wilmington, N C, News and the Mayor has taken up the challenge and given the Southern editor as good as he sent.

The News said, in an editorial headed "Skunk Cabbage":

"Not since the attacks upon the character of Jefferson Davis, shortly after the Civil War, has an utterance as ignorantly contemptible fallen from the lips of a man in public life, than those of Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, in his reply to the protest of three Charlotte citizens against the selection of a negro student to read the Declaration of Independence from the steps of the old State House on July 4."

Here follows an extract from the Mayor's letter. The editorial then continues:

"So far as we are concerned, Mr Curley is at liberty to form a battalion of black scholars in Boston and listen to them recite by the hour and week, but we are inclined to believe Mr Curley would feel even more at home with a certain beautiful but maladorous quadruped more or less common to the woods of North Carolina, and whose chief claim to distinction comes from his latter qualifications rather than from his former.

"No, Mr Curley, you are wrong. You are a victim of your asinine conceit. Neither Massachusetts nor North Carolina believes you, and neither will give any grave concern to your words. Your colossal ignorance of the racial relations both north and south of the Mason and Dixon line make your vituperative bellow a bray instead of a roar.

"But you happen by some freak of fate to be the chief executive of one of the fairest of American cities. We therefore want your manner improved for the sake of American honor. We suggest that you hurry to one of the public libraries for which your city is famous and delve into that part of natural history dealing with the mephitis and his various peculiarities."

The Mayor's Reply

Mayor Curley's reply follows:

"I have your paper of June 29, 1923, and have read your editorial carrying the caption 'Skunk Cabbage,' which appears to exemplify the best traditions of the 'Eatonsville Gazette,' made famous by Charles Dickens in the 'Pickwick Papers,' which by this time may have penetrated the sanctum of the Wilmington News. It is quite possible I may be giving you and your paper credit for a taste and intelligence you do not possess and a literary knowledge you have yet to acquire; but certainly the Wilmington News seems to have the passion for evil smelling language, personal vilification and tawdry assertion that marked the Eatonsville Gazette.

"The Mayor of Boston has a profound respect for the Constitution of the United States and the laws based upon it; the the editor of the News treats both the letter and spirit of that document with contempt, and seems to believe that his absurd prejudices concerning the negro and his Constitutional status are superior to both the laws of the United States and the laws of God, who made man in his own image. Ignorance and intolerance, such as the Wilmington News and its editor typify, have done vast injury socially, morally, politically and commercially to the South; and there is little hope for any improvement, any attempt to get abreast of the Americanism and civilization of the Twentieth Century in any Southern community which permits its life and fortunes to be dominated in this age by a leadership which imagines vituperation, indecency and offensive blackguardism are evidences of strength and calculated to impress sane American opinion.

Boston Won't Lose Any Sleep

"In spite of your bad manners, bad taste, bad temper and deplorably shallow mind, I am not going to believe that Carolina, North or South, should be measured by you and your rather silly deliverances. Boston and its Government are not going to lose much sleep over the opinions and utterances of editors and papers which go into the gutters for their language and to unclean places for their logic; those are evils that must be corrected by the decency and propriety of your fellow citizens; and I am certain that the three persons of Charlotte, N C, claiming to be natives of Boston to whose defence you have so valiantly and malodorously rushed, must wish to be saved from their friends.

"Meantime, the negro boy will read the Declaration of Independence tomorrow—July 4th—from the balcony of the Old State House, with the consent and approval of the citizens of Boston, a document of which he has a more intelligent knowledge and a finer appreciation than the editor of the Wilmington News, who appears to be more on terms of intimacy with that curious piece of fauna he quotes and exploits—the Mephitis Americana.

"Trusting that time may bring you better sense, experience, better knowledge, and some study of social Carolina, better manners."

JULY-10-1923

MASONS FROLIC AT NANTASKET

JUL 10 1923

Take Possession of Pemberton and Paragon Park —Praise for Hub

The delegates to the convention of the National League of Masonic Clubs, their wives and children, practically took possession of the Pemberton Inn and Paragon Park last night.

With the end of the parade all hands made for Rowe's wharf where the Old Colony was in waiting. Only those holding special tickets were allowed to board her, others being assigned to the 5:20 boat. It is estimated that fully 3,000 made the trip. Those holding dinner tickets left the boat at Pemberton, the others proceeding directly to Nantasket.

Every thing was in readiness at the Pemberton Inn and the onslaught upon the crustaceans was well worth witnessing. Between the courses dancing was in order. A little after 8 the bugle sounded the retreat and once again the party boarded the boat and made for Nantasket.

Manager Golden, a member of the craft, had everything in readiness. Strip tickets had been issued to each delegate and there was enough on each strip to keep one busy while at the beach. Many returned laden with trophies. The program included the flight from heights of the fire encircled dare-devils, and a special display of fireworks forming a Masonic emblem.

The Second Church of Dorchester band struck up an air and led the way to the boat. The trip home was beguiled with music by the band and singing. The De Molay boys had the time of their young lives.

PRAISE FOR BOSTON

First Vice-President William B. Noll of the league, who is a police sergeant in New York, noted criminologist, finger-print expert, Chinese interpreter, and who speaks 17 languages, said of yesterday's parade: "It was wonderful, amazing, most edifying. It was the most elaborate and gorgeous I ever saw. I must take my hat off to the Boston Masonic Club, to its convention committee and to the mayor of your city who certainly has co-operated to make this the star convention in our history. Your hospitality is appreciated."

President H. Melvin Allen of Reading, Pa., president of the league, was all smiles when he was asked to say a word regarding the week. "Naturally," he said, "I feel proud that such a demonstration took place during my administration. It far exceeded all my anticipations. President Terhune and his coworkers of your club and the mayor of your city have left no stone unturned to give us a wonderful time and we appreciate it. The showing of the ladies was wonderful. It needed but their cooperation to achieve this most gratifying result."

Charles J. Schofield, president of the Warwick (R. I.) Masonic Club, who is here with his wife and daughter, carried in the parade a banner calling attention to the five generations of Masons in his family. The first, his great-great-grandfather, was made a

MAYOR CURLEY RAPS "SOUTHERN MEDDLING"

Three former Boston men who protested against permitting Charles C. Dogan, negro pupil of the English high school, to read the Declaration of Independence from the Old State House balcony on July 4, were rebuked yesterday by Mayor Curley, to whom their letter was addressed.

JUN 27 1923

The three, Thomas F. Armstrong, J. Frank McLelland and Frank Dalton, are now residents of Charlotte, N. C.

The mayor referred to their letter as "stupidly and offensively impertinent and unwarrantedly [illegible] affairs of Massachusetts

TELEGRAM - JULY 5 1923.

STREET COMMISSION CHAIRMAN JEERED

A-1

JUL 5 1923

Dorchester Citizens Protest Harvard Street Sight

Mayor Curley was scored and Chairman Noyes of the board of street commissioners jeered at a stormy hearing in the matter of the proposed Dorchester garage at 8-10 Harvard st., at City Hall today. TELEGRAM

Charges that the board is "acting under orders" and that Mayor Curley came into the matter voluntarily, knowing that his signature to the permit was not necessary since legislation of 1913, were made by W. M. A. Davidson, 44 Harvard st., the original objector, whose action resulted in the injunction halting the use of the building was secured from the courts.

A-2

Uproar reigned when Chairman Noyes made the statement that he considered the location the best in Dorchester for a garage, and that having visited the section twice for inspection purposes he had never seen more than 27 children there at one time.

Women as well as men sprang to their feet and a chorus of jeers and catcalls swept the hearing.

"Don't you mean 2700?" shouted Mr. Davidson.

This ensued from the main objection brought by the women of the section on the grounds that the garage would be a menace to the children of several schools, because its location is on the same side of the street where the children usually pass on their way to and from school sessions.

That Mayor Curley, at a meeting with a committee of 16 last year informed them that if they could find any loophole, he would bring up the matter again and cancel the permit, was emphasized by Mrs. F. N. F. Carleton, representing the Dorchester League of Women Voters.

"We have found that loophole in the action of the court ruling the permit illegal and the calling of this new hearing," she stated defiantly. "Now that we have the loophole the mayor mentioned we are here to see what his promise means."

TRAVELER-JUN-27-23

ALARM HALTS FIREMEN'S FETE

TRAVELER

Engine 7 Called While Dedicating Handsome New House

JUN 27 1923

The new firehouse for engine company 7 on East street, near the Hotel Essex and South station, was officially dedicated at noon today with appropriate ceremonies.

Capt. Henry Krake, Lt. William H. Nichols and the members of the company moved into their handsome new quarters at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and les sthan 15 minutes later were called out to a fire, the apparatus "rolling" to box 1493, corner of Oak and Hudson streets.

The fire-fighters are holding "open house" today, and will bring the festivities to a close with a banquet in the engine house this evening.

At noon the program consisted of flag-raising, selections by Stone's band, invocation by the Rev. Philip J. O'Donnell of St. James Church, Harrison avenue; presentation of keys, and addresses by E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel; Fire Commissioner Theodore A. Glynn, Chief John O. Taber and District Chief Albert J. Caulfield.

A MODERN BUILDING

The new house is of brick and stone construction and was designed by James T. Ball, architect of the Boston fire department. The officers' quarters, locker and wash rooms are on the second floor; spacious bunk room, smoking and recreation room on the second floor, and kitchenette on the roof.

The building is considered one of the handsomest and best equipped fire stations in New England.

The apparatus consists of a new American-La France 1000-gallon motor pumping engine and an American-La France combination chemical and hose wagon.

In addition to Capt. Krake and Lt. Nichols, the roster of the company is as follows: Engineer Frank A. Hoar, Assistant Engineer Thomas P. Reilly, Hosemen Daniel J. Looney, John E. Sweeney, Michael J. Travers, James F. McFallen, John A. Martin, Edward F. Doyle, oseph S. Ring, Patrick J. O'Donnell, Thomas J. Mulhern, William E. Devine and Thomas J. Palkey.

Shortly before the start of the noontime ceremonies and when a large crowd had already gathered, an alarm was received from box 1421, corner of Congress and Purchase streets.

ALARM SCATTERS GUESTS

The big house gong clanged, the guests scattered and the members of engine 7, some wearing white gloves and all in immaculate new uniforms, climbed aboard the hose wagon and were off to the fire, which proved to be an explosion of a barrel of firecrackers in the premises of Mason Bros. & Tarlin at 223 Purchase street.

The blaze was extinguished with chemicals and the damage was small. Many boys had a joyous time collecting unexploded firecrackers in the street until chased away by the police.

Following the speech-making, which took place from the gaily decorated pumping engine in front of the firehouse, light refreshments were served to the visitors, who were escorted through the building.

Henry A. Booth of Springfield, secretary of the George Washington Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, declares that Mayor Curley was right in insisting the Declaration of Independence be read in full July 4. ADVERTISER

"Mayor Curley isn't supposed to be a friend of the King of England," said Mr. Booth. "And I don't see why he should be too careful of the King's feelings.

"Of course, I wouldn't object to the shortening of a reading of the Declaration to save time, which was Mr. Read's explanation, but if the passages were deleted to save England's face I believe the Mayor's wrath was justified.

"If we were to begin omitting all historical references to which an Englishman might object we should have to omit mention of every victory of the Revolution, Bunker Hill and Yorktown.

GLOBE - JULY-5-1923

"SAFE AND SANE" FOURTH PLANNED

Two Big Entertainments on Boston Common

Displays of Fireworks There and at Jamaica Pond

JUL 5 1923

Mayor to Make Address at Evening Demonstration

Independence Day—the Fourth of July—is to be celebrated in this city today in a manner more compatible with the modern tendency toward a "Safe and Sane Fourth" than with the old-time noise-making demonstrations which used always to characterize this holiday, bringing with them the inevitable toll of accidents.

The city has provided two elaborate entertainments on Boston Common, one for the afternoon, when "New England Heroes of Democracy," the second annual community pageant by the children of Boston, is to be staged at the Frog Pond at 4 o'clock, and the other in the evening, when the annual open-air community demonstration will conclude with the illumination of the Frog Pond's fountain and an elaborate display of fireworks on the athletic field of the Common.

There will also be a big display of fireworks at Jamaica Pond, under the auspices of the Board of Trade, and minor displays and band concerts in other sections of the city.

Afternoon Pageant

The afternoon pageant on the Common, which opens with a prologue depicting democracy and struggling humanity, has for its first episode the founding of Boston by John Winthrop and a group of Puritans who came from England in 1630. Subsequent episodes show the first friendly negotiations with the Indians, the Merrymount Revels, the banishment of Anne Hutchinson, events in the career of Benjamin Franklin, the immortal "Boston Tea Party," the ride of Paul Revere and the Declaration of Independence.

This elaborate pageant was arranged by the Boston Social Union, with the aid of Boy Scouts of America, the Public Celebration Association, J. Philip O'Connell, the director of public celebration, and Mayor Curley. It was written and will be directed by Imogene Hogle Putnam, who heads the executive committee, assisted by Anne Coolidge, Edward Dewey, F. Lyman Clark, James Shute, Dora DeWinter, Pauline Hatfield and Edith Johansson. The music will be supplied by the 161st Field Artillery Band, with Wilbur S. Smith as leader.

JUNE-26-1923

DOLAN HAS CONTRACT FOR CITY'S GARAGE

John B. Dolan, Carney Building contractor, is successful bidder for the contract to construct the new city garage in Albany st, South End, where will be centralized nearly all the city's departmental motor apparatus, upon its completion.

Dolan, understood to be a business partner of Francis Lawrence Daly of the Daly Plumbing Supply Company, submitted the lowest bid for the job, $152,490. There were four other bidders, and the difference between high and low bid was about $4000.

The successful bidder is a brother of Thomas F. Dolan, who was named by Mayor Curley to fill public office but refused confirmation by the Public Service Commission.

JUN 26 1923 GLOBE

"PORKY" FLYNN AND "JAKE" DRISCOLL GET CITY JOBS

Daniel F. Flynn, famous as "Porky" in the pugilistic arena, and James W. Driscoll of Charlestown, known as "Jake" to fans of the cinder path, were appointed by Mayor Curley yesterday to be Park Department physical instructors, at $1500 salaries. Francis X. McLaughlin of Roxbury was named to a similar post, at like salary.

Mayoral approval was also given the Schoolhouse Commission's appointment of Dennis J. Keohane, Roxbury; John F. Flynn, Dorchester, and Max I. Omansky, West End, to be clerks of works on its $3,000,000 school building program, at $1900 salaries.

The Mayor also empowered the Schoolhouse Commission to advertise for four draftsmen of types not in the Civil Service lists, at $1500 salaries. Two electrical and two heating and electrical draftsmen are needed.

Lewis Appointed Deputy Sealer

Lawrence J. Lewis of 9 Malbon pl, Roxbury, has been appointed deputy sealer of weights and measures by Mayor Curley at $1600 salary, to fill a vacancy in the staff.

Evening Demonstration

The evening community demonstration, scheduled for 8 p m, will be preceded by the sunset ceremony with the lowering of the flag and the salute and review by a battalion from the United States Navy on the parade ground at 7:30 p m.

The evening's program is to open with the entrance march by the Navy battalion and band, escorting Mayor Curley and the Independence Day committee to the place of honor by the Frog Pond. After a brief band concert and the singing of "America" by the audience, Judge Frank Leveroni, chairman of the Independence Day committee, will present Mayor Curley, who is to make the address of the evening.

A very attractive feature will be the illuminated parade of canoes from the Samoset Club, which is to be followed by the singing of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and a screen feature entitled "Municipal Flags of America." After this there will be general singing of American folk songs, dance features, popular songs, songs of Boston and a patriotic finale, entitled "Our Flag in History," showing the evolution of the Stars and Stripes from 1775 to 1923. Frank Chouteau Brown is director of the program, while Leon E. Baldwin is director of singing. The dance features are by pupils of Mrs Lilla Viles Wyman. William Carroll Hill is chairman of the committee in charge, assisted by Wilfred R. Kelley, Mr Brown and Mr Baldwin.

TRANSCRIPT - JUNE-27-1923.

MONEY SURE FOR PROVINCE ST.

Mayor Curley Expects to Put Through This Improvement, hough Case Is Pending in Court—Historic Sites

JUN 27 1923

Though ten citizens, by action before the Supreme Judicial Court, are attempting to block the widening of Province street, between School and Bromfield streets, Mayor Curley is confident that his loan order for $500,000, given its first reading by the City Council last Monday, practically assures the reconstructed street.

Both the mayor and the street commissioners are pleased with the decision of the trustees of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank in offering to grant to the city the five-tsory bank building on School street, in lieu of the assessment of any betterments. This building is sixty-five years old and is assessed for $55,100. On part of this property stood the first Roman Catholic Church erected, about 1788.

The entire section of the Province-street widening involves several historic sites. In 1817 the Second Universalist Church was built nearby. Rev. Hosea Ballou was ordained there in 1817. For the second time the Old Corner Bookstore will have to move, its first eviction being from the store at the corner of School and Washington streets to the present location. George U. Crocker, trustee of the property, has offered the building to the city on the same conditions as those of the bank. The property is assessed for $50,000.

Chairman John L. Noyes of the Street Commission has submitted the following table of assessed valuations on land and buildings, which will be taken:

	Sq. Ft.	Land	Bldgs	Total
Geo. U. Crocker et al., trus.	5583	$359,895	$50,000	$409,895
Mass Gen'l Hospital	20,94	83,760	.....	83,760
Olympia Realty Company	1704	68,160	.....	66,160
Boston Five Cents Sav Bk	3278	334,356	55,100	380,456
R. H. Gardiner, et al., trus	360	36,000	5,000	41,000
State Sareet Trust Co.	93	3,720	2,000	5,720

TELEGRAM - JULY - 7 - 1923.

MAYOR DENIES ALL BLAME FOR PICKWICK DEAD

Busy With Street Jobs and Garage and School House Contracts

JUL 7 1925 TELEGRAM

"I am not guilty, directly or indirectly, in the Pickwick club horror," Mayor James M. Curley declared today.

This was in answer to the statement by Commr. of Public Safety Alfred F. Foote, pinning the blame for the Hub's worst catastrophe squarely upon the mayor, building commissioner and building inspector.

The mayor was stung by the statement issued at the State House. He is not at his palatial Jamaicaway home these days. Instead he is at his seaside home in Hull.

He will spend most of the day at the Pickwick Club ruins. Every brick there will be uncovered.

Repudiating blame pinned upon him by Col. Foote's frank and fearless statement of the law and duties of public officials, the mayor reiterated he was not guilty, directly or indirectly.

"I'm a busy man," he said. "My duties keep me working on street widening projects, granting garage permits, discussing architects' fees and land takings, purchase of fire apparatus and other big matters, all of which are discussed with my associates.

"It keeps one going all the time."

GLOBE - JUL - 7 - 1923.

CABLE SPLICERS QUIT TELEPHONE UNION

JUL 7 1923 GLOBE

Nearly Whole Membership of Local 25 Votes to Rejoin Electrical Workers and A. F. of L. —Line Up With Striking Operators

JUL 7 1923

Mayor Offers To Mediate

Company Refuses to Consider It

C. L. U. Plans Fund of $50,000

Lawrence Men Decline Proffer of Conference

Cable Splicers' Union, Local 25, International Brotherhood of Telephone workers, became practically extinct last night when 195 members out of 200 voted to withdraw and reaffiliate with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to which the striking telephone operators belong.

This action may have an important bearing on the telephone operators' strike, as the cable splicers are considered an important factor in the situation.

Local 25 met at the Deacon Halls, Washington st, South End, and four striking operators were delegated to visit them. Pres Carl A. Morgan of the local presided, but when it became known that a committee of striking operators planned to come, George F. Mahoney, international vice president of the International Brotherhood of Telephone Workers put in an appearance and ordered a police detail to keep the girls away. He then took charge of the meeting as an international officer, and it is understood that the men thereupon rose in arms.

Disregard Mahoney

Disregarding Mr Mahoney, they voted unanimously to admit the girls and during the wrangling that followed 195 of them voted to withdraw from the International Brotherhood of Telephone Workers and go back to the American Federation of Labor and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

By this vote only five members are left to retain the charter of the local. It is understood that these are officers, who will also withdraw when they have straightened out the affairs of the local.

Following the meeting, more than 100 of the cable splicers went to Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple, where a meeting of Local 142, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was in progress. There were over 500 in attendance, majority were striking operators.

When the cable splicers put in an appearance they were greeted with "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," and other songs and cheers.

Immediately application blanks for readmission to the I. B. E. W. were thrust into their hands and while the crowd cheered the men filled out the blanks. The others are expected to fill out blanks today.

Demands Pending Some Time

For some time Local 25 has had wage demands before the telephone company placed through the I. B. T. W. In discussing their action with reporters last night, some of the cable splicers declared that their demands have been practically ignored and said that they had come to realize the futility of being affiliated with the I. B. T. W. Some years ago they seceded from the I. B. E. W. and went over to the I. B. T. W. 100 percent.

The meeting of Local 142 was an open meeting for all telephone workers. It was opened shortly before 9 o'clock by John F. Kane, vice president. Following a brief address, in which he stated that it was "not necessary for the men to go on the 'bricks'" and added that the striking operators did not want them to, he turned the chair over to Pres David S. Moreland.

"The operators are asking for no assistance from you other than your moral support," said Pres Moreland. "A strike is a serious proposition and the strike of these operators was not of their own choosing, it was forced on them to smother organization. If their organization is smashed, rest assured that your organization is smashed also. This fight is won, but to bring it to a little speedier conclusion your reaffiliation is necessary."

Vice Pres Kane and Alonzo Ward, a member of the local, and Miss Julia S. O'Connor also spoke. Then William Glackin, financial secretary of the union, took the platform and called upon the "secessionists" to fill in application blanks. Girls passed through the meeting distributing application blanks, and more than 75 were reaffiliated with the I. B. E. W. before the cable splicers appeared.

Mayor's Offer Refused

An offer made yesterday by Mayor Curley to act as mediator in the telephone strike was refused by the telephone company through General Manager George H. Dresser.

Mayor Curely acted in response to a suggestion by Mayor Peter F. Sullivan of Worcester, who yesterday asked other New England Mayors to join him in an effort to end the strike.

Mr Dresser's response to the Mayor's offer was final. "We cannot," he said, "consider the suggestion made by Mayor Curley to hold a conference and come to some agreement regarding the girls who have left our employ."

C. L. U. to Raise $50,000

At a special meeting of the Boston Central Labor Union in the Franklin Union, last night, a resolution was unanimously adopted to raise a fund of $50,000 for carrying on the strike of the telephone operators.

The resolution was presented by Mrs

C40B-JU64-7-1923

Cont'd

State Senator John J. Kearney, secretary of the C. L. U., and, after detailing the strike situation, resolves that "The Boston Central Labor Union, without any qualifications, indorses the strike of the members of the Telephone Operators' Union for a seven-hour day and a proper wage, and pledges itself to raise a fund of $50,000 for carrying on this strike."

C-5

Mr Kearney said: "We have got to stop talking about the past and get busy. This work is to give the striking operators moral support. I have stopped mentioning the name of Annie Molloy in connection with the strike, as by using it, you are getting away from the real issues. She has no more connection with this strike than any other strikebreaker.

"The management of the New England Telephone Company is doing all in its power to get the workers into a company union, and during the past three or four years, has succeeded in getting a few men together and setting them up as union leaders. These men have started an organization, but it has never gotten beyond the limits of the New England system, despite the fact that they pose as having a real labor organization."

Fight to Save the Union

Miss O'Connor, leader of the strikers' forces, declared: "This strike is not primarily for wages and changes in working conditions, but is a fight to keep unionism alive. The union has lived among the telephone workers for a little longer than 10 years. The American Bell Telephone Company has succeeded in blackjacking the unions out of all other sections of the country, and their final effort is now being expended in this section. No matter what this company does, it will be impossible for them to supplant our union with a company union."

The offer of Director William H. O'Brien of the telephone and telegraph division of the Public Utilities Commission to arrange for a conference on the Lawrence strike situation was turned down hard by the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce. Mr O'Brien received a telegram late yesterday afternoon from Pres Farquhar of the Lawrence Chamber, stating that the citizens of his community want "service, not conferences."

C-6

Clarence G. McDevitt, executive assistant to Pres Matt Jones of the telephone company, told Mr O'Brien that the company was ready to furnish adequate telephone service to Lawrence if protection for operators could be assured, and if the company would be permitted to furnish food and housing facilities for its operators.

Watchful Waiting

Edward F. McGrady, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, is still in the city. He declined to make any statement, but is watching developments.

The same attitude of watchful waiting is shown by John B. Colpoys and Miss Anna Weinstock, conciliators for the United States Department of Labor.

The training course for new operators is being lengthened, according to a bulletin of the company issued yesterday afternoon. The bulletin said:

"The 9 o'clock report for the central district of Boston showed practically no change from yesterday. A large number of new applicants are in the training school for operators, but are being held for a more extended period of training than hitherto. At Lawrence four new operators were added, making a total of 30. Providence added 60 new operators yesterday and Woonsocket eight."

An earlier bulletin of the company said:

"Reports from some of the affected centres were summarized as follows: "Worcester gained 32 new operators, Springfield gained 16 new operators, Lynn added eight and Salem three, Brockton added five new operators, showing an actual force of 107 on duty as against a normal force of 143. About 80 percent of this force are new operators.

"At Whitman three of the old force, who went out on strike yesterday morning, returned this morning, so that Whitman has today 50 percent of its normal quota on duty."

C40BE-JU64-7-1923

EAST BOSTON IN GREAT PROTEST

C-1

Retention of Cars on Lexington St Demanded

Mass Meeting Held by 1000; Pastors Take Vote in Churches

Representatives to Start Cars, If Taken Off

JUL 9 1923

East Boston residents have risen in wrath against the announcement by the Boston Elevated trustees that they will discontinue car service on the Lexington-st line. Old citizens of the district do not recall ever having seen the people so militant before.

There were 1000 men, women and children at the protest meeting in Music Hall, Meridian st, yesterday afternoon. They voted unanimously against the announced discontinuance and without a dissenting vote declared also that they will all attend the meeting of the Elevated trustees at 108 Massachusetts av Wednesday morning at 11:30.

At that time Ex-Representative John J. Douglass, chairman yesterday afternoon; City Councilor William C. S. Healey and the other Representatives will present to the trustees a petition of protest signed by about 5000 residents of East Boston.

Resentment against the proposed move by the "L" was declared, in an unprecedented way for the district, at the Sunday morning services of both the Trenton Street Baptist Church and the Maverick Church. Rev Kenneth Danskin, assistant pastor of the Maverick Church, put the question to the vote of his congregation from the pulpit, as did Rev W. D. Swaffield, pastor of the Trenton Street Church. Each congregation stood up without division against the removal of cars from the hill section.

At the protest meeting yesterday afternoon the petitions for the retention of the Lexington-st car service were signed by several hundred persons. Petitions have been assigned to many prominent East Bostonians, who are circulating them.

Cooperation and unity were called for by all the speakers. These methods, Chairman Douglass stated, would bring the desired results. Ex-Representative Douglass was introduced by George Leet.

C-2

Sees Plan to Abandon Another Line

City Councilor Healey, after outlining the situation, declared that General Manager Dana of the Boston Elevated had deliberately deceived the people of East Boston when he said the discontinuance of the service of the Lexington-st line would be only temporary. He stated the present action is only the first step in the Elevated plan to discontinue service also on Bennington st and to install the tracks on Chelsea st as soon as the new Maverick-sq tunnel station is completed.

Pointing out that there is a law effective Aug 4, 1923, specifying that the Elevated Railway and the City of Boston must share equally the cost of the upkeep and paving of streets in which "L" tracks are installed, Mr Healey said that the Elevated wants to discontinue the Lexington-st car line to avoid the expense of putting that street into first-class condition. Such action would save the "L" about $40,000, he stated, and the company would like to put that money into its Chelsea-st plan.

"If we can't get satisfaction from the Elevated trustees, I want you all and more to march with me in a body to Gov Cox and to Mayor Curley. We will then ask the Mayor and the Street Commissioners to revoke the permit to lay tracks on Chelsea st," Councilor Healey continued.

Mr Healey lamented that under the Special Act of 1918 the Boston Elevated trustees were made "a law unto themselves." He declared that the decision of the trustees is thereby made final in the operation of Elevated lines in the matter of track locations and fares.

Threaten to Operate Car

C-3

"If the Elevated trustees carry out their proposed plan to discontinue service on Lexington st Wednesday my colleague, Representative Timothy A. Donovan of Ward 2, and I will operate the first car over that line, even if I have to go to jail. I'm no Bolshevist, but it would be a pleasure to go to jail serving my people," said Representative Robert Dinsmore of Ward 1.

Representative Frederick J. Curtin was confident that the East Boston people will win their point. He pledged that, if the "L" trustees do withdraw service from Lexington st Wednesday, he will be starter of the car that Representative Dinsmore plans to run over the line.

"It's a shame the Elevated trustees are taking this attitude," said Rev D. W. Roberts, rector of St John's Episcopal Church, Lexington st, speaking at the meeting. "The old people and the children would suffer by it."

Another speaker was Joseph J. O'Rourke, business agent of the local Shoe Workers' Union.

It was announced that another mass meeting of protest will be held this evening in the East Boston High School Hall, Marion and Saratoga sts.

POST - JULY - 7 - 1923.

FULLER DEMANDS BLAME BE PLACED

L 1

Orders State Departments to See That Most Thorough Inquiry is Made in Disaster

JUL 7 1923 POST

Every agency of the State which has anything to do with the regulation of clubs and the construction of buildings has been set at work by Governor Fuller to see that the most thorough investigation is made of the collapse of the building occupied by the Pickwick Club on the morning of July 4.

After visiting the scene of the disaster, Governor Fuller yesterday conferred with Attorney-General Jay R. Benton and Assistant Attorney-General Lewis Goldberg. At the Governor's request, the Attorney-General and his assistant will keep in close touch with the office of the Suffolk County District-Attorney and will render every possible assistance in the prosecution of the investigation to fix responsibility.

The Attorney-General's office will report to the Governor on the investigation daily and, although he expressed himself last night as satisfied, from reports received from Mr. Benton, that the investigation has started in a proper manner, the Governor intimated that if there is not a complete probe of the situation, he may request the Attorney-General's department to make its own investigation in order to get at the bottom of the whole affair.

"What was happening within the building or had happened in the past—whether there was gambling or liquor selling—is at the moment of secondary importance," the Governor said. "The important thing is to ascertain if there was any negligence which brought about the death of so many people and who was guilty of such negligence."

POST - JULY-7-1923

MAYOR'S OFFER IN STRIKE IS REFUSED

Telephone Company Declines Move for Get-Together---C. L. U. Raise $50,000

D-1

JUL 7 1923

Mayor Curley's offer to aid in bringing telephone officials and strike leaders together in a conference to reach settlement of the strike, yesterday was flatly refused by the company.

In conversation with George H. Dresser, general manager of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, the Mayor proffered his services as mediator. But the answer was "No, thank you."

Last night the Central Labor Union reaffirmed its support of the telephone strike. So did Local 142 of the Industrial Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, meeting in Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple. The local unions of cable splicers and inside electricians of the International Brotherhood of Telephone Workers, comprising a large majority of such employees of the telephone company in Metropolitan Boston met in Deacon Hall, South End, and reaffirmed their declaration of neutrality and refusal to join the walkout.

Miss Ruth Bowles, 18 years old, a striking telephone operator on picket duty at the Revere exchange, was arrested early last evening by the Revere police charged with assault and battery upon Miss Rose Findley, one of the loyal operators.

The alleged assault occurred outside of the Revere exchange on Winthrop street and was witnessed by Patrolman John H. Graham of the Revere police, who immediately placed the Bowles girl under arrest. She was later bailed, furnishing $50 cash for her appearance in the Chelsea district court this morning. Immediately after being bailed, Miss Bowles started with several fellow workers for the meeting in Boston and refused to make any comment upon her arrest.

According to the police version of the assault, Miss Bowles and several other pickets doing duty outside the exchange were walking arm in arm along the sidewalk. Miss Findley, who during the strike has been rooming directly across from the exchange on Winthrop avenue, left her boarding place and started across to the exchange. The police say she was headed off by the pickets and she then started to walk around them. As she did, Miss Bowles is alleged to have headed her off and, taking her right hand, pushed against Miss Findley's chest, almost knocking her [illegible]. The arrest was then made.

Miss Bowles resides with her aunt at 9 Olive street, Revere. Mrs. [illegible] Bowles, the aunt, when told of the arrest of her niece, was much surprised. "She did not come home to supper, but telephoned she was going to the Boston meeting. This will end her picketing. I won't allow her to go to the exchange again."

Demands by Splicers

D-2

A committee of the cable splicers' local of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers conferred with Charles N. Tasker, general superintendent of the telephone company yesterday. They consulted on their status during the strike of the telephone operators' department of the I. B. E. W., and are understood to have submitted a proposal for a higher wage scale and shorter working hours. Mr. Tasker would not comment on the meeting, however, replying to a question of whether the men presented new demands.

"I don't think we ought to say anything about that, do you? If they wish to make public what occurred, it will be all right, but without their consent I do not care to make any statement on the matter."

There has been no conference between company officials and federal conciliators at Providence, R. I., it was stated at the telephone offices yesterday. Also, no arrangements have been made for a conference of company representatives with Mr. McGrady, representing President Gompers of the A. F. of L.

The Boston Central Labor Union last night pledged itself to raise $50,000 for a telephone strike fund. This action was taken at a special meeting called in Franklin Union Hall, Berkeley street.

Edward F. McGrady, legislative agent of the American Federation of Labor and personal representative here of President Samuel Gompers, announced that conferences of labor executives would be held today, seeking furtherance of the strike.

Miss O'Connor Cheered

D-3

Mr. McGrady announced this fact in declining the invitation of President E. A. Johnson to address the meeting. He declared that he considered it would be inadvisable for him, as representative of the American Federation of Labor, to address the meeting at this time, "owing to the fact that further conferences were scheduled for tomorrow. If any statements are made, they must come from organizer Frank H. McCarthy."

Miss O'Connor, who had been at Salem addressing a mass meeting in that city, was late in arriving at the meeting. She was accorded a loud ovation as she entered the hall and proceeded to the platform.

The meeting was called to order by E. A. Johnson, president of the C. L. U., and its object explained to the gathering. The position of the striking operatives was explained by Miss Teresa Sullivan, who declared that there are more than 2800 girls on strike here in Boston. She stated that it was an established fact that at the opening of the strike, old Local 1A had but 56 due-paying members in its organization, and that "it is fear, not the fact that they belong to Local 1A, that is keeping the girls in." She charged that the campaign of the company was to break the operators' unions, as they had succeded in doing among the men, and to create a company organization.

John J Kearney, following a plea for moral and financial support, introduced the resolution calling for the raising of $50,000.

Service continued to improve generally, except in Lawrence, the company announced yesterday. Worcester gained 32 new operators, Springfield gained 16, Lynn gained eight, Salem gained three and Brockton five, according to company reports. These spots have been acutely affected at times since the strike began.

The striking pickets have a new slogan, as they march back and forth before exchanges. As working operators leave the buildings, the strikers sing out:

"Use your phone. Swamp them."

TRAVELER-JUN-29-1923

WILL PENSION 28 CITY EMPLOYES

TRAVELER

$480 a Year Is Minimum Retirement Allowance

JUN 29 1923

Twenty-eight more city employes will retire tomorrow, making a total of over 100 who have retired since the new pension system went into effect. The maximum pension is half-pay, but this will be allowed only to employes in service over 35 years. The minimum is $480, which is much larger than many state employes are being retired on. Even scrubwomen and laborers in the city employ will get $480 on retirement.

Those retiring tomorrow with present rate of compensation, follow: Lucy McBride, visitor, institutions department, $1400; Maud M. Morse, assistant, library, $1248; Charles O. Sikora, deputy sealer, weights and measures department, $1900; Hannah Swanson, cleaner, $16.50 per week, and Catherine A. McNally, housekeeper, $1100 per year, Boston sanatorium; Thomas Buckley, blacksmith, at $5 per day, and Frank P. Elliott, blacksmith's helper, $4.25 per day, both fire department; Timothy F. Harrington, custodian, health department, $4 per day; William F. Ochs, carpenter, $5 per day; Michael J. Reardon and Elbridge C. Hicks, gardeners, at $4.50 per day, and John Crimlisk, laborer, $4 per day, park department; Michael J. Rension, sub-foreman, bridge division, $1716; Denis V. Driscoll, foreman, $2100; John Kelley, paver, $5 per day, and James Karney, Patrick McDonnell and Peter King, laborers, $4 per day each, highway division; George P. Seagraber, mason, $6.60 per day, and Frank McMurrough and Peter Fahey, stableman and watchman respectively, $4 a day each, sewer division; Matthew Brennan, inspector, $1600; Charles J. McKenna, night emergency man, $4.25 per day, and Coleman Kelly, Patrick O'Donnell, Michael J. Grady, Jeremiah Quirk and Owen McDermott, laborers

TRANSCRIPT - JULY-7-1923.

GRAND JURY CONTINUES ON PICKWICK CASE

Many Witnesses to Testify, and Inquiry Cannot Be Finished Before Tomorrow

DANCING FACTOR IN DISASTER

TRANSCRIPT

Funeral Services for Several Victims of the Club Disaster Are Held

JUL 7 1925

No report from the Suffolk grand jury, which is investigating the Pickwick Club disaster, may be expected today; probably not before tomorrow afternoon at the earliest. The grand jury sat until late last night while District Attorney Thomas C. O'Brien and his assistants, Maurice Caro and George Alpert, presented testimony of various witnesses, and it resumed its inquiry this morning. A great many witnesses have been called and the fact that the district attorney this morning notified witnesses in other cases, scheduled to be put before the grand jury, that they might be excused until 2 P. M. Wednesday, indicates that he does not expect to complete the Pickwick case before then. The jury held two busy sessions today and will sit again tonight.

It was intimated this afternoon that what has already been said before the grand jury tends to show that the dancing that was going on in the rooms of the Pickwick Club on the second floor of the Beach street building early last Saturday morning may have contributed to the fall of the building. Testimony that has been taken is said to show that the proceedings have reached the point where the condition of the premises is shown to have been bad and that the dancing was a contributing factor, whether or not it appears that the roof fell in first or the outside retaining wall collapsed.

The State is keeping in close touch with the grand jury investigation through the attorney general's office, which is represented by Assistant Attorney General Lewis Goldberg. Mr. Goldberg is working with District Attorney O'Brien in examining witnesses in a room adjacent to the grand jury room before they testify.

The first witness to enter the grand jury room this morning was Harris H[illegible]berg, a waiter in the Pickwick Club known as "Mike." He was in the room for about an hour. When he came out Louis Epple, secretary of the Boston Licensing Board, who was before the jury yesterday, was recalled. During the inquiry the district attorney notified Inspector Harry Pierce to summon the fire department wire inspector who is said to have authorized wiring in the Pickwick Club Building.

Other witnesses examined during the forenoon session were Mildred McGilvery of 36 Shawmut avenue, Revere, said to have been present in the club with an escort Friday night; Hyman Bloomberg, lessee of the building that collapsed; Charles Bliss, secretary of the real estate concern that rented the building, and Earle Davis, porter at the club.

John M. Casey, the city of Boston licensing clerk and censor, was called by the district attorney for a conference, as was Police Inspector John Mitchell, who is attached to the attorney general's office.

The last witness at the morning session was John L. Pultz, the contractor on the building that is being erected alongside the Pickwick Club site. After luncheon Louis Epple, secretary of the Boston Licensing Board, was again called into the room. Among the witnesses present today was Joseph A. Tomassello, who is the steam shovel contractor doing work in the excavation adjoining the club building, and Martin Kane, who is said to have inspected cement work upon the Pickwick building.

The witnesses waiting included Timothy Barry, president of the Pickwick Club, contractors, architects, and several people who were in the club last Friday night. Some of the witnesses will give technical testimony which will take a long time.

While the authorities are investigating the accident, in many parts of Boston and vicinity, funeral services were held for victims.

GLOBE-JULY-12-1923

CURLEY PLEADS FOR MERCHANT MARINE

Foreign Market Urged for America's Surplus

JUL 12 1923

NEW BEDFORD, July 11 — Mayor Curley of Boston was the speaker at a joint clambake of the Rotary Clubs of New Bedford and Fall River at Hix Bridge today.

Mayor Curley said a foreign market for United States surplus is necessary and declared it could only be sought and secured by an American Merchant Marine. He said the carrier controls the market for the cargo and the cargo is only certain of its market when carried under its own flag. Until that commercial idea is realized, Mayor Curley said, American industry will never be safe and the American worker will never be sure of constant work and wages, upon which his home and happiness have their foundations.

Mayor Curley also spoke on railroad rate discriminations which menace the trade and commerce of the Commonwealth.

He declared the Interstate Commerce Commission is not treating Boston with ordinary justice.

POST - JULY-13-1923.

Grant Permit Before Public Hearing Is Held

JUL 13 1923

The fate of the much-protested garage at 8 and 10 Harvard street, Dorchester, which will hold 200 cars and have tankage for 1500 gallons of gasolene, was favorably decided yesterday by the Board of Street Commissioners and Mayor Curley granting the garage and gasolene permit to Schwartz and Peraner, who have erected a $120,000 building.

FIGHT BITTERLY WAGED

This action was taken despite the fact that the City Council upon the motion of Councilman Hagan at its last meeting, decided to hold a public meeting next Wednesday, at the Sarah Greenwood Schoolhouse, Dorchester, where the residents of the district could voice their protests against the garage. Councilman Hagan in the Council, said the people of Dorchester, "were aroused over the matter," and a request was voted that the Street Commissioners abstain from granting the permit until after the public hearing next week.

The fight against this property being used as a garage has been bitterly waged since the proposition was first advanced months ago, and has been led by William A. Davidson, owner of an eight foot strip abutting the garage property. A permit was granted January 15, of this year, by the Board of Street Commissioners and signed by the acting Mayor, David J. Brickley. An appeal made to the Fire Marshal by the remonstrants was rejected. An injunction was obtained in the Superior Court by Davidson on the ground that he as an abuttor was not notified as required by law. This necessitated a fresh hearing by the Board of Street Commissioners of July 5, when the matter was taken under advisement.

Noyes Explains Action

Chairman John H. L. Noyes, of the Street Commission in his letter to the Mayor forwarding the approved petition after reciting the history of the case says at the second hearing "several remonstrants were heard, but no reasons were brought forward by them that had not previously been considered by the Board. The petitioners for the garage have invested a large sum of money in this venture as a result of permits which they had secured, and this investment would be practically destroyed by the refusal of this Board to grant their second petition. Inasmuch as the reasons which caused the granting of the court injunction were technical and the failure to notify Davidson, purely inadvertent, the Board feels that this second petition should be approved and have so voted."

GLOBE - JULY-7-1923

CITY WILL ACQUIRE MORRISON ESTATE FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES



JAMES M. MORRISON ESTATE IN ROXBURY TO BE CONVERTED INTO SCHOOLHOUSE.

GLOBE JUL 7 1923

The four-acre estate of the late James M. Morrison, Walnut av and Crawford st, Roxbury, is to be bought by the Curley administration for conversion to school purposes, to relieve conditions in this populous section, where congestion now requires the use of more than a dozen of the objectionable wooden buildings.

Chairman Thomas P. Glynn of the Schoolhouse Commission stated yesterday that Mrs Mary T. Morrison, widow of the finance commissioner, and their daughter, Mrs Edward J. Sampson, have agreed to accept $135,000 for the estate. The assessed valuation on both land and buildings is $77,500.

The 16-room house on the place is to be converted to a 10-room schoolhouse. The smaller stone structure adjoining can be made into a two-room teaching chamber.

The cost of converting the existing plant will be only enough to bring the total expenditure up to approximately $200,000, the Mayor said. The work should be finished by early September.

ADVERTISER-JULY-8-1923

CITY NEGLECTS TORN-UP STREET

ADVERTISER

Unfinished Paving Job Serious Peril to Life and Traffic

JUL 8 1923

One man has been seriously injured, another taken to the City Hospital suffering from injuries, axles on automobiles and wagons smashed when their drivers ditched them to avoid killing people, and car and vehicular travel stalled daily for the past year or more as a result of Dudley street, from Langdon to East Cottage streets, being torn up and left unprotected.

A little over a year ago a Worcester contractor was given the job to repave Dudley street, from the junction of Blue Hill avenue to Upham's Corner, because he was the lowest bidder. One side of the thoroughfare was finished and work was started on the other side in the late Fall.

About this time several big snowstorms interfered with the work, causing the contractor to fail and give up the job. The paving blocks were promiscuously thrown into the openings from which they had been taken in the dead of Winter and were covered with snow. This Spring the street, on the north side, from East Cottage street to Langdon street, was a mass of holes, and residents of intersecting streets complained to the city authorities.

Early this month a gang of men was put to work to rip up that portion of the street and put it in proper condition. For some reason work was stopped and several men were assigned to break the paving blocks in two.

AMERICAN JULY-1923

JUL

NEW CONCRETE ROAD OPENS TOMORROW

The new re-enforced concrete road on Commonwealth avenue, near Washington Heights, Brighton, will be open to public travel tomorrow at 3 p. m. It is the first concrete highway ever constructed by the Park Department and cost $80,000 and guaranteed to last 100 years.

CURLEY BIDS ELKS, G. A. R., TO COME HERE

Mayor Curley today announced he is making every effort to bring to Boston next year for their annual conventions the Elks and the Grand Army of the Republic. He has matched Pasadena, Cal., who have offered the G. A. R. $25,000 to go there.

ADVERTISER-JULY-8-1923

CURLEY FIRES DECLARATION 'EDITOR' FROM CITY POSITION

MAYOR CURLEY yesterday carried out his threat to take action against Charles F. Read, secretary and treasurer of the Bostonian Society. The mayor claims Read gave Charles C. Dogan, colored schoolboy orator, chosen to read the Declaration of Independence from the Old State House balcony and at Faneuil Hall an incomplete copy of that document, with phrases offensive to the pro-British element deleted.

JUL

The mayor ordered J. Phillip O'Connell, director of public celebrations, to remove Read from the position of historical advisor, and wrote to Grenville H. Norcross, president of the Bostonian Society, asking for the removal of Read from that society.

The controversy began when, as the boy orator was about to read the Declaration at the Old State House, the Mayor snatched the paper from his hands and furnished him with a complete copy.

Read, yesterday, said Norcross was "entirely in accord" with the position taken by him.

ADVERTISER

"No disrespect to the Declaration was meant," he said. "Until last year the document had been read in full, taking 15 or 20 minutes. I thought the lengthy clauses might be omitted. Mayor Curley has no jurisdiction over the Bostonian Society."

C40BE - JUL 4 - 8 - 1923

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS

JUL 8 1923 By JOHN D. MERRILL GLOBE

E-1

Twelve months from now the two leading political parties in this country will have nominated their respective candidates for the Presidency of the United States and the campaign of 1924 will be under way. In anticipation of these events, the politicians have already begun to talk about candidates and platforms, although there is not much activity on the surface.

It is taken for granted in this part of the country that President Harding will be renominated without much, if any, opposition. Like many other easy-going men who have held high political office, he was at first provoked and disgusted with the incessant demand for places on the payroll, and his friends said he would not take another term, but such talk stopped a long time ago and he now seeks a renomination. Unless something unexpected happens in the next few months, no other Republican will have any considerable support in the National convention of that party.

There is some doubt about the renomination of Vice President Coolidge, but his closest friends believe the ticket which won in 1920 will not be changed next year. Party leaders, however, are ruthless, and if it seems next June that President Harding will be strengthened by the nomination of a more liberal candidate for Vice President, perhaps from the Far West, they will not hesitate to substitute such a man for Mr Coolidge. Everybody in New England, of course, hopes that the Vice President will be renominated.

President Harding and his advisers are working hard to make an effective appeal to the voters. The publication of Mr Harding's correspondence in regard to reducing the 12-hour day for workmen in the steel industry will, it is hoped, tend to make him popular with labor, although the assurances from the men who control that industry are by no means convincing in their statement that they intend in the near future to cut down the working hours of their employes. They indicate, rather, a desire to have the doors thrown open to unlimited immigration.

It is reasonably safe to predict that, for political reasons, there will be no serious trouble about coal next Winter. President Harding knows as well as anybody that a repetition of the fuel conditions which existed last Winter will surely lead to his defeat in 1924. Therefore, no matter how threatening the labor situation may appear now to be, the National Administration will see to it that New England and other parts of the country do not suffer from lack of coal next Winter even if very radical steps are necessary to bring about that result.

The Democratic Situation

Few people believe that Mr Cox will obtain another Democratic nomination for the Presidency. The leading candidate in that party just now seems to be Mr McAdoo. Most of the Democrats in Massachusetts, and in the rest of New England also, are now inclined to support him, but it is far from certain that he can secure the support of two-thirds of the delegates in the Democratic National convention.

If it appears, after several ballots, that Mr McAdoo cannot be nominated, Mr Ford may develop into a serious candidate for the Democratic nomination for President. The party leaders do not want him, but the delegates may swing to him, and the leaders may fall in line on the theory that, although they cannot expect much from Mr Ford, they will probably get more from him than they could get from a Republican President.

Mr Ford, if he had the Democratic nomination, would be a very formidable candidate. The widespread dissatisfaction with Government everywhere could be a great asset to him; Mr Ford cannot be regarded as a politician and would appeal to the discontented. He has many weaknesses as a possible candidate for President. One of the greatest of these is his anti-Jewish obsession, and yet it is said that a few of the most prominent Jews in New England are favorably disposed towards him.

There is the possibility that Mr Ford, if he consents to be a candidate for the Presidency, may refuse to accept the nomination of any party and insist on running as an independent. The Republicans would probably welcome that development on the theory that on the whole Democrats are more radical than Republicans and that most of Mr Ford's support would come from the Democratic ranks.

If the Presidential election had been held last Winter, the Democrats would have been confident of defeating Mr Harding, but conditions have changed since then. Conservative Democrats are by no means as sanguine now as they were a few months ago, and many of them admit that, if general business continues to be good, they will have by no means as good a chance as they would have had when the discomfort of the coal famine was fresh in the public mind. The Republicans are hoping and praying that labor will be employed at high wages until after the Presidential election.

Candidates for Governor

E-2

Massachusetts Democrats are devoting thought to the political situation in this State. They want to put their best foot forward for the sake of reelecting Senator Walsh with the hope, even if not the expectation, that perhaps they may succeed in carrying Massachusetts for the National ticket also. It is said now and then that Mr Walsh may be chosen as the Democratic candidate for the vice presidency on account of his strength in this section of the country, but the chances are that he will run again for the office he now holds.

The Republicans will have hard work to defeat him if the Democrats play their cards skilfully. Some of the leaders of the latter party are doing their best to stir up sentiment for Ex-Mayor Peters as their candidate for Governor of Massachusetts next year; they believe that Mr Peters will strengthen the party ticket more than any other candidate who could be nominated.

But, even if this belief is sound, it will not be easy to nominate the Ex-Mayor for first place on the State ticket. Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, who made a good run last year, undoubtedly wants to have another opportunity, especially as the Republicans will have a new candidate for Governor and the chances are that Mr Fuller, who will undoubtedly receive the Republican nomination, will not be as strong as Gov Cox was last year. Mr Fitzgerald will not willingly give way to Mr Peters.

Mayor Curley has said that he would be next year a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and then there is Mayor Sullivan of Worcester, who undoubtedly proposes to have another try at the Governorship.

If Mr Fitzgerald, Mr Curley, and Mr Sullivan enter the fight for the Democratic nomination for Governor, Mr Peters may have a chance of winning the nomination. Senator Walsh has not indicated any preference among the various men who have been mentioned in his party for the Governorship, but there is little doubt that he would prefer Mr Peters on the ground that the latter would attract a larger number of independent and Republican voters than could be persuaded to vote for any of the other Democratic candidates suggested. It is generally said that Mr Peters, if he were nominated, would make serious inroads on the Republican vote in the strongest Republican sections in this city and also elsewhere.

Senatorial Candidates

E-3

Gov Cox has not said that he would be a candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate, but his friends are already working in his behalf and it may be assumed that he intends to run. There is always the chance that the Republicans may not renominate Vice President Coolidge and that the latter, in that contingency, may try for the Republican nomination against Senator Walsh, but Gov Cox' supporters are proceeding on the theory that Mr Coolidge will be renominated.

There is great difference of opinion as to what would happen if Mr Cox and Mr Coolidge opposed each other in the Republican primary, but it is commonly assumed that Mr Cox will have little trouble in obtaining the Senatorial nomination against any other candidate. Some people have suggested that Mr Weeks might enter the field; he has had his chance and under the circumstances will hardly have another. Louis A. Coolidge has almost said that he would run, but there is no more probability that the Republicans of Massachusetts will nominate a "wet" candidate for the United States Senate than there is that either of the two leading parties will put up a "wet" candidate for the Presidency.

Even the Democrats admit that Gov Cox would be a strong candidate for the Senate. He is extremely popular, and in his political contests he has always had Democratic votes. No one can tell, of course, how many he could obtain if his opponent was Senator Walsh. But there is no reason to suppose that the Governor would lose any considerable number of Republican votes. There remains to be considered the large number of independent votes in this State.

Most of the independents supported Mr Walsh against Mr Weeks in 1918; they thought, at any rate, that they had Mr Walsh's promise to support President Wilson, and they were bitterly disappointed and offended when the junior Senator turned against the President on the League of Nations. They have not forgotten Mr Walsh's course in that matter, and many of them say frankly that they will not vote for him again if they can satisfy their consciences by supporting his opponent.

Other Republican Contests

E-4

It is sometimes said that Mr Lodge will be embarrassed in the coming Senatorial campaign; that, inasmuch as Mr Walsh did very little against Mr Lodge in 1922, Mr Lodge will not work overtime to defeat Mr Walsh next year. But the senior Senator from Massachusetts is, above almost everything else, a strict party man. He doubtless finds his present situation an agreeable one. He is the only Republican Senator from Massachusetts and he has more influence and power perhaps than he would have if his colleague were a Republican; moreover, the two Senators from this State get on well together. But when the election comes, Mr Lodge will do all he can to elect the Republican candidate.

Lieut Gov Fuller will win the Republican nomination for Governor. Some of the old-line, stalwart Republicans do not look with favor on him, but they see no chance of defeating him in the primary. State Treas Jackson has been suggested as a possible opponent of Mr Fuller in the primary, but Mr Jackson has not entered the field, and the chances are that he will not run against Mr Fuller.

Pres Allen of the Senate and Speaker Young of the House will be candidates for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor, and it is said that Councilor Charles L. Burrill also intends to enter the fight. He was one of the candidates who ran against Mr Fuller when the latter was nominated in the primary of 1920. Last year Mr Burrill was a candidate for the Councilor nomination in his district and was nominated over the man who then held the office; that contest and others seem to show that Mr Burrill has political strength. The politicians are wondering which of the other two candidates for the Republican Lieutenant Governorship nomination would suffer if Mr Burrill ran.

vice and that the terms democracy and depravity, Irish and iniquity are synonymous. It was, of course, understood that while the commission was to meet regularly, look wise, observe silence, preserve secrecy, wink portentously, all the denunciations, charges, fulminations, innuendoes and other clamorous clap-trap were to be delivered by the chairman of the commission, who had a salary the city paid and a promise of reward that Beacon Hill would eventually pay. The chairman was selected from the

Mayor Jests at Fin. Com. as He Views Masonic Parade

A short time after the finance commission had concluded its rubber tiling investigation yesterday afternoon, and turned the findings over to the district attorney's office, Mayor Curley and Dist.-Atty. O'Brien marched together from City Hall to the School street reviewing stand and stood together during the parade of the Masons.

Both were the object of some little banter from a parader now and then, but the mayor said nothing until the end of the parade as two prairie schooners passed, led by an emaciated man on horseback, and dressed in pioneer costume. This individual held up his hands in passing the stand, causing the mayor to remark:

"Huh! He's got his hands up in surrender, and he looks like the secretary of the finance commission."

maligned majority of Boston's population as a rule; such selection was supposed to convince his own people that the purposes of the finance commission were just and righteous; he was to unite the loyalty of Judas with the generosity of the jackal and the lung-power of the jackass, and he was expected to have a capacity for righteous indignation equal to that of a Beacon Hill statesman caught with the goods on him.

Without training, knowledge, experience, ability or advice the chairman assumes the functions of a financier, architect, builder, roadmaker, sanitary expert, hydraulic engineer, landscape gardener, realtor, plumber, steamfitter, auditor, banker, navigator, judge, jury, janitor, juggler and jurisconsult and delivers opinions and judgments on all with equal ignorance, indifference, incapacity and impudence. It is rumored that on occasions this human marvel takes counsel with certain lame ducks and near graduates of the Institute of Technology in order to buttress his position and impress a grinning public, but even the complacent Good Government Association realizes that nought multiplied a hundred times produces nought.

O'BRIEN MAYOR'S GUEST

Dist.-Atty. O'Brien was the guest of the mayor in the reviewing stand in front of City Hall during the Masonic clubs parade and had not received the papers from the finance commission. James H. Stedman, president of the Stedman Products Company, the concern mentioned in the investigation, left town yesterday on a business trip, but the treasurer of the company, George W. Bailey, said:

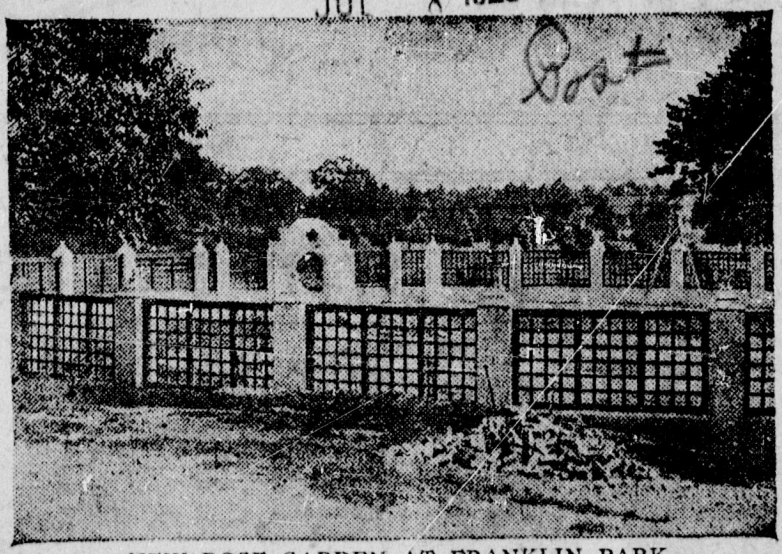
"The finance commission in this statement has omitted this salient fact. Mr. Stedman testified that the mayor asked him on two different occasions to send a bill, but that he, Mr. Stedman, was dilatory about doing so. The Stedman company demonstrated that they have a high-grade product, used and indorsed by leading authorities in all walks of public and private life. The Stedman company has in one building in far away San Francisco more flooring than has been purchased by the whole city government of Boston. From New Orleans, La., to Tokio, Japan, from Los Angeles to Montreal, they point to extensive installations. The American Hospital Association committee on flooring, after study of over 100 makes of floor covering, submitted, recommended "naturized flooring" which is Stedman's trade name, above all other floors for hospital use.

"It was Stedman's business to sell the mayor of Boston. It is Stedman's business to sell the mayor of Tuscaloosa. It is Stedman's business to sell the mayor of any American city. With installations in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal; St. Gregory's Church, Philadelphia; the Fifth Avenue Hospital, New York; the Seaboard National Bank, New York, and the Bristol high school, Rhode Island, it was a matter of personal reproach that Boston had not adopted it. That's why Stedman assumed personal charge of the mayoral prospects and why, in his absence, the files in these cases were laid to one side with instructions for no one to meddle. He has testified at the hearings that he has traveled 25,000 miles in the past 10 months. That being the case, I think it is obvious why some of the details of entering and billing of comparatively small items have been overlooked."

POST - JULY - 8 - 1923

Great Progress in Rose Garden at Franklin Park

JUL 8 1923



NEW ROSE GARDEN AT FRANKLIN PARK

Work on laying out the new beauty spot has progressed wonderfully. Bushes that were recently planted are now in full bloom and are greatly admired.

The enclosure of the rose garden at Franklin Park Zoo is practically completed. It is oval in shape and is built of oak timbers and cement. Within this enclosure will be displayed a great variety of roses including standards. The outer margin of the garden is raised about three feet higher than the central portion to give visitors a good view of the interior.

Ample spaces are arranged for the accommodation of large crowds. It is intended to make this rose garden one of the finest rose collections in the country. Unusual care is being taken in the planting of the bushes which has already been begun.

GLOBE - JULY - 9 - 23

CHARTER COMMISSION HEARINGS WEDNESDAY

To Question Mayor Curley on Shorter Term

Invites Councilmen's Opinions on Abolishing Body

JUL 9 1923

Mayor Curley and the members of the Boston City Council have been invited to appear before the Boston Charter Commission, which on Wednesday begins its attempt to revise the present charter with two public hearings at the State House, one in the morning and one in the evening.

During the last few years there has been considerable agitation for a reduction of the term of Mayor from four to two years, and the commission will seek the advice of Mayor Curley on this subject, and will also ask former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, who served under the two-year and four-year plans, to give his views. At a committee hearing in the State House last Fall, Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald expressed the opinion that four years is too long a term.

Most of the members of the City Council have opposed the suggestion that the present council be abolished, and that a body elected by wards or districts be substituted, and the commission is anxious to have the point of view of the men who are serving under the present system.

Members of the Republican and Democratic City Committees and the Boston members of the Legislature have also been asked to attend, and their views will be sought on the proposal to return to party designations in municipal contests.

POST - JULY - 8 - 1923

WILL BUILD 43 SCHOOLS IN 3 YEARS

Post

City Plans Expense of $14,000,000 in Programme

JUL 8 1923

Forty-three new schoolhouses, costing $14,000,000, is the programme the Boston Schoolhouse Commission expects to complete within three years. Even then, Boston will still be behind three years on its schoolhouse needs, as the programme of the Commission is only sufficient to take adequate care of the present demands for schoolhouse facilities.

BUY 56 FENWAY

There are now 20 schoolhouses under contract and six for which architects are drawing plans. In addition there are 17 for which $8,000,000 has been appropriated, making the entire programme 43 schoolhouses costing $14,000,000.

Besides securing the Morrison estate, which will require action by the Board of Assessors as the agreed price of $125,000 exceeds 25 per cent above the estate's assessed value of $77,500, the schoolhouse commission has bought 56 Fenway, one of the most elaborate apartment houses outside of New York. The price is not stated. It is to be used at once to house the Girls' Trade School. The board claims that the purchase will save the city $300,000 and two and one-half years in time, compared with building a new structure.

The board is so pleased with the innovation that it is contemplating buying another ready made apartment house-schoolhouse. Standardizing eight room schoolhouses is another departure of the board. Two of these will be built, one in the Robert Gould Shaw and the other in the Blackington-John Chevarus district. A saving of from 20 to 25 per cent is claimed over the former individual design method.

TRAVELER - JULY - 8 - 1923.

LITTLE PRIVACY AS MAYOR PRESENTS TENNIS BOWL

JUL 8 1923
TRAVELER



JOHN D. DAVIS APPEARS A BIT SOLEMN AS HIS HONOR, MAYOR JAMES M. CURLEY, PRESENTS CHALLENGE BOWL, WHICH IS A REPLICA OF A TROPHY DESIGNED AND MADE BY PAUL REVERE IN 1768. BUT THE "KIDS" ARE HAVING A PERFECTLY GORGEOUS TIME AND PERHAPS ONE OF THEM WILL BE IN DAVIS'S POSITION A FEW YEARS HENCE. INSET—I. W. SCHILLER, WHO AIDED DAVIS IN WINNING DOUBLES CROWN.

ADVERTISER - JULY-8-1923.



JUL - 8 1923

"GOD BLESS 'EM ALL," SAID HIS HONOR. It was a proud day for little James Michael Curley Fallon who was lifted in the official arms of Mayor James Michael Curley at the pageant at World War Memorial Park. Mayor Fallon from East Boston, maybe—you never can tell!

POST - JULY-8-23

URGE MAYOR TO REFUSE PERMIT

Post

Dorchester Citizens Seek to Block Garage

JUL 8 1923

Fearful that the interests that have been seeking to secure a permit to erect a garage at 8-10 Harvard street Dorchester, the residents of the district have written Mayor Curley asking him to refuse to have the permit issued because of the congestion in that section known as the "five corners."

Opponents of the interests seeking the permit state that Joseph Lundy, close friend of the Mayor for the garage petitioners, will visit City Hall tomorrow in another attempt to get permission to build the garage. The petitioners have already been turned down three times and have the opposition of Street Commissioner Charles Harding, a resident of Dorchester.

POST - JULY-8-1923

CONCERTS AT PARKS TODAY

City to Give Total of 38 This Summer

JUL 8 1923 Post

Thirty-eight Sunday band concerts will be given by the city of Boston this summer. The first group will be given this afternoon at five parks throughout the city as follows: The Ives Military Band at Marine Park, Letter Carriers' Band at Boston Common, Alhambra Band at Franklin Park, Goodwin's Elks' Band at World War Memorial Park, East Boston, and Farrell's Military Band at McConnell Park.

Besides the above centres, Jamaica Pond and Madison Park will be included on subsequent Sundays. Some 12 bands have been engaged by the Park Department to play at the various parks. The last group of concerts for this summer will be given on Sunday, Aug. 26.

AMERICAN - JULY - 6 - 23

ADAMS TAKES POST AS AIR BOARD HEAD

Porter Adams has accepted the appointment offered him by Mayor Curley to be chairman of the Boston Air Board. In a letter to the Mayor, he says that "every effort will be made to make Boston first in America in the air." Adams is prominently known throughout the United States for his interest in aerial progress. American

ARCHITECT SHAW TO PLAN FIRE STATION

Mayor Curley today awarded a contract for drawing of plans for the new $500,000 fire alarm signal station in the Back Bay Fens to Richard J. Shaw. Mr. Shaw will receive the customary architect's fee of 6 per cent. of the cost, amounting to $30,000. The building will be made of marble and stone.

1923

TELEGRAM. JULY 10 1923.

Shows How Juggling Will Give Province Street Man Vast Sum Over the Amount City Should Pay

JUL 10 1923

Investigation opened today to get at the facts behind the inuendo that a gigantic fraud is to be worked in the taking of land for the proposed Province st. widening. The accusation was made at the meeting of the City Council Monday.

Councillor Healey of East Boston charged that the George U. Crocker interests will benefit some $100,000 more than they should through juggling the values of land to be taken.

Councillor Healey, when the request for an appropriation of $500,000 for this purpose was advanced, asked that the chairman of the Board of Assessors appear before the council and tell whether the George U. Crocker property is to be assessed under the 1922 or 1923 plan.

This was voted down, only three councillors voting for the measure, Councillors Healey, Hagan and Lane.

Councillor Healey then stated that the 1923 plan, under which he understands the purchase is to be made, is to assess all the Crocker property on an average, that is taking his holdings on Province st., Province ct., Bromfield and Washington sts. and averaging them.

The present Province st. widening will take in only the property assessed in 1922 for $30 and $32 per foot. By averaging all the property, it will bring the assessed value up to an average of $65 per foot by which he would be paid some $100,000 in excess of what the taking should normally cost the city.

Councillor Hagan opened the fight against the Province ct. widening.

He declared that the city was near its borrowing capacity already and that if this new loan were allowed, the entire borrowing possibility of the city would be taken up so closely that any new projects necessary in the next few years would have to be dropped, no matter how necessary, because there be no money available.

He characterized the widening of Province st. as "an opportunity for the Parker House taxis to get additional parking space and of no other benefit to the city."

Councillor Healey then took up the matter. He asked for the chairman of assessors and when this was voted down, he said: "This is the biggest thing which has ever been attempted in this council."

He told the reporters, in the council chamber: "They have the votes, so what is the use of saying anything, but under the 1923 assessing, I am told, this property is to be assessed for $65 a foot, and the purchase price paid on this basis. The 1922 assessment is only $30 and $32 a foot. If this goes through the city will be paying Crocker some $100,000 more than the property is actually worth."

Some weeks ago, Crocker offered to sell the city the land at its assessed value and throw in the buildings, if the city would in lieu of them, abate the increase valuation which the widening would make upon the property.

According to Councillor Healey, Crocker has made a sharp trade. Mr. Crocker is trustee for 5583 square feet of property which will be taken, and considerable more which will remain after the taking.

TELEGRAM - JULY - 10 - 1923.

CURLEY ASKED TO SAVE CHILDREN FROM MENACE OF NEW DORCHESTER GARAGE

JUL 10 1923

TELEGRAM

While a permit for the proposed garage at 8-10 Harvard st., Dorchester, is awaiting action of the board of street commissioners, residents of Dorchester are not remaining inactive.

Robert G. Wilson, Jr., of 44 Kenwood st., Dorchester, has written a letter to Mayor Curley, in which he says:

"Bearing in mind that a majority of the remonstrants against this garage appear to have been numbered among your known local supporters in the last mayoralty campaign and particularly in view of the fact that Charles Harding, recently appointed by you as street commissioner and the one member of the board resident in this very ward and district, opposes granting the permit, it is probably unnecessary to urge your Honor at all costs not to sanction the erection of this dangerous menace practically at the intersection of Bowdoin ave. with Harvard, Washington and Bowdoin sts., Dorchester.

"Before your Honor even considers for a moment the granting of this permit might I not ask, if only in justice to the children who pass this location daily on their way to and from two nearby schools, that you, as mayor of Boston, personally drive by the so-called "five corners," perhaps this week-end on your way to Nantasket—Washington st., as you are aware, being one of the main arteries of automobile traffic to the South Shore. Your Honor from personal observation might then appreciate why the one member of the board of street commissioners, who is resident in Dorchester, opposes a garage permit for 8-10 Harvard st., and why the residents of this residential district of the city for the past 10, 20 or 30 years have the strength of their just convictions when they cry out for protection against newcomers from another city who obstinately, with an eye for financial gain only, insist in defiance of the public safety on the erection of a garage where no garage is needed by the community.

"I feel that then your Honor will be even more opposed to the proposition than you have already stated yourself to be. If this garage is permitted and thereafter even one broken body is tossed in a huddled heap beside one of the "five corners" someone will read and wonder if the real responsibility for the red stain on the pavement be not his own. I do not feel that the present mayor of the city of Boston will feel the necessity for this garage so compelling as to influence him lightly to accept that responsibility. Not without reason has the board of street commissioners three times since September, 1921, turned down applications made for a garage permit at this very location, and not without reason have the courts of the commonwealth, of which you hope one day to be governor, set aside the January, 1923, action of the board of street commissioners and of Mr. Brickley of the city council."

POST - JULY - 11 - 1923

THE ISLAND HEARING

In room 427, State House, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, a hearing will be given by the Metropolitan District Commission on the question of the rebuilding of the Harvard bridge, and, incidentally, on the proposition to dump an island into the middle of the Charles River basin and erect thereon a war memorial building or buildings. There should be a full attendance.

JUL 11 1923

There is no need to urge the proponents of the scheme to turn out, since they will naturally be there in force. But there should be special effort to attend on the part of those who object to the cluttering of the noble expanse of the basin with an island that would ruin its fine sweep; utterly repudiate its original intent, and cost needless extra millions of the taxpayers' money.

A new Harvard bridge must soon be built, that is certain. But why not make it only a bridge, handsome, dignified, artistic, of course, but untrammeled by excrescences and unnecessary gewgaws?

GLOBE - JULY-10-1923

EAST BOSTON FIRES HOT SHOTS AT "L"

Citizens Protest Taking Off Lexington-St Cars

GLOBE

Boston City Council Also Joins Opposition

JUL 10 1923

"The second battle of Lexington," which is Ex-Representative John J. Douglass' name for East Boston's protest against the Boston Elevated trustee's announced intention of taking the cars from Lexington st, where they have been a half-century, developed several interesting phases yesterday.

The Boston City Council, at the instance of Councilor William C. S. Healy, passed a resolution condemning the Elevated's proposed action. An overflow meeting of 1000 indignant East Boston citizens, who had been unable to attend the protest meeting Sunday night, crowded into Music Hall, where Ex-Representative Douglass presided, and heated resolutions were adopted.

City Councilman Healy was chosen to wait on the Boston Elevated trustees and demand special cars and free rides for East Boston citizens who want to protest against the trustees' action at the hearing tomorrow morning at 11:30 at 108 Massachusetts av.

John H. L. Noyes, chairman of the Boston Board of Street Commissioners, announced his intention of attending the hearing and protesting against the trustees' action.

James E. Maguire, editor of the East Boston Free Press, obtained the adoption of resolutions demanding that the Mayor and city officials not only stop the proposed Elevated action, but revoke the permit by which the Elevated recently received permission to run cars in Chelsea st. The city has just finished repairing Chelsea st at a cost of $100,000, he said; the tracks would make the money spent an utter waste.

Deputy Commissioner of Collections Edward C. R. Bagley said the Elevated had reduced East Boston to the condition of a way station, that the Elevated had consistently neglected East Boston, as was shown by the fact that the superintendent of the carbarns is usually in Cambridge or Charlestown, and by the fact that anyone wishing to call the carbarns by telephone had to call by way of the Back Bay Exchange and Cambridge.

"Our rights have been trampled in the mud," he concluded.

Petitions of protest were circulated and gained between 800 and 900 signatures. Other speakers were Rev W. D. Roberts, Rev M. Vermillion, several other ministers and representatives of practically every organization in East Boston; Joseph O'Rourke, business agent for the shoe local; Miss Elizabeth Murphy, who has commuted on the Lexington-st line for 40 years; Senator Edwin J. Cox, Arthur Reed, head of the Legion post; Representative J. Frederick Curtin and Representative Timothy Donovan. Plans were made to collect tomorrow morning at 10:30 in Central sq, East Boston, and to proceed from there to the protest hearing.

Representative Thomas Winston, who was married a week ago, and was passing his honeymoon in Twin Mountain, N H, arrived just before last night's meeting.

POST - JULY-5-1923

MAYOR IN REPLY TO VILLIFIER

JUL 5 1923

North Carolina Paper Terms Curley a 'Skunk Cabbage'

"Skunk Cabbage" is the new name given to Mayor Curley by the Wilmington News of North Carolina which is wroth at the letter his Honor sent to three former Bostonians, now citizens of Charlotte, N. C., protesting against the selection of the colored high school boy, Charles C. Dogan, to read the Declaration of Independence from the Old State House and Faneuil Hall today.

BECOMES ODORIFEROUS

A "skunk cabbage" is a wild growth of vegetable that when stepped upon becomes odoriferous like its animal namesake.

The paper which reached the Mayor yesterday under the captioned epithet, revives the history of the Civil war and says: "Not since the attacks upon the character of Jefferson Davis, shortly after the Civil war, has an utterance so ignorantly contemptible fallen from the lips of a man in public life than those of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston." It quotes the Mayor's letter and says: "You are a victim of your assinine conceit. Your colossal ignorance of the racial relations both north and south of the Mason and Dixon line make your vituperative bellow a bray instead of a roar."

His honor whereupon dashed off a 500-word answer in which he says: "Ignorance such as the Wilmington News and its editor typify, have done vast injury, socially, morally, politically and commercially to the South, and there is little hope for any improvement, any attempt to get abreast of the Americanism and civilization of the 20th century in any Southern community which permits its life and fortunes to be dominated in this age by a leadership which imagines vituperation, indecency and offensive blackguardism are evidences of strength and calculated to impress sane American opinion.

"Meantime the Negro boy will read the Declaration of Independence today from the balcony of the Old State House, with the consent and approval of the citizens of Boston, a document of which he has a more intelligent knowledge and appreciation than the editor of the Wilmington News."

More than 50 letters a day are being received from Colored people over the country and Negro newspapers enthusiastically commending the Mayor.

TRAVELER - JUNE-30-1923

CONTRACT LET FOR MUNICIPAL GARAGE

TRAVELER

JUN 30 1923

To Be on Albany Street, of Concrete, 2 Stories High—Cost $152,490, Ready Nov 1

Contract for the new municipal garage for the public works department in Albany street has been awarded to John B. Dolan, who bid $152,490.

The garage will house automobiles and trucks for the public works department, and will also contain a repair shop. It will be two stories high, of reenforced concrete, with a frontage of 124 feet on Albany street and a depth of 220 feet. It will be heated by oil-burning boilers, and will be equipped with a sprinkler system.

Obnoxious gases usually in garages will be taken out by high-speed ventilators. Showers and lavatories will be furnished with hot and cold water.

Concrete girders on a 55-foot span, will support the second story of the garage, making them probably the largest concrete girders inside a building in New England. The second floor is entered by a ramp and also is served by a five-ton elevator.

There will be an office and gas station on the first floor, so that cars may be served going in and out of the garage through the main entrance. The building will be ready for occupancy on or about Nov. 1. The architects and engineers are Mulhall & Holmes, 248 Boylston street.

CORNER STONE LAID OF POLICE STATION 2

Mayor Handles Trowel at [illegible]s-St Site

JUN 30 1923

A splash of mortar from a mason's trowel in the hand of Mayor Curley yesterday noon symbolized the laying of the corner stone of the new Police Station 2 and police training headquarters, in Sears st, at the foot of Milk st.

The Mayor had previously placed in a mortise in the stone a tin box containing a copy of the City Charter, police records for the last three years, the latest police badge, portraits of the Mayor, Police Commissioner Wilson and Superintendent Crowley, an address card of James M. Curley Jr, and newspaper clippings relating to the ceremony.

The ceremonial began at 11:30, when the Traffic Police Board and a squad of patrolmen from Division 20 were led by Capt Bernard J. Hoppe of the traffic squad from headquarters, Quincy Market, to Police Headquarters in Pemberton sq, where Police Commissioner Wilson and Superintendent Crowley were picked up. All then proceeded to City Hall, where the Mayor fell into line, with Capt Kneeland and a detail from Station 2, Court sq, and Capt C. W. Searles with a detail from the property department, and Fred J. Kneeland, superintendent of buildings.

At the site of the new building the band played "The Star Spangled Banner," Rev Donald B. Aldrich of the Cathedral Church of St Paul offered prayer, and Mayor Curley delivered an address.

Commissioner Wilson complimented the Mayor on his active interest in the new station and declared that the Mayor "is always on the job." The architect, James Purdon, and the builder, M. Serretto, were introduced and given some applause.

TELEGRAM - JULY-11-1923.

Mayor Tries to Get Free Golf for Clergy

Says: "My Word! Do You Pay?" When a Fashionable Cleric Protests

JUL 11 1923

The park commission today refused Mayor Curley's request to allow clergymen to play golf on the municipal links without paying a fee.

TELEGRAM

One of the most fashionable clerics in Boston is said to have asked the mayor why men of the cloth were expected to pay a fee when "the most select clubs grant us privileges without charge."

The mayor is reported to have said:—"What! what! I never thought the divines had to pay. I'll fix that now. Boy, take this note to the park board."

And the fashionable cleric expected to receive word that he could play golf at Franklin Park without paying as other citizens pay. Instead the park commission has ruled that no one can play without paying a fee.

Now the mayor is up against it.

What can he do?

TELEGRAM - JULY-11-1923.

MEN WHO LIKE TO POSE ON BEACH, GIVEN PLACES, IS CHARGE

JUL 11 1923

One Man Said to Own Store and Another Is Named As Proprietor of Taxi Business

TELEGRAM

South Boston residents are highly indignant over the alleged discrimination in picking life savers for the beaches.

It is claimed by many people in the district that men who were selected for the positions brought undue political power to bear in order to secure these positions.

It is also claimed by many residents that some of these men who were selected have other means of income and that the remuneration received, which is $4 per day, does not appeal to them as much as the fact that they wear a bathing suit and acquire a coat of tan which many wealthier men spend hundreds of dollars to acquire at Palm beach in the winter months.

At least one of these men is a well-known South Boston business man doing business on a busy thoroughfare in the Peninsula district.

Another is claimed to run a taxi business.

Although no one disputes the ability of these appointed life savers to do their work, it is felt throughout the district that there are many young men who are working their way through college and who could use this means of paying their tuition.

C-GOBE - JULY-11-1923.

DENY CROCKER TO BE FAVORED IN PROVINCE-ST WIDENING

Noyes and Kelly Issue Statements—Former Says 1922 Valuation Will Be Used on All Property Taken

All takings of land and building by the Curley Administration for the projected Province-st widening will be paid for on the same basis—the 1922 valuations—and George U. Crocker will not be favored above any other party involved. Both Chairman Edward T. Kelly of the Board of Assessors and Chairman John H. L. Noyes of the Street Commission, which is making the takings and effecting damage settlements, issued unqualified statements last night to this effect, directly contradicting assertions of Councilor W. C. S. Healey in Monday's Council session.

"There is no intention of making increases in land values for the current year on any parcels that are to be taken," Chairman Kelly said.

Chairman Noyes asserted that Crocker holdings ranging from a 25-foot front in Bromfield st and tapering to a 20-foot strip in Province ct, assessed at $65 per sq ft in 1921, which valuation has not since been raised, will constitute the takings at this end of the widening.

Chairman Noyes' statement follows:

"The estimate for the widening of Province st, submitted to you by the Board of Street Commissioners, is based entirely on the assessed values for 1922. Before submitting the estimate the chairman of the Board of Assessors stated that no change was contemplated in the 1923 assessed values, which has since been made certain by that department.

"I submit herewith a list of the properties affected by the proposed widening, showing the amount of land taken, the total valuation of the land and the valuation of the buildings.

JUL 11 1923

Name	Sq ft	Land	Buildings	Totals
George U Crocket et al, trustees	5383	$359,895	$50,000	$409,895
Massachusetts General Hospital	2094	83,760	.....	83,760
Olympia Realty Company	1704	68,160	.....	68,160
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	3278	334,356	55,100	389,456
R H Gardner et al, trustees	360	36,000	5,000	41,000
State Street Trust Company	93	3,720	2,000	5,720
Totals		$885,891	$112,100	$997,991

"In every case this estimate is based on the actual assessed value of the land and buildings, according to the assessors' figures for 1922. The assessed value of surrounding parcels has not been taken into consideration in any case. We have confined ourselves strictly to the actual land and buildings taken and the actual assessments for those same buildings. I cannot see any foundation in fact for the statement made in the City Council yesterday which would tend to show that the city was being hoodwinked in the matter of land taken. Everything which I have stated and the figures which I submit can be proven by the assessors' records for 1922."

JULY-15-1923

HERALD - JULY-11-1923

APPROVES LOAN ON PROVINCE ST.

City Council, by 6 to 3 Vote, Passes $500,000 Bill for Widening

GILBODY, G. G. A. MAN, SWINGS BALANCE

By a vote of 6 to 3, the city council yesterday gave a final reading to the $500,000 loan bill for the widening of Province street. Hagan, Healey and Lane, Good Government Association members, constituted the minority. Gilbody, the fourth G. G. A. member gave the necessary sixth vote to carry the measure through.

Healey charged that the barga'n with the property owners affected by the widening is not nearly so good a deal as the mayor declares, and furthermore alleged that the George U. Crocker properties are to be taken over at a new assessment, or more than $100,000 above the 1922 values. Particularizing, the councilman explained that the assessors intend to average the Crocker holdings, some of which were assessed last year as low as $30 a square foot, while others were assessed at nearer $100. Striking an average, he said, the city will have to pay approximately $60 a square foot, or more than double the 1922 valuation of the lowest valued.

WILL NOT RECONSIDER

After the passage of the order he moved reconsideration and challenged the majority to permit this and summon Chairman Edward T. Kelly of the board of assessors to substantiate or disprove the councilman's allegation. But reconsideration was refused by the same vote as the original.

Hagan and Healey both argued that the $500,000 is much more needed for the City Hospital, now much overcrowded, than for Province street, and sought to increase the $180,000 for plans for new buildings for that institution.

Mayor Curley, after the council meeting, denied emphatically that the assessors have any such plan as outlined by Councilman Healey, and said the 1922 values will be taken as the basis of the takings.

President Lane announced that the borrowing capacity of the city on June 30 was only $862,000, and the two loan bills for Province street and the hospital, of $500,000 and $180,000 respectively, would thus reduce the borrowing capacity to less than $200,000. Action on the loan for the city hospital was deferred until the trustees come before the board and explain the $3,000,000 building program, as the $180,000 will only pay the architects' fees.

The council voted to request the street commissioners to defer action on the petition of Schwartz & Parker for a permit for a 1500-gallon gasoline tank at 8-10 Harvard street, Dorchester, until after a public hearing, which the council set for the evening of July 18, in the Sarah Greenwood schoolhouse. The petition for such a hearing was signed by the Dorchester Improvement Association, Taxpayers' League, Women's Club, League of Women Voters, Mothers and Homemakers' Club, Sarah Greenwood Centre and the Fortnightly and Alpha clubs.

OPPOSE MAGRATH INCREASE

The council accepted the special act of the Legislature authorizing the city to pay not in excess of $5000 to Carl H. Grote, father of Henry C. Grote, who was killed in the police strike of September, 1919, by a state guardsman, and voted that the payment shall be $2500, this being the amount beyond which th mayor is unwilling to go in such cases.

The council also accepted the special statute authorizing the city to increase the allowance for clerical expenses of Medical Examiners Magrath and Leary $1500 each. There is a question, however, as to whether the money will be voted to Magrath. The council is a unit for Leary, but Gilbody voiced the opposition to Magrath, pointing out that he "leaves his work to be done by his assistants while receiving $100 to $200 a day as medical expert in court cases."

The sum of $35,000 was transferred from the soldiers' relief appropriation to the park department for repairs of Commonwealth avenue, between Sutherland road and Washington street, Brighton.

On motion of Healey, the council unanimously passed resolutions protesting against the removal by the Elevated of the street railway tracks on Lexington street, East Boston, between Central square and Day square, declaring such removal "would be a deadening blow to the district," since the car service had been continued for more than a generation, serving a crowded, compactly built area of home-owners and wage-earners.

Why Not Both Songs?

TRAVELER

Just when the people of Boston were beginning to memorize "Dear Old Boston," the official municipal lyric which the mayor and the council unanimously and harmoniously promulgated a month or two ago, a new claimant comes to City hall, with a new masterpiece. "Boston," it seems to the mayor to possess so many merits that he wishes to apply the only real test, the referendum. He calls on all good citizens to give it the once-over, and let him know which opus should be which officially.

An examination of the two reveals a few points of similarity, and many of difference. Each celebrates the golden dome, the Charles, a sea of blue, truth and right. Each paints an alluring picture of the city. The older begins with: "When the twilight shadows," and the younger with: "Where the Golden Dome,"—pretty nearly a stand off. The present official song ends with: "Home, Sweet Home," and the candidatorial with: "That is BOSTON!" also a fifty-fifty proposition. The new one has 20 lines, including the final one of three words; the old has just 20 lines including the chorus of four lines. The newcomer has no chorus at all, a defect in any song which is to go over big. The older song has a sad, pensive, reminiscent note, suggestive of Corot and the crepuscular hours, as in,

Now at ev'ning comes a sadness,
just at gloaming,
That is tenderlike and pensive;
thoughts of yo[illegible] matters not
Come with dreami[illegible]
where I am roa[illegible]g.

That professional touch, with the apostrophe in "ev'ning," is not so marked in the later song, nor has it the words which we expect in an official production, such as tenderlike, refulgent, rest-way and quaint.

Two strong features are in the new contribution which the old fails to play up. First of all, it is climacteric. You get into a long periodic sentence with the first "where," and there are 12 "where's" altogether, all keeping up the suspense and carrying the reader along in a fine sweep to the final exclamation: "That is Boston!" There are references to culture and art and the finer things of life, as in the lines:

Where the cultured soul meets the
cultured soul
Where the heaven born arts like
pearl are prized

and there are several references to the importance of Boston as a port.

It is difficult to choose. It is like debating the merits of turnips and parsnips. There is a good way out, however, the way of compromise and expediency. If Boston is well advertised by having one official song, would it not be twice [illegible]

TO TINKER CITY CHARTER

Special Commission Hears Some Recommendations

At First Hearing on Revision of Document

Several Speakers Favor a Larger Council

Would Also Have It Chosen by Wards

A Return to Party Politics Is Urged

Some Would Cut Down the Mayor's Term

Interest Light—Attendance About 40

E1
TRANSCRIPT
JUL 11 1923

Demand for tinkering of the Boston city charter apparently is not overwhelming, insistent or widespread. Something like 119,960 out of the approximately 220,000 registered voters who are directly affected by the basic document of the municipal government did not evince sufficient interest in it to attend the first hearing held today at the State House by the special committee on the subject of charter revision that the last Legislature saw fit to authorize. And of the two score who were present only a half dozen addressed the commission, though there were others on hand who signified a desire to speak at the continued hearing in the afternoon or at tonight's session.

Senator Wellington Wells, chairman of the commission, intends to get through with the public hearings as quickly as possible and if he can will finish them up with tonight's session. Judging by the interest shown this morning he will have no trouble in hearing the public's complaints and suggestions in one day, leaving the commission several months in which to pursue its independent investigations.

The suggested changes in the charter made by the speakers today were, in brief, for a return to party politics in city elections; a larger city council chosen by districts, a larger school committee and for a shorter term of the mayor, or, if the four-term is retained, for an effective recall provision. Abolition of the Finance Commission also was advocated.

Mayor Curley Does Not Attend

Mayor Curley was not present at the hearing and the only prominent member of the city government noticed was Councillor James A. Watson. School Committeeman William F. O'Hare was present but did not speak until afternoon. Besides Senator Wells the members of the commission on hand were Senator George W. P. Babb, Representatives Martin Hays, John I. Fitzgerald, Davis Kenlston, William D. Lancaster, Richard M. Walsh, former Congressman Joseph J. O'Connell, James B. Noyes, Jacob Wasserman and Mrs. William Morton Wheeler. George R. Nutter was not present.

Adlow for Party Politics

The principal speakers were Representative Elijah Adlow of Dorchester and Daniel J. Kiley, former president of the old City Council and former representative. Mr. Adlow took the ground that any changes in the charter should be in its political rather than its administrative features. In 1908 and 1909, he said, Boston "fell" for the academic theory that party politics had no place in municipal government and parties were abolished. The result is that religious controversies have taken the place of party contests to the detriment of the city. Prejudice has more influence than anything else in determining the personnel of the city government. The man who has the mob behind him is the man who wins. The gangs' influence is large. There are examples to prove it.

Party politics are indispensable as a guide for the voters. At present it is impossible to get most men to run for office in Boston because they will not permit themselves to be shaken down by hoodlums.

Another result of the application of academic theory to municipal government is the small city council—concentrated responsibility they call it. Things are surely no better under a council of nine than they were under the old common council of seventy-five. The mayor runs the city and the council is supposed to hold the check rein. Under the present system there is no chance for the poor man to run for the council, to send a postal card to each voter costs more than the three years' salary he receives.

In Mr. Adlow's opinion the city should have a council of twenty-six members, one from each ward. "The present governor was a member of the old Common Council," he said, "and I doubt if he would have secured a beginning in politics under the present system that makes every candidate a carpetbagger going out for votes."

Easy to Put Over Anything

With the present City Council some districts in Boston have never been represented. Mr. Watson waited nine months before he was elected chairman and the present chairman was not chosen until nearly six months had elapsed. The nine members are continually engaged in petty squabbles. It is easy to tie up anything or to reach a sufficient number to put over anything.

The framers of the present charter, Representative Adlow said, had so much faith in it that they anticipated corruption and created the Finance Commission to watch the City Government. The main result of the work of the Finance Commission has been to cause men accused to be returned to office with greater majorities than before. Party politics, in his opinion, will do more to keep officials straight than any finance commission. That commission should be abolished, for with a large council and party politics one party would keep close watch on the other. The whole tendency is to shift away from the commission and city manager form of government.

James B. Noyes took occasion briefly to defend the Finance Commission from the attack made upon it.

Kiley for Greater Boston

Mr. Kiley insisted that his pet hobby—Greater Boston—would cure the ills of the city. But as that matter was not before the commission he advocated a larger city conucil, a two-year term for the mayor or, if a four-year term is preferred, an effective recall provision, and a larger school committee.

He said that the change from the convention system of party nominations took the power from the political leader and placed it on the editorial desks of the newspapers. The change has not benefitted the taxpayer. The parties were obliged to select strong men in order to be successful. Since the present system has been in use men have been nominated by their monumental cheek and brass and because they were willing to promise anything in their efforts to build up a personal following. Instead of party politics Boston now has racial groups.

TRANSCRIPT-JULY-11-1923
E2

Council of Fifty

In Mr. Kiley's opinion the City Council should have fifty members, twenty-six elected by wards and twenty-four at large, eight at-large members being chosen each year. A large council would function as a finance commission. Now the mayor has all the power and can get a majority of the council.

The School Committee should have nine members, including at least two women.

Regarding the mayor's term Mr. Kiley said he favored two years. If, however, the term is to be kept at four years, there should be an effective, workable recall provision. He would not require, as at present, a majority of the registered voters to effect a recall, but thought it should be more than a majority of the vote cast. It costs too much now to be elected mayor and a man cannot be elected without tieing himself up with the public service corporations.

E3

Would Enlarge School Board

Mrs. E. L. F. Gregg of 677 Tremont street was the first speaker at the hearing and she advocated a larger school committee for the benefit of both teachers and pupils. There should be a representative of every section of the city and representatives of labor, education, medicine, the law and business.

Mrs. Frank W. Page of 394 Marlboro street also favored a larger school board saying that five people are not competent to handle the business of the department. She would also have a large City Council. In response to a question by Mr. O'Connell of the commission Mrs. Page said that the schools are now devoted to industrial training and not to education. Boston used to rank first among the cities of the country in respect to its schools; now it is ranked no better than ninth.

City Council a Rubber Stamp

George Cherry of Roslindale said that the four-year term for the mayor should remain but there should be proper provision for removal just as the district attorney of Suffolk County was removed. The School Committee should have more power and the schoolhouse commission less. The "Fin. Com." ought to have more teeth. The city council is now only a rubber stamp; there should be a member from each ward. Pointing out the advantages of a large city council he said that everybody knows that you can't buy the House of Representatives but you can buy the Senate.

P. J. Brady of Forest Hills favored a large city council, one from each ward and the old convention system of making nominations.

GLOBE - JULY - 11 - 1923.

NATIONAL COMMANDER OWSLEY OF AMERICAN LEGION HERE TOMORROW

Will Meet Mayor Curley at City Hall Reception—Lowell to Honor Him in the Evening

JUL 11 1923

By GEORGE NOBLE

There will be a big time at City Hall tomorrow evening for veteran organizations.

Boston tomorrow officially will receive Col Alvin M. Owsley of Texas, National commander of the American Legion; Lowell will have him tomorrow evening and night, with a parade and banquet; Friday he will relax at the Summer home of Lieut Gov Alvan T. Fuller at Little Boars Head, N H, in acceptance of an invitation tendered him when he was in Boston last January; Saturday evening there will be a parade and a reception for the Legion chief by the Mayor of New Bedford; then New York via Providence.

Col Owsley is due at the North Station from Rutland Vt, at 7:22 a m tomorrow. He will be accompanied, as he was on Wednesday, when he came unofficially to rest, by Dr Kate Waller Barrett, National president of the American Legion Auxiliary.

At 1:30, National Commander Owsley will be escorted by State Commander William H. Doyle and State Adjt Leo A. Spillane to City Hall, where, for the first time, he will meet Mayor Curley.

When Col Owsley was here in January, he was presented the key to the city by Capt David J. Brickley, then president of the City Council and Acting Mayor.

The Legionnaires will then proceed to Department Headquarters in the State House, and at 1, "over the road" to Lowell.

Prior to the arrival of Col Owsley at City Hall, Mayor Curley will receive Mrs Lucille E. Gragon, president general of the U. S. W. V. Auxiliary, for whom there will, at 1 o'clock, be a luncheon at the Parker House. At it the Legion will be represented by Senior Vice State Commander John W. Reth. In the evening there will be a reception for Mrs Gragon, at 8 o'clock, in Malden G. A. R. Hall. Mrs Agnes E. Mildrum, State president of the U. S. W. V. Auxiliary, will preside over that function.

Col Owsley will be met at Lowell City Hall at 6 p m and presented with a key to that city by Mayor John J. Donovan.

There will be a reception by Lowell Post 87, A. L., and the public. The Legion committee in charge consists of Capt Joseph Molloy, commander; John J. Walsh, State historian, and Stephen Garrity, State executive committeeman from Middlesex County.

The National commander will be presented a chest containing specimens of all the products of the city of Lowell. There will then be a parade from City Hall to a banquet in the Memorial Auditorium.

The number at the banquet will be limited to 400. Tables have been reserved by the following organizations: Elks, Mason, Lowell Bar, Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Lowell Advertising Club, G. A. R., U. S. W. V. and Legion posts from Manchester and Nashua, N H, Lawrence, Haverhill, Tewksbury, Chelmsford, Billerica and North Billerica.

After the relaxation Friday at Lieut Gov Fuller's place at Little Boars Head the Legion party will motor over the road to New Bedford.

There will be a parade by civic organizations and a reception by Mayor Remington.

Time will not permit a stop by National Commander Owsley at Fall River, but he will take the midnight New York train from Providence.

TELEGRAM - JULY-11-1923.

EX-MAYOR DECLARES PROVINCE ST. PLAN WILL BREAK BOSTON

JUL 11 1923

TELEGRAM

Million or More Will Be Wasted, Says Matthews

Former Mayor Matthews, acting for the people of Boston, today went before the Supreme court and attacked the Province st. widening program and said it would cost the public more than $1,000,000.

This sum, he said, is in excess of the borrowing power of the city.

He asked the Supreme court to stop payment of damages awarded by the street commissioners to property owners.

The order of the City Council in establishing temporary building lines and setting aside $250,000 additional for the purpose of paying the property owners is illegal, according to Matthews.

Judge James B. Carroll, who heard the arguments on Matthews' petition for an injunction, said that it was the first time he had known of a temporary building line such as was set by the street commissioners in Province st.

The former mayor said that the City Council when it passed the original order knew it would cost more than $1,000,000, which would be in excess of the borrowing capacity of the city.

This, the former executive said, shows that the order for $250,000 additional is illegal.

At the time the order was passed the borrowing power of the city was reduced to $60,000, he said. No decisions on the temporary building line question were brought up at the time of the award, but the statutes of 1885 is against such lines, Matthew asserted.

E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel, and John A. Sullivan, former corporation counsel, represented the city at the proceedings today.

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that the committee distributed money to various organizations when it had no right to do so because all the money was to be spent on a "public" celebration.

It is said there was a big [illegible] in a club at Orient Heights with fine foods and plenty of beer and that the big noises of the district made this an exclusive affair, while $50 was given to each of several other organizations.

City hall has heard rumors of the dissatisfaction in East Boston, but the impression is that City hall will not investigate but will try to have the matter hushed up and quickly as possible.

This may not be easy, for there is one group in East Boston which refuses to be hushed up, the Indian A. C., composed of Day sq. boys. This organization claims it won the first prize in the parade, but that the prize was awarded to the Academy A. C., because the holiday committee members had relatives in the latter organization.

D-2

The Indian A. C. is not keeping still and is making its protest heard throughout the district.

TRAVELER - JUL 4 - 11 - 1923

DENY PROVINCE STREET CLAIM

Kelly and Noyes Assert No Boosted Prices Will Be Paid

TRAVELER

A-1

VALUES FIGURED ON BASIS OF 1923

JUL 11 1923

Chairman Edward T. Kelly of the board of assessors and Chairman John H. L. Noyes of the street commission each issued a statement yesterday, denying the allegations of Councilman William C. S. Healey that the Province street widening will cost the city a great deal more than the mayor has indicated, and, specifically, that the George U. Crocker holdings would be taken over at an additional cost of over $100,000 by averaging the 1922 assessments. This averaging, according to Healey, would so work out that the city would have to pay something like $60 a square foot for the entire holdings, whereas by the 1922 assessments some of the property is assessed at only about $30 a square foot, and the best at about $100.

A crisis in the undertaking to widen Province street will be reached today, when the petition of prominent citizens for an injunction against the project comes up in the supreme court.

ASSESSOR'S STATEMENT

Chairman Kelly, in his statement said:

"The figures have been tentatively fixed at aproximately the same valuation that were upon this property in 1922, with the exception of the old buildings that were assessed last year and torn down—amounting to $106,100—and which will not be assessed in 1923. There will, however be a building value upon the new structure, or that portion of it finished on April 1 of the current year, which must be apportioned pro rata upon the various parcels of land, as they are not in one ownership, and it will be necessary to assess in separate lots as in the previous years.

"There is no intention of making increases in land values for the current year on any of the parcels, and it will be impossible to assess in one area in the absence of a plan and for the further reason that the property appears of record in the name of several different owners.

"The assessment of the 16 parcels, for 1923, amount to:

Value of land	$2,246,200
Value of building	106,100
Total	$2,352,300

and the land will remain the same in 1923.

"I informed Councillor Healey, when he called at the office, that the assessments for 1923 were not yet determined, as we were attempting to arrive at a total land value for the entire parcel, but that, in the absence of a plan, it was impossible at this time to determine definitely what this assessment would be.

"The engineer has not yet completed his compilation of these figures, but will do so in the course of a few days.

"I further informed Councillor Healey that my understanding of the amount to be awarded for the takings on Province street was upon the basis of the assessments for 1922, and that several of the owners had so expressed themselves to you regarding the amount.

"There is no intention of making any change in the valuation of this property for 1923, other than upon the buildings, due to the demolition of the old structure and the construction of the new."

NOYES'S LETTER

Chairman Noyes, in his letter to the mayor, declared:

"The estimate for the widening of Province street, submitted to you by the board of street commissioners, is based entirely on the assessed value for 1922. Before submitting the estimate the chairman of the board of assessors stated that no change was contemplated in the 1923 assessed values, which has since been made certain by that department.

"I submit herewith a list of the properties affected by the proposed widening, showing the amount of land taken, the total valuation of the land, and the valuation of the buildings.

Name	Sq. ft.	Land	Bldg.	Total
Geo. U. Crocker et al, trs.	5533	$50,500	50,000	403,395
Mass. Gen. Hosp	2094	$3,700		$3,700
Olympia Realty Company	1784	68,100		68,100
Boston Five Cent Sav. Bank	3278	$34,856	55,100	$89,456
E. H. Gardner et al, trs.	960	36,000	5,000	41,000
State Street Trust Company	72	3,720	2,000	5,720
		$93,991	$12,100	$07,371

"In every case this estimate is based on the actual assessed value of the land and buildings, according to the assessors' figures for 1922. The assessed value of surrounding parcels has not been taken into consideration in any case. We have confined ourselves strictly to the actual land and buildings taken and the actual assessments for those same buildings.

"I cannot see any foundation in fact for the statement made in the city council yesterday which would tend to show that the city was being hoodwinked in the matter of land taken. Everything which I have stated, and the figures which I submit, can be proven by the assessors' records for 1922."

A-1

TELEGRAM - JUL 4 - 11 - 1923

D-1

WAS PUBLIC MONEY SPENT FOR BEER IN EAST BOSTON'S JULY FOURTH CELEBRATION?

JUL 11 1923

TELEGRAM

Was public money, appropriated for the observance of the Fourth of July in East Boston, spent for liquor?

Did one politician, as his share of the booze, receive 15 cases of beer which were delivered to him and hidden on a wharf until the holiday?

In East Boston, the Fourth of July celebration has developed into a scandal and there are ugly rumors afloat. So many rumors are being circulated that today it appeared as if the federal prohibition agents would be forced to take a hand, for the story is that beer was bought out of public funds supposed to be expended for other purposes.

The most sensational story is that the beer was bought in Lawrence through the good efforts of a mayor of a city near Boston, who had influence enough with the brewers to arrange it so that the batch intended for East Boston would remain in the vats long enough to develop a 10 per cent alcoholic kick.

East Boston is angry over the celebration.

The city provided $4000 and more money was raised by contributions of business men of the district.

Early in its planning the committee refused to have fireworks, which would have proved the most popular form of entertainment. Then band concerts were cut down. It is said that the committee economized on parade bands, too, and paid union prices to but two bands, giving the Flaherty Post band only $150. The Portugese people paid for their own band.

The most emphatic protest is being raised because of the allegation

TRANSCRIPT - JULY 11 1923

PROVINCE STREET HITCH

Widening Project Involved in New Litigation

Taxpayers Move for Supreme Court Injunction

Establishment of Building Lines Questioned

Petitioners Maintain Procedure Is Illegal

Violation of the City Debt Limit Statute

Case Heard Before Judge Carroll Today

TRANSCRIPT

Former Street Commissioners on the Stand

JUL 11 1923

An attack upon the legality of the city's project for the widening of Province street, from School street to Bromfield street, reached the Supreme Court today when the suit brought by taxpayers to secure an injunction was heard by Judge James B. Carroll.

At the outset Judge Carroll inquired whether this case should not have gone to the Superior Court, but he decided to hear it.

Nathan Matthews, former mayor of Boston, represented the taxpayers, who have brought the suit to have the city enjoined from making payments to the property owners under the order of the street commissioners. E. Mark Sullivan appeared as counsel for the city and John A. Sullivan represented the Olympia Realty Company in an intervening petition for the carrying out of the programme as authorized by the City Council and the street commissioners.

The main points in the litigation relate to the legal right of the Board of Street Commissioners to establish a permanent building line in front of some of the property on Province street and temporary lines for one year only in front of some of the other property; and also to relation that the cost of the project bears to the city debt-limit at the time that the Street Commissioners issued the order in August, 1922.

While the taxpayers contend that the commissioners had no power to fix "temporary building lines" and that, inasmuch as their order fixing these lines in Province street was illegal in one particular it was illegal in all particulars and made the whole order void, the city maintains that the commission acted within the provisions of law.

The complaint that the Street Commissioners knew when they passed the $250,000 order for damages that the whole project would cost more than $1,000,000, is answered by the city to the effect that it makes no difference what the individual members of the commission had in mind relative to the eventual cost of the project so long as their order was legal.

Procedure by the City

E-1

Relating some of the facts in the case Mr. Matthews stated that on July 11, 1922, Mayor Curley sent a message to the city council relative to the opening of the block bounded by Tremont street, Washington street, School and Bromfield streets. At the same time the mayor submitted an order appropriating $250,000 for the establishment of a building line in Province street, from School street to Bromfield street. Bonds for that amount have since been authorized and issued by the city.

It was on Oct. 13, 1922, that the Board of Street Commissioners passed an order, approved by the mayor on Oct. 16, determining that the public necessity and convenience require that such building lines be established in Province street.

Discussing the legality of these orders Mr. Matthews contended that the order fixing the building lines is illegal and void because it establishes the line for one year only on two parts of the land and creates a permanent line in front of another part. Moreover, he said, the borrowing capacity of the city was exceeded by the order. He said that the probable cost of the Province street improvement, to the city, would be in excess of $1,000,000 and the Street Commissioners were aware of this when they passed the $250,000 order. Now, the statutes of the State do not authorize the establishment of a building line for a limited period of one year.

The temporary lines were fixed in front of the property at the corner of Bromfield street, referred to as the Crocker property, and in front of the Five Cents Savings Bank at the corner of School street, while the permanent line was drawn in front of the Olympia Realty and Massachusetts General Hospital property in the centre of Province street.

Never Heard of One-Year Building Line

Judge Carroll stated that he was free to say that he had never heard of a building line being fixed for one year.

A point was raised by E. Mark Sullivan, for the city, that although the street commissioners had passed one order establishing the building line in Province street it had distinguished in the order between the permanent and the temporary lines, and had referred to them as "lines," in the plural, all through the order and on the maps. Having thus separated them, it was contended, one line would be legal even if the other line were illegal. Mr. Matthews held, however, to his point that they are both integral parts of the whole project of widening the street, and said that the Court will have to rule that the establishment of the lines was a necessary part of the whole and that the city had no right to establish temporary lines. Hence, if it did make temporary lines, it voided the whole order.

Judge Carroll asked: E-3

"Is there any statue allowing temporary lines?"

"No, your honor," replied Mr. Matthews.

"Is there any decision allowing it?"

"No, your honor, it is a scheme of the city's to get around the law. The order is void as to the temporary lines, and therefore void as to the whole."

Mr. Matthews continued to the effect that the Street Commissioners could have made an outright taking of the land required for the widening of the street, and paid for it, but did not do that, and proceeded in an entirely illegal manner.

Knew It Would Cost $1,000,000

On the other branch of the case Mr. Matthews said that he will ask the Court to find that the Street Commissioners did consider the widening as a whole project, and therefore knew that the cost of it would be in excess of $1,000,000. It was an attempt, he said, to avoid the betterment laws of the city.

Several witnesses were sworn for the petitioners. The first one to take the stand was Joseph F. Sullivan, who was secretary to the Street Commission at the time the order was passed, and by him. Mr. Matthews offered the chart that was used by the Commission showing the building lines. Witness was asked also about the funds available to the city at the time the order was passed, and he replied that on Oct. 1, 1922, the amount was $530,000 and on Nov. 1, it was $508,000.

John A. Sullivan pointed out in this connection that any of the available fund, from taxes or from unexpended balances, would be available for the street-widening project in Province street, that it really did not require a special appropriation.

Mr. Matthews, who questioned this, wanted to inquire into the composition of the items reported by the witness, but could not give the items in detail, stating merely that they were the figures reported by the city auditor.

Judge Carroll ruled that this line of evidence was not really material to the issue, but that he took it in order that he might have the whole story before him.

The next witness was John H. Dunn, who was chairman of the Board of Street Commissioners at the time of the passing of the order, though he now is connected with the board.

He was asked by Mr. Matthews if he remembered any discussion that took place within the board when the order was passed, Mr. Matthews seeking to show that the board realized that the ultimate cost would be more than $1,000,000.

Counsel for the city objected to this inquiry on the contention that it was immaterial, and further because the order was passed under legislative authority not subject to review by the court in these proceedings.

The question was allowed, and when pressed for an answer Chairman Dunn replied:

Commission Discussed It

"We did discuss it, but there was nothing determined about what the amount would be."

E. Mark Sullivan argued against further inquiry along this line, that it not only was beyond the scope of the court but that the fixing of a building line, as was done by he commission, at $1 damages for each "temporary" section, was not the taking of an easement of light and air, but merely the fixing of an imaginary line in some other way anticipatory of what might be done to the property in the future when the old buildings should have to come down at the cos of the owners, and the improvemetn then could be done at an economical cost to the city. The court cannot go behind that order, except in case of fraud, and there is no intimation of fraud in this case.

Mr. Matthews assented to it, that there is no fraud element in the suit.

After considerable argument about the scope of the inquiry, Mr. Dunn replied to questions that the temporary lines were established because information reached the Commission to the effect that the Five Cents Savings Bank was considering building plans but would not build within a year, and that the Crocker property at the othe rend of the street had leases that would extend another year after which there might be a new building erected. Therefore the Commission decided that it wanted to place some limitations upon those properties, and the damage to them would not be very much.

Witness could not remember that he had spoken of $1,000,000 in connection with the project, but later admitted that he had testified to this figure before the finance commission, but said that when he used that figure he had in mind the fixing of the building lines, the taking of the land and the cost of the [illegible]

TRAVELER - JULY 12 - 1923.

Real Vacation as Some Boston People See It

JUL 12 1923 TRAVELER

Agnes Carr Finds All Classes, from Governor to Store Clerk, Turn Their Attentions in Summer to Beach, Woods or Country Home

By AGNES CARR

What is your favorite vacation pastime?

When "June comes along with a song" and the warm days melt into the hot stretches of July and are succeeded by the real "dog days" of August, what is your big ambition?

Would you "loaf and invite your soul" in a cool, green wood, under a spreading shade tree? Or would you follow Isaak Walton's trail and seek for silvery beauties in a mountain stream?



—THE GOVERNOR AND NANCY ENJOY THEIR VACATION TOGETHER—

VARIED AMBITIONS

Perchance you would breast the ocean billows in a speedy craft or guide a low-swung car over ribbon roads that lead ever onward? Is swimming your delight or golf your main vacation enjoyment?

When His Excellency Gov. Channing Cox lays down the cares of state and goes forth for his annual vacation, he turns his steps to Wellfleet, where the Cox summer home is located. Here, "where the skies are bluer and the water more delightful" than anywhere else in Massachusetts, the state's executive enjoys plunges in the surf and frolics on the sand with his little daughter Nancy.

He also likes to play golf. Perhaps it would be fair to say that of all pastimes the Governor most enjoys "playing with Nancy."

A Boston public school teacher burst forth: "My idea of a perfect vacation would be one where I didn't have to think of next year's work.

"I have been teaching school 10 years and it seems that every summer I had some courses under way which called for many hours' study or reading each day. Of course I have a little recreation, but I'd like to have a vacation where I could forget all about school."

Her perfect vacation would be a trip to France. Dutch would like to go over all the territory over which he once tramped with the YD.

"I'd like to give every shell hole the once over," says Dutch. "Some day perhaps I will."

The salt water has an appeal for Mrs. True Worthy White, one of the hard-working officials of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters. She plans to spend her rest period at Rockport, away from jingling telephones and requests for lectures on "What the Legislature Consists Of" or "Why We Have Political Parties."

Mike, the copy boy at The Traveler office, responded to the reporter's inquiry, briefly and to the point. "Me for the briny. Nothin' to do all day but swim and eat. Oh, boy!"

Pretty little blonde Helen at the 5 and 10 cent store counter had to be assured that the vacation query was not just idle curiosity on the part of the inquirer. Very much impressed at the idea of her answer really appearing in print, she had hard work framing her reply. But this is the gist of it:

"I'd like to go to one of the biggest beaches and stop at a nice hotel, with a crowd of girls. Then I'd like to go in the water for a little while in the morning and go autoing in the afternoon and to a dance at night. 'Course we'd have to meet some boys there. Not much fun on a vacation unless there's some boys to play round with."

The bootblack on the corner was interested and voluble on the subject of vacations.

"No vacation this summer," he ex-



—HELEN'S IDEA OF A PERFECT VACATION—

Continued on page

TRAV - JULY - 12 - 1923.

(1)

tion.

"But I would like to lie in a hammock under a shade tree from early morning



—HIS HONOR PLEADS GUILTY TO A FONDNESS FOR TRAVEL—

until night for about a month, say, and not even look at a book. That's my ambition."

MAYOR LIKES TRAVEL

Mayor James M. Curley pleads guilty to a fondness for travel as his idea of a pleasant vacation.

"I should like to have the time to visit parts of the country that I have not yet seen, as well as other countries. South America and Mexico are among the places which I would include in the trip I hope to make some time in the future."

A little vacation also affords his honor an opportunity to "play round" with his lively family.

Though fire laddies are close to a considerable amount of water during the year, the ocean has an appeal for the majority of the smoke-eaters. And at the head of all the firemen in fondness for salt water comes Chief John O. Taber. The chief likes all water sports.

"Fishing might be called my favorite recreation," he says. "I also like to sail a catboat. The ocean gives me many pleasant hours. I am also fond of long walks with friends, either in the country or at the seashore."

Julia, the serious-eyed young woman who writes letters every day from 9 to 5 in the office of a book publishing company, has very decided ideas on her vacation, and sensible ones, too. No bridge or dancing parties for Julia.

"DUTCH" STILL WARLIKE

"I want to be somewhere near the water, where I can go in swimming every day, and stay in just as long as I wish. I like motor boating, too, but I guess swimming is at the head of my list of vacation amusements."

"Dutch" Mahan says his idea of a

plained. "I save up. This year, next year, 'nother year, then I go home for visit to Italy. Nice place, Italy."

MRS. BAGLEY'S PLANS

Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley of Beacon street, well known club and society woman, will combine business and pleasure during the summer months. She will accompany her husband on a business trip to California, stopping at Chicago and other points en route.

"I shall have plenty of opportunity to meet some of the leading women of the country in educational and political circles," says Mrs. Bagley, "and at these meetings we hope to arrange for some features for American Education Week to be held Nov. 18 to 24. I expect to do some speaking, but regard the whole trip in the light of a pleasant vacation, brimful of interesting experiences."

Every one who knows Supt. Crowley of the Boston police department is well acquainted with his summer pastimes. The "super" can be found the greater part of his vacation period at the Crowley summer home at Bayside, where he swims and frolics with his grandchildren, the pride of his heart.

Supt. Crowley's friends also claim that the genial guardian of the law wields a lusty paint brush and thinks nothing of devoting a couple of hours to "interior decorating," all under the head of summer pastimes. Umpiring ball games also appears in the list of the



JUL 14 1923

—THE FIRE CHIEF'S SUMMER RECREATION—

superintendent's vacation sports. So he has no idle moments at any part of the season.

"Vacations are all right," says one expert, "if you don't work too hard at 'having a good time.'"

And that's good advice with which to end the story.

(1)

GLOBE - JULY - 14 - 1923.

CURLEY REFUSES JOB OF CITY MANAGER OF NORFOLK, VA

GLOBE

Salary at Least $20,000—Offer Made by President W. B. Shafer Jr of Pennsytown Corporation

JUL 14 1923

Mayor Curley, whose salary is $10,000, has been offered the job of city manager of Norfolk, Va, at a salary of at least $20,000, but has turned it down because, he says, he doesn't like the drinking water of the breezy little burg that sits on the shores of Hampton Roads, near the River James. The Mayor spent the day at Hull today, but Secretary Boswell Willcox gave out the appended offer from Pres W. B. Shafer Jr of the Pennsytown Corporation, 335 Arcade Building, Norfolk:

Dear Sir—Norfolk's city manager, C. E. Ashburner, has just resigned, to take effect in the near future. Stockton, Calif, offered him $20,000 per year and he accepted. Norfolk offered to meet the price if he would stay, but he didn't want to bid one against the other, so we lost.

A few of the taxpayers met in my office and decided that Norfolk must have the best city manager on earth, regardless of his salary, for the Pennsylvania Railroad has purchased over 1000 acres of land at Pennystown, just outside of Norfolk, to build their southern terminals, and Henry Ford and several other large manufacturers will complete their plants here by Jan 1, so you see Norfolk needs a man capable of managing a city of 1,000,000 people, for Norfolk is growing by leaps and bounds, and should annex Suffolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Phoebus and Pennystown next year.

Are you the man for the position, or is there one in your city capable that may be interested (he need not be a politician, but must have pep and vision)? If so, forward to Norfolk City Council your proposition, including compensation desired; also send copy to us. We control 1100 acres at Norfolk, so are very anxious that Norfolk get the best; in fact, we offered to contribute $6000 per year, besides our taxes, if Mr Ashburner would stay with us.

TRAVELER - JULY - 11 - 1923

Larger Council, 2 Years for Mayor, Party Designations

TRAVELER

That Is the Substance of What Most of Those at Charter Revision Hearing Advocated

G-1

JUL 12 1923

By THOMAS CARENS

The Boston city charter may still be a perfect instrument, in the opinion of those who induced the voters to accept it in 1909, but for the greater part of six hours yesterday some of its provisions were exposed to merciless attack from politicians who have been watching its operation for a dozen years, and who believe that drastic changes are necessary to check the waning interest of voters in their municipal affairs.

The special commission of 12 men and one woman, created by the Legislature to study proposed changes in the charter, sat patiently through three hearings—morning, afternoon and evening—and at the conclusion were of the opinion that the three changes which have the most popular support are:

1. Abolition of the present city council of nine members and substitution of a council elected by districts or wards, with a membership ranging from 15 to 50.

2. Reduction of the mayor's term to two years, or continuation of the four-year term only if a workable recall provision can be framed.

3. Abandonment of non-partisanship and return to party designations in municipal elections.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Of course other changes were placed before the commission. For instance one man suggested increasing the mayor's salary to $25,000, on the theory that such an annual income would make his honor less "subject to temptation." The same speaker also urged application of the initiative and referendum to municipal affairs. Several favored abolition of the finance commission. A few were anxious to strip the mayor of the absolute veto power he now possesses. Many favored increasing the membership of the school committee.

But when the men and women who appeared had relieved their minds of these suggestions, they generally got back to the three fundamentals—the counsil, the length of the mayor's term and the return to party designations. Of the four women who appeared, three favored these major points, and one, Mrs. Hilda Hedstrom Quirk, an active member of the League of Women Voters and the Good Government Association, opposed all of them. Incidentally she was the only witness of the entire hearing who said any kind words for the present charter, and in spite of a severe questioning from members of the commission who did not agree with her, she held her ground, insisting that the theory of the charter cannot be challenged.

Of the 21 men who spoke at various times during the day, 19 were of the opinion that the present city council does not represent the city properly. The others were William F. O'Hare, a member of the school committee, who declined to discuss the virtues or faults of the council, and Charles H. McGlue, chairman of the Democratic state committee and a citizen of Lynn, whose purpose in attending the meeting was to tell the commission to let Boston

MAYOR IS MISSING

If there was any outstanding feature of the hearing it was the conspicuous absence of the men most vitally concerned in the operation of the charter. Mayor Curley did not honor the commission with his presence, nor did his corporation counsel, E. Mark Sullivan, make his appearance at any time during the day. H. Murray Pakulski, the city's legislative agent, was in and out of the room, but kept his ideas to himself. This was not altogether surprising, as the mayor has indicated that now that he is in, to stay for three more years, the charter meets with his entire approval.

The finance commission, always eager to have a say when the city's form of government is under consideration, was also unrepresented. Not one of the nine worthy gentlemen who make up the present city council cared to give the commission any advice, although three of them—President Lane and Councilmen Watson and Moriarty—were present during the day and heard many nice things said about themselves and their colleagues.

CHARTER GUARDS OFF DUTY

Even the Boston Charter Association and its twin sister, the Good Government Association, permitted the occasion to pass without registering once more their official opinion that the charter is all right and can only be improved by application of the system of proportional representation, the latest pet of municipal theorists. In justice to the "Charter Guards," however, it should be said that its secretary and usual spokesman, George H. McCaffrey, Jr., is at present at Camp Devens with the 26th division, but he will be prepared in the fall, if the commission gets ready to hold further hearings, to explain the intricacies of proportional representation.

Of those who did appear, some were interesting and others were not. Representative Elijah Adlow, a ceaseless advocate of charter cnanges, started the fireworks in the morning with an assortment of sarcastic references to the present council and to the theorists who framed the present charter. He said among other things that non-partisanship has given Boston government "by the gang," that no self-respecting citizen cares to run for office nowadays with so many "hold up men" reaching out for whatever he may have to disburse, and that a council of 26 members is preferable to a council of nine, because it is only a simple problem in mathematics that it is more difficult to "reach" 26 than it is "reach" nine.

WOULD ABOLISH FIN. COM.

It was Adlow who proposed that the finance commission be abolished, on the ground that it has never had the confidence of the people and has wasted its influence by the petty nature of some of its investigation, but James B. Noyes, a member of the commission, took issue with this statement and insisted that the finance commission had more than justified its existence by stopping raids on the city treasurey.

Then came George Cherry, a retired politician from Roslindale, who also favored a large council

would be more difficult to corrupt its members, but he was rebuked by Senator Wellington Wells, chairman of the commission, when he tried to illustrate his point by the statement that it is always easier to control the Massachusetts Senate, which has 40 members, than the House, which has 240.

P. J. Brady, a Democratic ward chairman from Roslindale, not only favored the large council but suggested a return to the old convention system.

Daniel J. Kiley thought the convention idea a good one, and frankly admitted that he made a mistake years ago when he voted for the direct primary. He wasn't satisfied with a council of 26, but thought it should have at least 50 members, 24 of whom would be elected at-large.

G-3

School Committeeman O'Hare advised the commission to let the school committee alone. He has been a member only a few months, but is satisfied that it is composed of conscientious men and women who can care for the educational needs of the city's children as well a

E. W., and the receipts, $101.50, presented the girl strikers. The local voted an assessment of $5 a man to aid the strikers.

Quoting a statement by President Matt B. Jones of the telephone company, regarding the efficiency of the student operators, Miss O'Connor yesterday declared that new employes are of practically no value while learning, and for nine months afterward work only as student operators. She inferred that it would be at least nine months before normal service might be expected by the public, if present conditions prevail.

G-3

Edward F. McGrady, legislative agent of the A. F. of L., who came to Boston as personal representative of President Gompers of the A. F. of L. left for Washington at midnight Sunday night. He will report to Mr. Gompers and is expected back in Boston late today or early tomorrow.

G-1

The story of the return of 20 of the Brockton operators to their work became known yesterday. It is said that one of these girls was on vacation last week at North Conway, N. H., with two girls from Congress exchange. When the Brockton girl began to upbraid the loyal Congress operators they told her their side of the case. When she returned to Brockton she attended a meeting of her local and despite the protest of the local president, Miss Hickey, related the entire conversation at North Conway. A result was that she and 19 other girls returned to work the following day.

Manager J. J Barry of the Springfield district announced that 27 more student operators had been added to the force at the Springfield exchange yesterday, leaving only eight lacking to make the force total 483, which was the quota before the strike.

Continued on page.

TRAVELER - JULY-10-1923

(J) JULY-12-1923

OFFERED RETURN OF CHARTER TO OLD 1A

TRAVELER

Conference Breaks Up with No Date Set for Future Discussion

JUL 10 1923

The "peace conference" at Young's Hotel last night between the warring factions of the telephone operators of the metropolitan Boston district broke up at 11:30 P. M., after the representatives of old Local 1-A, whose girls remained at the switchboard, flatly refused the proposition of the representatives of the strikers, that the old 1-A members would be taken back into the telephone operators' department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers on condition that they join the strike.

As no agreement could be effected, and no date was set for further conference, it was assumed by everyone present that the effort to bring peace had failed.

OFFER OF STRIKERS

The committee headed by Miss Julia S. O'Connor, leader of the strikers and president of the telephone operators' department, set forth their stand at the very beginning of the conference, that the old 1-A members must join the strike. Before this was turned down, the strikers' committee offered to effect a modification of old 1-A's alleged financial obligations to the department and to restore the charter that had been taken from the old local months ago.

According to the spokesman for the strikers' committee, Miss Mary L. Brooks, the telephone operators' department was willing to forego a claim for payment of approximately $10,000, representing, it was said, the back per capita payments due since Jan. 1, based on a membership of 4000 for the old local.

After the meeting was over Miss O'Connor said that about the only concessions the old 1-A committee was willing to make was that the members of their local would do all they could to obtain reinstatement for the strikers in the company's employ. And this was provisional on the strike being called off by Miss O'Connor.

She said her reply to that was that Miss Annie E. Molloy, president of old 1-A, and her lieutenants did not represent the company, and consequently had nothing on which to base the proposal of reinstatement.

Miss O'Connor said she made it clear at the conference that during the period that the old local had ceased to pay per capita obligations she, as president of the telephone operators' department, had notified the old local officers on three occasions that unless they began paying the local would, under the department's constitution, be suspended from membership within six months.

Miss Brooks was the principal speaker for the strikers' committee, comprising members of new local 1-A (rechartered), and Miss Molloy was spokesman for old local 1-A's committee. The conference began shortly after 8 o'clock.

Old local 1-A was represented by Miss Annie E. Molloy, president, and the following committee: Frances Van Tassel, Ruth Carroll, Rose Collins, Grace Barry, Esther Dwyer, Lena Haverty, Amanda Toohig, Cecilia Conroy, Josephine Reynolds, Anna Lawless, Mary Slattery, May E. Matthews, Mary Hurley, Gertrude Cady, Loretta M. Baker, Sarah Devine, Anna Doherty and Mary Meagher.

The striking operators were represented by Miss Julia S. O'Connor, president of the telephone operators' department, and the following committee: Teresa M. Sullivan, Rose Sullivan, Catherine Ryan, Margaret Dolan, Mariette K. Walsh, Mary Lally, Bridie Casey, Catherine Newman, Margaret Sullivan, Mary I. Brooks, Lillian C. Rich, Elizabeth Doherty, Enid Doyle and Mary O'Brien.

WOULD GO OUT UNPLE[illegible]D

Miss Annie E. Molloy, spe[illegible]ng in behalf of her committee, said: "The proposition put to us was 'to come out and join the strike.' We informed the conference that our local had previously voted not to participate in the strike, but we gave the other side to understand that we came into the conference unpledged and would go out unpledged and would refer the proposition to the members of our local, which meets Friday night.

"We suggested that the sensible thing to do was to call off the strike. Miss O'Connor stated that there were a large number of girls involved in the metropolitan Boston division and placed the total of the strikers in this division at 2800. We emphatically deny those figures and can produce counter-figures to support our statement. We have known from the beginning the number of operators that have remained on the job and the number involved in the strike, and although allowing a wide margin to Miss O'Connor, we place the figures of the strikers at 600.

"Local 1-A was invited to this conference by President O'Connor, who expressed her desire in a letter written to the local, which letter is now on our files. The meeting adjourned without any plans being made to meet again, but the delegates of 1-A are to make a report on the conference to Friday night's meeting of the local. The meeting was called to order by James Swinehamer of local 104, who turned the meeting over to Miss O'Connor, when sentiment was expressed by the conferees that the men withdraw and the conference be held exclusively for the girls."

COMPLAINTS OF OLD LOCAL

Committee members who talked to the newspapermen after the conference, said that a large part of the time of the meeting was taken up by old local 1-A representatives in expressing their displeasure that their local was not consulted regarding the wage increase demands on the uestion of calling a strike. They said Miss O'Connor, during one of her speeches last night, dwelt on the fact that the "peace conference" was arranged by officers of the Linesmen's Union.

Miss O'Connor turned to the reporters and, calling Messrs. Swinehamer and Moran of the Linesmen's Union to her side, [illegible]

a statement which she was about to make regarding the arranging of the truce conference. She then said:

"The labor men, members of local 104, came to me and asked iif they succeeded in arranging for a conference with old 1-A if I would meet them. I agreed to meet Miss Molloy and her committee and wrote a letter requesting the meeting. This first letter appeared unsatisfactory and I changed the wording to suit 1-A's committee. I was given to understand that it was mutually agreed upon that no one would talk until the conference was held. I charge 1-A with not keeping the faith, as colored versions of the actual arrangements for the conference were given to the press."

CURLEY REJECTS

Mayor Curley of Boston, in a reply last evening to Mayor Sullivan of Worcester regarding the latter's proposal for conference of New England mayors, said he had already sought a conference with the telephone company, but G. H. Dresser, New England representative of the company, early last week informed the mayor that "the strike having extended beyond the confines of Massachusetts, he did not desire to participate in any conference."

Under the circumstances, Mayor Curley concluded, "it would appear to me advisable that the Governor call a conference of New England governors to consider an adjudication of existing differences, and I have accordingly taken the liberty of forwarding your letter to him with this suggestion, which I trust meets with your approval."

Mayor Frank A. Manning of Brockton has written to Mayor Sullivan, stating that he would attend the conference scheduled for tomorrow and do all he could toward a settlement.

Rhode Island labor leaders called on Gov. Flynn yesterday and requested him to use his influence to end the strike. He replied that he would give the request his "most serious consideration."

PICKETS BECOME FRIENDLY

More than 100 Boston pickets were on duty yesterday in front of the Main exchange on Milk street, where the picketing for days had been of a desultory nature. The tactics of the strikers was a surprise to the "loyalists," for instead of reproaches and taunts the pickets gave friendly greetings.

A delegation of 12 strikers from Lawrence, where the situation is serious, visited several of the downtown Boston exchanges yesterday afternoon to learn the facts of the situation here. They will report to their local union.

It was reported at old Local 1-A's headquarters yesterday that several Salem strikers returned to work yesterday when they learned that they were not to share in the strike benefits paid from the $1000 donated by the Salem C. L. U. The story was that the money was so apportioned that it was all gone, and a number of the strikers failed to receive any benefits.

TAKE HAT COLLECTION

At yesterday's mass meeting of the Boston strikers it was announced that a hat collection had been taken up at a meeting of the linemen's local, 104, I. B.

GLOBE-JULY-12-1923.

URGE RETURN TO WARD COUNCIL

Most Speakers Agree at Charter Hearing

K-1

Also Favor Larger Council and School Board

Commission Will Think It Over This Summer

GLOBE JUL 12 1923

With one exception the speakers yesterday morning, afternoon and evening before the Legislative Special Commission appointed to revise Boston's city charter confined themselves to arguments on electing the City Council by wards, on doing the same thing with the School Board, on shortening the Mayor's term, and on abolishing the Finance and Civil Service Commissions.

The exception was Charles H. McGlue, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and the first speaker at the evening sesion. He presented the districting of Boston and the State in the light of a political game. Several years ago, he said, the Republicans, realizing that Boston was a Democratic city, put on the present charter, in which city councilmen are elected at large, in the hope of increasing Republican strength. In this they failed, he said. Now they are complaining that they are not getting fair representation in Boston. Mr McGlue argued that this was strange, as the State outside Boston is districted to give the most advantage to the Republicans. He used the word "gerrymander." He asserted that although the Democrats got almost half the votes for United States Senator last Fall, they only won 78 of the 240 seats in the House of Representatives, 7 of the 40 in the Senate, and one of the nine executive councilor.

Heckled by Hays

As he concluded, he was asked if he had anything to suggest. He said no. Representative Martin Hays, a member of the Commission, asked him:

"Does this mean that the chairman of the Democratic State Committee has nothing constructive to suggest concerning the revision of the charter of the biggest Democratic city in Massachusetts? In other words, you came here to scold the Republicans?"

"And to warn the Democratic members of the Commission," was Mr McGlue's answer. "The Democrats get small enough representation on the commission that is to revise the charter of their biggest city."

Almost all other speeches of the evening favored electing the City Council by wards and doing the same thing with the School Board. There were also pleas for shortening the Mayor's term, letting him appoint without the aid of the Civil Service Commission and taking away his veto power. Among the speakers were Mrs Mary A. Edelblutt, president of the Dorchester Civic Association, Dr Seth F. Arnold, Senator William J. Francis of Charlestown, who stated that "the reform element is behind all the crookedness in every American city"; Representative Fred Curtin, who pleaded the rights of East Boston and its lack of a City Councilman in the past, Ex-Representative M. W. Ladd and John J. McGrath of Roxbury.

At the end of the evening session, Senator Wellington Wells, the commission chairman, closed the hearing, said that the body would consider the revision during the Summer, and decide whether to hold further hearings.

Want Larger Council

A larger City Council was the demand of practically every speaker at the morning session. Representative Elijah Adlow of Roxbury not only advocated one Councilman from each ward, but urged a return to party designations on the ground that lack of parties has reduced Boston campaigns to "religious fights." The framers of the present charter, he said, fell for the hysteria of the nonpartisan theory; as a result, neither Republican nor Democratic City Committees function, nor do ward committees function "unless there is a check to get." He mentioned the names of men who had served on the old, large City Council, and said that they were at least of as high grade as the men serving now.

Daniel J. Kiley advocated a City Council of 50 members, one from each ward and 24 at-large; P. J. Brady wanted a Council elected by wards.

Regarding the School Committee, Mr Kiley wanted nine members, two at least of whom should be women; Emma Root Gragg, a teacher for 40 years, favored a committee of 15, with labor, medicine, the law and business represented, and charged that under the present system persons are placed in supervisory positions without having knowledge of the subjects on which they examine teachers. Boston's rank, educationally, has gone down consistently under the present system, she said, and adequate justice can only be had through an increased committee.

O'Hare Blames Voters

K-2

In the afternoon William G. O'Hare of Charlestown, of the School Committee, said he did not see how the schools or the city would benefit by increasing the membership. He said that the failure of the city charter seemed to be due to the indifference of the voter. He thought any change should be put to a referendum.

F. W. Merrick of Dorchester, treasurer of the United Improvement Association and a member of the executive board of the Dorchester Board of Trade, appearing for himself, said he believed good government consisted of good streets, garbage romoval, etc.

James E. Maguire of East Boston declared that a large part of the city was without representation on the special commission, attacked the Good Government Association and made a plea for local representation. He said that four years was too long a term for Mayor.

Ex-Senator James H. Brennan of Charlestown advocated increasing the Mayor's salary to $25,000 a year and that of the Councilors to $3500. He urged the election of the Street Commissioners, now appointed by the Mayor, as one way to stop the granting of unreasonable permits for gasoline tanks, garages, etc.

J. J. Murphy of Whitney st, Roxbury, favored ward Councilors, advocated party designation, thought two years long enough for Mayor and believed in leaving the School Committee at five members.

Mrs Hilda Headstrom Quirk of Roxbury, a member of the Boston League of Women Voters, said Boston had too many elections and suggested that the city election be held every two years, the off year. She favored a City Council elected at large, and said she did not think that Councilors should be regarded as servants or errand boys. Jacob Wasserman of the commission asked her if she thought they should be regarded as statesmen, and she answered by saying they ought to do the job they were elected to do. She advocated retaining Civil Service power of confirmation over appointments. She thought October would be a good time to hold the city election.

Representative Kelley of Dorchester spoke in favor of a Council elected by ward.

K-3

GLOBE - JUL/-12-1923.

URGE MEMORIAL ISLAND IN RIVER

Speakers Insist, Though Legislature Barred It

Many Favor a New Harvard Bridge, Others for Repairs

JUL 12 1923

Bailey Interrupts Walsh and Sturgis at Hearing

GLOBE

Measured by the attendance and brevity of the proceedings, which lasted an hour, interest in the proposed new Harvard Bridge appeared not as extensive as might be expected in the opinion of spectators at the hearing before the Metropolitan District Commission at the State House yesterday afternoon.

The hearing was called under the provisions of a resolve adopted by this year's Legislature providing that the commission should investigate the advisability of constructing a bridge to replace the present structure or the reconstruction of the latter. There were about 30 present, nearly all men.

Although the resolve states that the subject will be considered by the commission without reference to a memorial island, many present favored an island. In the beginning, Chairman James A. Bailey stated that persons in favor of the island could not be heard, but the commission would be glad to receive the names of those favoring such a structure.

Drafted by "Enemy," Says Walsh

Charles H. Coolidge, chairman of the memorial committee, appointed in 1918 by Ex-Mayor Peters, which reported in favor of a new bridge with a memorial island in the basin, said he would supply the commission with a petition in favor of the plan.

Chairman Bailey was compelled to interrupt Ex-Senator James Jackson Walsh and R. Clipston Sturgis, both of whom were speaking in favor of a new bridge with a memorial island.

Ex-Senator Walsh said that in his opinion the resolve was drafted by an "enemy" of the proposition, and if the commission found public sentiment in favor of a bridge with a memorial island, they should so report to the Legislature.

Dr Vincent Y. Bowditch of the Back Bay said it is impossible to sleep because of the rattle of the boards on the bridge and that patients in many of the hospitals are annoyed.

Rourke Says Boston Favors Island

Joseph A. Rourke, Commissioner of Public Works, representing Mayor Curley, said Boston and Cambridge each feel that a new bridge is imperative and that Boston is in favor of a memorial island.

Mayor Edward Quinn of Cambridge said a new bridge is needed.

Desmond Fitzgerald, an engineer, said the bridge should be very wide and built of steel with four car tracks, ample room for automobiles and 20-foot sidewalks. He said there is not room for an arched bridge.

Dr Henry O. Marcy, a petitioner for the present Harvard bridge when it was first built, said it is not necessary to spend millions for a new bridge. The present bridge, he said, can be strengthened and the surface laid with rubber pavements.

C. Howard Walker, an architect, said the present bridge was originally intended as a temporary bridge and a new structure should be built.

Charles B. Bird of Cambridge said it is impossible to get a good night's sleep because of the noise from the rattling boards, yet the bridge can be reconstructed at a small cost in comparison to a new bridge.

Veterans Ask for Memorial

John E. Kiley of the Boston Public Works Department said the present span is not wide enough for a trolley car and automobile to pass. The steel structure is in pretty good shape, he said. If the bridge is repaired it will cost about $300,000. A concrete bridge should be built without a wooden surface, he said.

Lewis R. Sullivan Jr, representing the Veterans of Foreign Wars, asked that a memorial to the Boston and Cambridge boys who lost their lives in the war be placed on the bridge if an island is not built.

J. H. Pearson favored a new bridge, using the steel of the old bridge for reinforcing the new structure.

William H. Sayward, representing 300 residents of the Back Bay in favor of a new bridge, submitted five sketches of an arched bridge.

R. Clipston Sturgis said an island 800 feet wide will be less expensive to construct than that distance of bridge.

Benjamin A. Ham, a G. A. R. veteran, informed the commission he would file a petition of names in opposition to the island.

GLOBE - JUL/-12-1923

ONE-YEAR BUILDING LINE BEFORE COURT

Matthews Challenges Right of Street Commission

Province-St Action Due to Plans for Widening

GLOBE JUL 12 1923

Judge Carroll in the Supreme Court yesterday, while hearing arguments on the petition of Charles F. Curtis and others in behalf of a declaration making void the order of the Street Commissioners last year of a tentative building line for one year on Province st, looking to its widening, remarked that he had never heard of a building line for one year. He later took the matter under advisement.

Ex-Mayor Nathan Matthews, representing the petitioners, denied that the Street Commissioners had any legal right to declare a temporary building line, and asserted that the statute contemplated a permanent line. The course pursued in this case made the entire plan void, he claimed, while admitting he had no authority in support of his contention.

The City Council, he said, had in mind the widening of Province st between School and Bromfield sts, but knowing that land damages would amount to more than $1,000,000, which would be in excess of the debt limit, they adopted the device of establishing a temporary building line.

E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel, and John A. Sullivan, representing property which would be taken under the existing plan, argued that the Commissioners' order is valid.

Gen John H. Dunn, ex-street commissioner, said that though the ultimate cost of widening Province st was not considered at that time, yet he had thought it might amount to $1,000,000.

Street Commissioner John J. O'Callaghan said the order was adopted in view of a report that the Five Cents Savings Bank Building on School st and George G. Crocker's building on the Bromfield-st corner were to be replaced by modern buildings.

GLOBE - JUL/-12-1923.

"MENACE," THE MAYOR SAYS

JUL 12 1923

Asks Licensing Board to Stop Permits to "Carnivals"

GLOBE

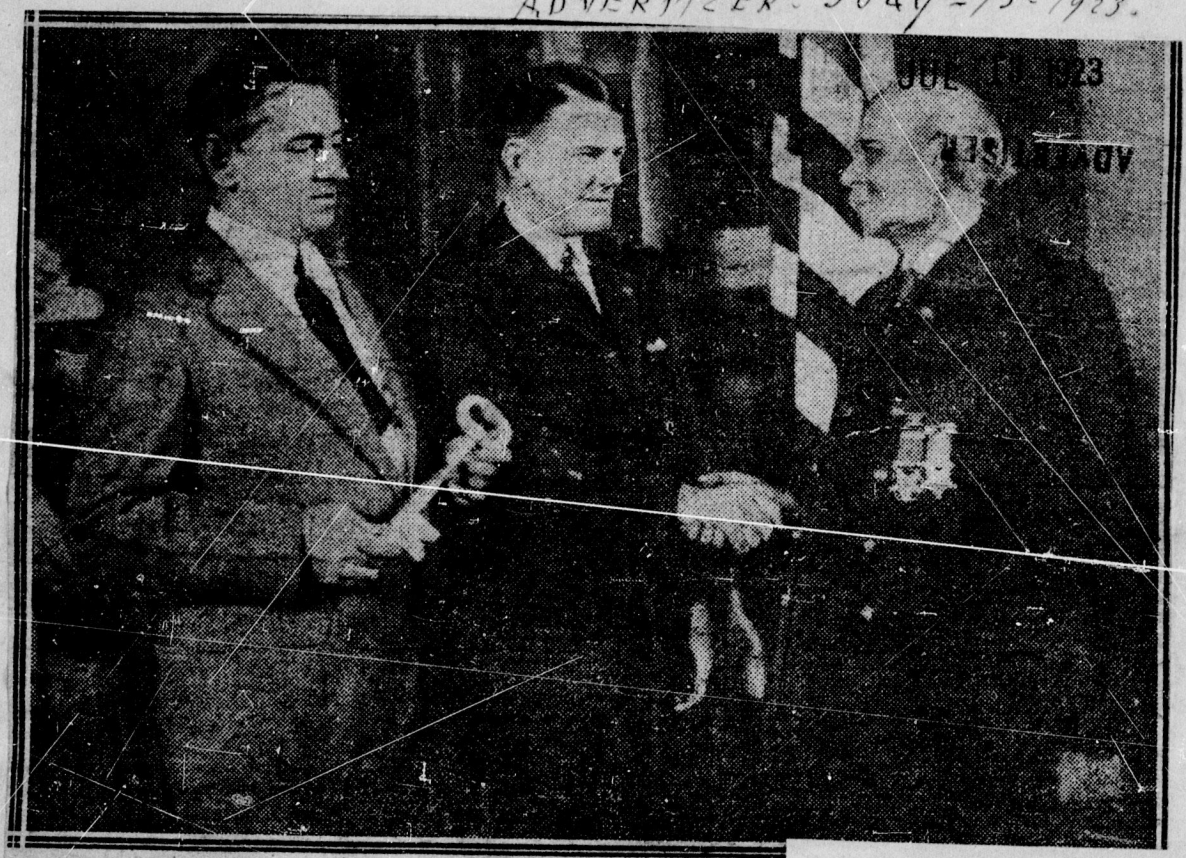
Shocked at tales of the goings-on at some of the community "carnivals" and "circuses" which he says are conducted by greedy, irresponsible men under the cloak of veterans' organizations, to which these men pay a stipend for the use of the veterans' organizations' name and prestige, Mayor Curley has written again to the Licensing Board suggesting that it cease to give out permits for such enterprises. He directed the following letter this noon to Chairman Fletcher Ranney of the board:

"The granting of licenses for outdoor amusements as today conducted, constitutes a menace to the morals of the community and in addition a nuisance to the neighborhood in which they are permitted to operate.

"During my previous term as Mayor I found it in the interests of morality to refuse in every case applications for the identical character of outdoor amusement privileges that the Licensing Board is permitting to operate at the present time. I have conferred with the Police Commissioner and with the chief of the Licensing Bureau of the City of Boston, and they are in accord with me in the opinion that the best interests of the city require that permits to conduct these outdoor amusment enterprises in future be refused.

"I sincerely trust your board will share the opinion that is common in every neighborhood where these enterprises have been permitted to operate, and agree on a policy that will eliminate them in future."

ADVERTISER - JULY - 13 - 1923.



BOSTON BECOMES KEY-STONE CITY! Mayor Curley broke a record yesterday at City Hall when he presented three of the silver and bronze "keys to the city." Among the distinguished recipients were Commander A. M. Owsely of the American Legion and State Commander George W. Pratt of the G. A. R.

ADVERTISER - JULY - 13 - 1923.



MAYOR CURLEY presenting key of the city to Mrs. Lucille E. Dragon of St. Louis, president-general of the Spanish War Veterans' Auxiliary, who is making a tour of the hospitals of the country on behalf of Spanish War veterans.

TRAVELER - JULY - 13 - 1923.

SHAKY BRIDGE FINDS FRIENDS TO DEFEND IT

TRAVELER

Advocates of New Span Not Alone at Hearing in State House

JUL 13 1923

Harvard bridge was proved to have some friends yesterday. They appeared at a hearing before the metropolitan district commission at the State House and urged that the present structure be put in condition to bear the traffic that demands to use it, which they declared to be feasible, rather than that it be replaced by a new structure.

Chairman James A. Bailey listened attentively to several who argued in favor of building a new bridge in connection with a memorial island in the Charles river basin. These, however, he reminded that the resolution of the General Court committing the bridge question to the district commission gave them authority to consider only a bridge without any related island project. He said, however, that he would be glad to have a list of those favoring the plan of an island memorial to the soldiers and sailors, and Charles H. Coolidge, chairman of the Boston committee appointed to plan a memorial to world war men, said that he would submit such a list.

Dr. Henry O. Marcy of the Back Bay, who said that he presented the bill to the Legislature upwards of 40 years ago for the construction of the present bridge, at a cost of $500,000, declared that he had had an engineer examine it lately, who had found that not a bolt is displaced and that it is in fine condition. It is not heavy enough to carry the traffic that needs to use it, but it could be strengthened and made adequate to meet all demands for many years, he said, and to do this would entail a reasonable expense and eliminate the necessity for a new permanent structure and also that for a temporary bridge to serve while the permanent one is being made. It is not necessary, he said, to spend millions for a new bridge.

Charles B. Bird of Cambridge, alluding to the rattling which Dr. Vincent Y. Bowditch, a previous speaker had complained of as disturbing to patients in hospitals in the vicinity, said that the rattling was due to the rails along the sides being supported by the floor instead of being attached to the under structure. The bridge structure itself, he said, is stable enough and at a comparatively small cost could be placed in condition to serve for a number of years.

J. H. Pearson, a civil engineer, who said that he had had extensive experience with pumping in filling for large areas, urged that the present structure be sued in the construction of the permanent one, perhaps making it the basis for a concrete bridge. The memorial island, he suggested, could be "pumped in" using the structure of the present bridge to hold it, and traffic could proceed overhead during the construction, he said, thus eliminating the expense of a temporary bridge.

Mayor Edward W. Quinn of Cambridge expressed the opinion that any considerable expense for repairing the present bridge would be absurd. To meet present conditions an absolutely new bridge is needed, he said.

Howard Walker, an architect, urged "a respectable bridge, not a bridge for a small town but one fit for a metropolitan city," and expressed doubt whether or not "we will do the customary Boston thing, adopt a policy of 'laissez aller' and let future generations pay for our timidity and lack of foresight."

Joseph A. Rourke, commissioner of public works of the city of Boston, said that the existing bridge is of the cantilever type and not fitted for present and future loads and should be replaced. He placed the city administrations of Boston and Cambridge on record as favoring building a new bridge. A temporary structure, in official opinion, he said, ought to have been built by the state the past year. The city government is committed, he declared, to an island for a war memorial, to be built in connection with the bridge.

COST OF REPAIRS $300,000

Clipston Sturgis made a rather detailed plea for the island memorial, saying that the committee had heard propositions regarding almost every form of memorial. Two short bridges connecting with the island would be more interesting and more monumental, the committee felt, than one long bridge. The island itself would be cheaper to construct that an equal length of bridge and would be useful for storing materials while the bridge construction was going on. The committee was unanimous, he said, that the island would be an improvement to the basin.

John Jackson Walsh likewise spoke for the island memorial.

Chairman Bailey reminded both the speakers that the commission's authority did not extend to consideration of an island, whereupon Mr. Walsh remarked that he considered that fact lamentable, as he did not see how the city could have the benefit of the judgment of a more capable commission. He said he wished his lament to go on record.

Desmond Fitzgerald spoke in favor of a bridge built on simple lines, for utility, and without expense for ornamentation. He explained that the low approaches do not permit a picturesque arch bridge to be built. He favored the greatest possible width with sidewalks 20 feet or thereabouts in width so that people could use them for a promenade summer evenings.

Bridge Engineer John E. Carty of the Boston department of public works set the cost of repairing the present bridge at $300,000, at least.

Lewis Sullivan, Jr., representing the department commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, wished to put his organization on record in favor of the island memorial.

POST - JULY - 12 - 1923.

CURLEY TALKS TO ROTARIANS

Lauds Boston as Natural Commercial Centre

Post JUL 12 1923

NEW BEDFORD, July 11.—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston was the principal speaker at the annual outing of the New Bedford Rotary Club, held today at Remington's Clam Bake Pavilion, Hix Bridge. About 200 were present, about half of this number being members of the Fall River Club, who attended as guests. Mayor Curley, in his address, warmly championed the cause of Boston. Discussing railroad rates, he said:

"Again Massachusetts must unite with others to see that Washington and its bureaus shall not be permitted to destroy the trade and commerce of the Commonwealth by railroad rate discriminations that divert the trade between the West and the overseas markets from Boston, and compel it by such favoritism to seek other ports.

"The unquestionable superiority of Boston and its maritime facilities over other Atlantic ports is understood by all who give the question any thought. Its harbor is equalled by none on the coast, it is served by three railroads; it is a day nearer to Europe, and its piers are unsurpassed and only a few hours from the open sea. Yet by the ukase of the Interstate Commerce Commission, all these natural and acquired advantages are rendered useless; and by the imposition of rates that are manifestly unfair and discriminatory, Boston's trade is diverted, her prosperity injured and the whole fabric of Massachusetts industry and commerce imperiled.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission is not disposed to treat Boston with ordinary justice. Her claims are ignored and rejected; and it has become plain that if Boston is to receive ordinary justice, it must not be looked for in the hearings of the Interstate Commerce Commission, but on the floors of Congress. The life and death of the industry and commerce of Massachusetts and New England are not questions of politics or parties, in the consideration of measures affecting them there must be neither Republicans nor Democrats in Congress representing us, there must be Massachusetts men and New England men only, and it is up to us to get that written broad and deep on the minds and souls of those whom we send to Washington."

TRAVELER- JULY-13-1923

MATTER TOO LOOSE TO SATISFY HIM

JUL 13 1923

In a statement last evening, Councilman William C. S. Healey declares that the explanations of the chairman of the board of assessors and of the chairman of the street commissioners, relative to the Province street widening, "need certain corrections and additions." He continues:

"Against fact there is no argument and again I state that the holdings of George U. Crocker et al, trustees are assessed at their average valuations. The holdings are 2-6 Province court, 20-42 Province street and 23-29 Bromfield street, containing in all 9238 square feet of land and assessed in 1921 at $60 and 1922 $65 per square foot.

ASSESSMENTS IN 1921 AND 1923

"Land directly opposite this lot on Province court held by the Massachusetts General Hospital was assessed in 1921 at $25 to $36 and in 1922 $30 to $40 per square foot. Land on Province street on other lots held by other owners and trustees is assessed at about $40 per square foot.

"If the city council had requested Chairman Kelly of the assessors to attend its meeting last Monday we could have found out, even if a survey were necessary, how much of the high-priced land on Bromfield street and how much of the low-priced land on Province court and Province street was to be taken from Crocker et al. by the city for the proposed widening. At the same meeting Chairman Kelly could have informed the council of the proposed 1923 assessment on the land in that neighborhood. There were some striking increases in the assessed value of land in 1922, especially in those estates from which a taking will be made to widen Province street. I have been unable to get the 1923 assessment. The chairman of the street commissioners states that the taking is to be made on the 1922 assessed value of land. I hope that this is true, but the mayor in his communication to the council dated June 25, makes no mention of the year 1922 as the basis of settlement. There ought to be an official public statement made whether the assessed valuations of '22 or '23 are to be the basis of the takings. There should be no misunderstanding on that point because the agreement between the city and land owners in verbal except in the case of the savings bank which put its proposition in writing.

OLYMPIA REALTY CO.

"If the assessed valuations of 1923 are to be the basis of the land takings, may I ask the assessors what will prevent the Olympia Realty Co. and the Mass. General Hospital from filing a plan as George U. Crocker et al., trustees, did some time ago and securing an average valuation of their land. Their property runs from Washington street, where the land is assessed about $100 a foot clean through to Province street or Province court where it is assessed around $40 a foot. Such a proposition of course would be outrageous.

"The council voted $500,000 for the widening of Province street without seeing a copy of the agreements between the city and the land owners. The public ought to know what that agreement calls for, what valuations are to be made for the takings, whether '22 or '23, and in the case of the Crocker land whether it is the high priced or the low priced land that is to be taken and how much of each kind.

"The whole matter has been too loose to satisfy me—that's one reason why I voted against the loan."

MAYOR DEAF TO GARAGE PROTEST

TRAVELER

Signs Permit for Its Erection in Dorchester

JUL 13 1923

Despite the opposition of a large number of civic societies, Mayor Curley last evening signed a permit for a public garage at 8-10 Harvard street, Dorchester. Among the remonstrants were the Dorchester Improvement Association, Taxpayers' League, League of Women Voters, Mothers' and Homemakers' Club, Dorchester Women's Club, Sarah Greenwood Centre, Fortnightly and Alpha Clubs.

The city council Monday voted unanimously to request the street commissioners to delay action that the council might hold a public hearing July 18. Whether this hearing will now be held is a matter of speculation, as the council has no power to override the mayor.

The street commissioners Jan. 15 granted a permit for this garage to Schwartz & Peraner and Acting Mayor David J. Brickley approved the grant. Subsequently, William H. Davidson, an abutter, obtained an injunction in the superior court against the permit, on the ground that he had not been notified, according to law, of any hearing. The commissioners thereupon reopened the matter, and held a hearing July 5.

In a report to the mayor yesterday they pointed out that: Mr. Davidson owns a strip of land eight feet wide, abutting on land of the petitioners; that the judgment of the street commissioners was confirmed by the state fire marshal, to whom an appeal was taken; and that at the last hearing 'no reasons in opposition were brought forward that had not been previously considered by the board."

MAYOR MAKES APPEAL

JUL 14 1923

Asks Residents of South Shore to Assist in Illumination for Disabled Veterans

Mayor Curley asks the residents of the south shore to illuminate their houses tonight in recognition of the outing of disabled veterans of Greater Boston, which takes place at Fort Andrews. In a letter to the press, the Mayor says:

"I am advised of the splendid endeavor of public-spirited women to arrange in behalf of the disabled veterans of Greater Boston an outing at Fort Andrews upon Saturday. A programme of exceptional merit has been arranged in behalf of the veterans of the World war, and through the fine hospitality of the members of the Boston Yacht Club the races to be held off Gallup's Island will be concluded at a point where all participants in the outing may witness the final result.

"A large and representative committee of society matrons has requested me to ask the residents of the south shore to illumine their homes upon Saturday evening, the 14th inst., in recognition of the event in behalf of the veterans. I sincerely trust this step may be taken, as a slight evidence of appreciation of the brave men who saved our country for posterity and established the day of freedom for the American nation."

CONSTABLE IS CHARGED WITH RENT GOUGING

TRAVELER

Mayor Orders Inquiry Into Acts of Ober and His Removal from Job

JUL 17 1923

For the first time in the history of the city, the municipal law department has been directed to intervene for defendants, and against a constable, in rent-wracking cases.

Constable Michael Ober, 41 Crowell street, Dorchester, who on July 10 was fined $25 in the East Boston court on the charge of assault and battery on Mrs. Patrick O'Neil of 320 Chelsea street, East Boston, faces more trouble.

MAYOR ORDERS INQUIRY

Mayor Curley last evening directed Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan to investigate charges against Ober made by the municipal rent and housing committee, and to take action against him on behalf of injured parties, in addition to notifying the city clerk that the acts committed justify cancellation of the constable's commission.

In a report to the mayor last night, the rent and housing committee charged Ober with improper conduct in mulcting William J. Webber of $15.39 on account of an ejectment writ, Dec. 26, 1922; of taking $30.39 from John L. Sullivan, 110 Park street, Dorchester, March 14, on an ejectment writ; of delivering a notice to vacate at 11 P. M. to Martin Mackenzie, 52 Green street, on March 17; and of similarly serving a writ at a late hour April 21 on Mrs. Mathews, widow, 96 Florida street, Dorchester, and frightening her children and worrying her into sickness.

The committee says that under the statute fictitious costs in ejectment proceedings are expressly forbidden, and the normal maximum can hardly exceed $4, but some constables have been evading the statute by securing execution, and then, while not making actual demand for large sums, intimating that if not paid there will be an arrest. Poor and uneducated people are thus led to pay, through fear.

"The constable then records an arrest," the committee concludes, "and adding various costs, enters the execution as satisfied by this means."

On July 9 the committee, after a public hearing, ordered Ober to refund $11.27, less $4.25, normal costs, to Luigi Zirpoli, 25 Parkman street, who testified that Ober compelled the payment of $11.27 by threatening an arrest. Ober refused to obey and denied the charge.

GLOBE - JULY 14 1923.

MAYOR CURLEY PASSES IT UP TO PUBLIC OPINION

JUL 14 1923

Charles L. H. Wagner Submits Poem on Boston as Rival to Josh Jones'

GLOBE

Mayor Curley's in hot water again—warm weather and all. And it itsn't on account this time of either the Finance Commission, the Province st widening, the Good Government Association, Mahatma Lomasney or Secretary Charles F. Read of the Bostonia Society. It's something more calamitous than all these combined.

Ever since Joshua Whitcomb Jones, the Toussainte L'Ouverture of his secretarial staff, hammered out the lyrics that go with "Dear Old Boston," later decreed by His Honor and the Council to be the city's official ditty, Secretary Willcox' daily mail has been saturated with the effusions of local rhymsters, who turned up their Homeric noses at Josh's syncopated stuff and submitted their own productions as substitutes.

Standish kept the Mayor steadily informed about this poetic fusilade. Up to this forenoon Mr Curley thought he could sit pretty and finally give the decision again to Josh. Today's mail brought in the offering of Charles L. H. Wagner, no relation to the great Richard of the same name, but a bang-up Roxbury sign-painter for all that. It was only last Monday night that Charles grew feverish and smote his blooming lyre. And his palpitating, soaring, hand-made uncopyrighted epic has touched to fire even that noncombustible chemical combination known to all mankind as James Michael Curley!

Summoned to consultation in the emergency, Secretary Joseph Smith, who occasionally hits off some snappy doggerel of his own, confessed himself flabbergasted for this once, and referred Mr Curley to Calliope, the muse of epic poetry, for advise in the making of such a ticklish decision. Joe said she lived out somewhere near Brookline Village, not far distant from Amy Lowell's abode. Secretary Daniel Gillen consulted "Who's Who," and found that Mrs Calliope died in 1894, without heirs or assigns.

Always a devoted patron of the arts, as well as a good sport, the Mayor is ever ready to hear the opinion of others, when a big issue is at stake. If Wagner's metre finally is adjudged superior to Josh Jones', of course Josh loses the immense annual royalties on "Dear Old Boston." But no Curley ever breathed who didn't put fair play above political consideration—and there's the rub! So it is that the Mayor consults that lively, trustworthy tribunal, public opinion, in this momentous case.

Mr Curley was especially taken with those first two lines of the third verse, he said, in Prof Wagner's masterpiece.

BOSTON:

By CHARLES L. H. WAGNER

Where the Golden Dome on the highest hill
Refulgent gleams when the sunbeams shine,
Where the River Charles with its wonder thrill
Inspires the vibrant heart of mine;

Where the deep blue sea spreads forth its arms
And holds in fond embrace the shore,
Where an hundred islets prove their charms
And gem-like at the city's door;

Where the white-winged fleets of commerce bring
Their untold wealth from the world's great marts,
Where the ocean-queens at their moorings swing
And release a throng of expectant hearts;

Where the cultured soul meets the cultured soul,
Where the heaven-born arts like pearls are prized,
Where Wisdom shows its aureole,
Where Liberty is canonized;

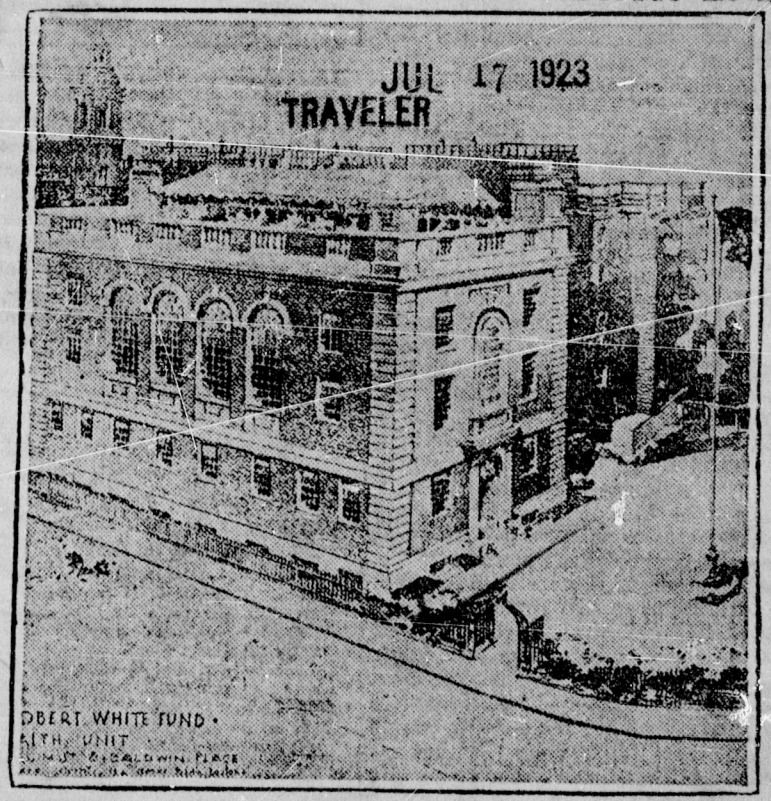
Where the stranger breathes the air of home,
And feels the clasp of a sincere hand,
Where the gold of its heart like the sheen of its dome
Shines forth with a welcome that all understand;
That is BOSTON!

TRAVELER - JULY-17-1923.



CAMP DEVENS PLAYS HOST TO BAY STATE MAYORS. The civic leaders, who included Mayor Curley, expressed themselves as pleased with the military achievements at Devens. Those at the luncheon in honor of the visitors were, left to right, Gen. Logan, Gen. Barnum, Mayor Curley and Mayor Quinn of Cambridge. Back row, Gen. Foley, Mayor Donovan o[illegible] and Walsh accompanied Mayor Curley to [illegible]

NEW HEALTH UNIT FOR NORTH END



THE WHITE FUND TRUSTEES ARE TALKING OF PROVIDING MORE BREATHING SPACE NEAR THE HEALTH UNIT, CONSTRUCTION OF WHICH WILL SOON BEGIN. THERE IS A POSSIBILITY EXTENDING BALDWIN PLACE THROUGH TO NORTH MARGIN STREET

BALDWIN PLACE MAY BE EXTENDED

The George Robert White fund trustees are discussing the possibility of extending Baldwin place through to North Margin street, opening up still more of the congested area on which was located the synagogue of the Congregation Beth Israel, taken last year by the city for a playground, and a part of which is now to be the site of the new health unit for the North end.

There is no money now, however, for more takings. The trustees have already taken 41, 43 and 45 North Margin street, and have awarded contracts for the new health unit. The law department is now passing on the titles and the actual construction will soon begin.

(M-7)

MICRODEX

No. 2

MICRODEX AUTHENTICATION GUIDE (M-II)

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